

Potpisivanje Programskog dokumenta Organizacije Ujedinjenih nacija za industrijski razvoj (UNIDO)- Strateškog okvira za inkluzivni i održivi industrijski razvoj Crne Gore

Vlada Crne Gore je formalno izrazila namjeru za intenziviranjem saradnje sa Organizacijom Ujedinjenih nacija za industrijski razvoj (UNIDO), putem pisma koje je tadašnji ministar ekonomije Vladimir Kavarić, uputio Generalnom direktoru UNIDO-a Li Yongu, 17. novembra 2015. godine. U pismu je izraženo zadovoljstvo dosadašnjom saradnjom i predložena izrada UNIDO Strateškog okvira za inkluzivni i održivi industrijski razvoj Crne Gore.

UNIDO Strateški okvir za inkluzivni i održivi industrijski razvoj Crne Gore je programski dokument koji definiše viziju i strategiju saradnje između Vlade Crne Gore i Organizacije Ujedinjenih nacija za industrijski razvoj (UNIDO), za period od narednih pet godina. Strateški okvir je pripremljen kao rezultat intenzivnih konsultacija i komunikacije UNIDO-a sa Vladom i ključnim nacionalnim razvojnim partnerima i pokriva period od 2017. do 2021. godine. Osnovni cilj UNIDO Strateškog okvira jeste postavljanje osnova za održivi i inkluzivni industrijski razvoj. Svi projekti predviđeni ovim okvirom su razvrstani u tri tematske komponente, i to:

- 1) Jačanje konkurentnosti industrije,
- 2) Unapređenje ruralnog razvoja i kreiranja poslova,
- 3) Menadžment životne sredine i održiva energija.

Sumarno, ovaj sveobuhvatan pristup ima za cilj da doprinese naporima Vlade za pametan, održivi i inkluzivni rast i ostvarivanje ekonomije bazirane na znanju.

Imajući u vidu da je Crna Gora zemlja višeg-srednjeg nivoa razvoja i da se većina donora koji bi trebalo da podrže implementaciju predloženog Strateškog okvira povlači iz zemlje, tim koji je zadužen za implementaciju okvira će uložiti dodatne napore za mobilizaciju neophodnih sredstava koja su u ovom trenutku procijenjena na cca 21,167,465 EUR. Shodno navedenom, UNIDO će, uz pomoć Vlade Crne Gore, u bliskoj komunikaciji sa razvojnim partnerima poput Evropske unije, Globalnog fonda za životnu sredinu (GEF), bilateralnih donora i drugih razvojnih finansijskih institucija, pokušati da mobiliše sredstva za implementaciju predviđenih projekata.

U vezi sa navedenim, predlažemo da Programska dokument UNIDO-ovog strateškog okvira za inkluzivni i održivi industrijski razvoj Crne Gore, u ime Vlade Crne Gore potpiše ambasador Slavica Milačić, stalni predstavnik Crne Gore pri UN, OEBS i drugim međunarodnim organizacijama, sa sjedištem u Beču, koja je od 18. februara 2013. godine akreditovani predstavnik Crne Gore pri Organizaciji Ujedinjenih nacija za industrijski razvoj (UNIDO).

STRATEŠKI PROGRAMSKI DOKUMENT
ZA INKLUIZIVNI I ODRŽIVI INDUSTRIJSKI RAZVOJ
CRNA GORA
2017- 2021
SAP ID 150451

Ovaj Strateški programske dokument - CPF (Country Programming Framework) osmišljen je sa ciljem da poveća podršku Vladi Crne Gore od strane Organizacije Ujedinjenih nacija za industrijski razvoj – UNIDO-a (United Nations Industrial Development Organization) kako bi implementirala plan razvoja u skladu sa Inkluzivnim i održivim industrijskim razvojem – ISID (Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development), kako je navedeno u Limskoj deklaraciji, usvojenoj 2. decembra 2013. godine tokom 15. zasjedanja Generalne konferencije UNIDO-a. U obavljanju ovog zadatka, UNIDO se uskladila sa prioritetima razvojnih pravaca Crne Gore u periodu 2015-2018 i dalji rad temelji na postignućima ranijih projekata i programa. Kako industrijalizacija predstavlja dugoročni poduhvat koji uključuje brojne zainteresovane strane, ulagaće se napor da se ojačaju sinergije i minimizuje neefikasnost pomoći saradnje sa kooperacionim partnerima za razvoj, državnim i nedržavnim akterima, uključujući i privatni sektor u zemlji. Kako se radi o dokumentu koji se zasniva na utvrđenim nacionalnim prioritetima, to će biti koristan vodič za intervencije UNIDO-a u Crnoj Gori tokom sljedećih godina.

Mobilizacija finansijskih sredstava u cilju implementiranja ovog dokumenta predstavlja zajedničku obavezu Vlade i UNIDO-a.

*U ime Vlade Crne Gore
(NAZIV MINISTARSTVA TREBA NAKNADNO NAVESTI)*

<i>Ime, prezime i zvanje</i>	<i>Potpis</i>	<i>Datum</i>	
<i>U ime UNIDO-a</i>	<i>Ime, prezime i zvanje</i>	<i>Potpis</i>	<i>Datum</i>

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Skraćenice

ADA	Austrijska agencija za razvoj	HQs	Sjedišta
ADC	Austrijska razvojna saradnja	IMF	Međunarodni monetarni fond
BMZ	Njemačko Federalno ministarstvo za privrednu saradnju i razvoj	ISID	Inkluzivni i održivi industrijski razvoj
CPS	Državna strategija za partnerstvo	ICT	Informacione komunikacione tehnologije
CEDAW	Komitet za ukidanje diskriminacije protiv žena	IPA	Instrumenti za prepristupanje
CEFTA	Sporazum o slobodnoj trgovini u Centralnoj Evropi	IPARD	Instrumenti za prepristupnu pomoć za ruralni razvoj
CPF	Strateški programski dokument	JCSC	Zajednički nadzorni komitet
CP	Čistija proizvodnja	JICA	Japanska agencija za međunarodnu saradnju
DaO	Jedinstveno djelovanje UN-a	M&E	Monitoring i evaluacija
DAC	Komitet za razvojnu pomoć	MSMES	Mikro mala i srednja preduzeća
DG	Generalni direktor	MONSTAT	Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore
DFIs	Razvojne finansijske institucije	MDGs	Milijumski razvojni ciljevi
EBRD	Evropska banka za obnovu i razvoj	NATO	Organizacija Sjeverno-atlantskog sporazuma
EC	Evropska komisija	NGOs	Nevladine organizacije
EnMS	Sistemi energetskog upravljanja	NSSD	Nacionalna strategija za održivi razvoj
ESO	Optimizacija energetskog sistema	NUTS	Nomenklatura prostornih jedinica za statistiku
EU	Evropska unija	OECD	Organizacija za ekonomsku saradnju i razvoj
EIU	Ekonomski obavještajna jedinica	ODA	Zvanična razvojna pomoć
FDI	Strane direktnе investicije	PSF	Format programa za skrining
GDP	Bruto domaći proizvod	POPs	Dugotrajne organske zagađujuće supstance
GIZ	Njemačko društvo za međunarodnu saradnju	PPP	Paritet kupovne moći
GEF	Globalni fond za zaštitu životne sredine	PPP	Javno privatno partnerstvo
GHGs	Gasovi sa efektom staklene bašte		
GVA	Bruto dodata vrijednost		

RAE	<i>Zajednica Roma, Aškalija I Egipćana</i>
RE	<i>Obnovljivi izvori energije</i>
R&D	<i>Istraživanje i razvoj</i>
RECP	<i>Resursno efikasna i čistija proizvodnja</i>
SDGs	<i>Ciljevi održivog razvoja</i>
SMART	<i>Specifičan, mjerljiv, prenosiv, realan, vremenski definisan</i>
SMEs	<i>Mala i srednja preduzeća</i>
SWOT	<i>Snage, slabosti, prilike, prijetnje</i>
TIKA	<i>Turska uprava za međunarodnu saradnju</i>
USD	<i>Američki dolari</i>
UK	<i>Ujedinjeno Kraljevstvo</i>
UN	<i>Ujedinjene nacije</i>
UNIDO	<i>Organizacija Ujedinjenih nacija za industrijski razvoj</i>
UNDP	<i>Razvojni program Ujedinjenih nacija</i>
UNDAF	<i>Okvir razvojne pomoći Ujedinjenih nacija</i>
UNWTO	<i>Svjetska turistička organizacija Ujedinjenih nacija</i>
US	<i>Sjedinjene Države</i>
WB	<i>Svjetska banka</i>

Predgovor

Ovaj strateški programski dokument – CPF definiše okvire programske vizije i strategiju za angažovanje i partnerstvo između Vlade Crne Gore I UNIDO-a, u cilju postizanja inkluzivnog i održivog industrijskog razvoja – ISID (*Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development*)¹. Dokument je sačinjen na osnovu temeljnih konsultacija sa Vladom, ključnim zainteresovanim stranama na nacionalnom nivou i partnerima za razvoj, kako bi se osiguralo stabilno i neotuđivo vlasništvo i vođstvo u skladu sa planiranom promjenom zbog koje je ovaj CPF osmišljen.

Crna Gora će se suočiti sa budućnošću ispunjenom poznatim izazovima ali i novim mogućnostima. Kako zemlja nastavlja svoj put ka pristupanju Evropskoj uniji, uveden je robustni razvojni program u vidu reformi i političkih inicijativa, uključujući one koje su direktno povezane sa implementacijom Agende za održivi razvoj do 2030. godine.

Vlada Crne Gore je formalno potvrdila svoju posvećenost u cilju postizanja intenzivnije saradnje sa UNIDO-om, i zatražila da se formulise CPF za Crnu Goru kako bi osigurala moderni industrijski razvoj i reindustrializaciju orijentisanu ka višoj dodatoj vrijednosti proizvoda, pametnu specijalizaciju i efikasnost u upotrebi resursa u zvaničnom pismu od strane g. Vladimira Kavarića, Ministra ekonomije Crne Gore, poslatom 17. novembra 2015. godine. Politički dijalog između UNIDO-a i Crne Gore intenziviran je zahvaljujući posjetama na visokom nivou od strane gđe Sanje Vlahović, Ministarke nauke Crne Gore, 4. novembra 2015. godine i g. Igora Lukšića, Ministra vanjskih poslova i evropskih integracija, 10. marta 2016. godine, Generalnom direktoru UNIDO-a g. LI Yong-u. Oba predstavnika Vlade Crne Gore su potvrdila zainteresovanost Crne Gore za jačanje saradnje sa UNIDO-om i njeno formalizovanje kroz elaboraciju CPF-a u cilju podrške industrijskom razvoju i naporima koje zemlja ulaže za postizanje održivog rasta.

CPF je zasnovan na ciljevima održivog razvoja – SDGs (*Sustainable Development Goals*) i dopriniće njihovom ostvarenju na nacionalnom nivou, posebno SDG 9: Izgraditi čvrstu infrastrukturu, promovisati inkluzivnu i održivu industrijalizaciju i podsticati inovacije i sve ostale međusobno povezane ciljeve Agende za održivi razvoj do 2030. godine (SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 10, SDG 12, and SDG 17). CPF je osmišljen u skladu sa glavnim okvirnim dokumentima razvojnih politika Crne Gore, uključujući Industrijsku politiku Crne Gore za period do 2020. godine, Strategiju održivog razvoja Crne Gore do 2030. godine, razvojne pravce Crne Gore za period 2015-2018, Program ekonomske reforme za Crnu Goru za period 2017-2019, Strategiju za regionalni razvoj Crne Gore za period 2014-2020, i zasniva se na Okviru razvojne pomoći Ujedinjenih nacija za Crnu Goru za period 2017-2021. CPF obezbeđuje važnu mogućnost za jačanje partnerstva između UNIDO-a, Vlade Crne Gore i drugih ključnih zainteresovanih strana vodeći do strateških, specifičnih i mjerljivih rezultata.

¹ Limska deklaracija koja je usvojena od strane država članica UNIDO-a tokom 15. zasjedanja Generalne konferencije UNIDO-a u decembru 2013.godine, postavlja temelje za novu viziju inkluzivnog i održivog industrijskog razvoja i ističe ulogu industrijalizacije kao pokretača razvoja. ISID povećava i jača ekonomski razvoj i diversifikaciju na društveno inkluzivni i ekološki prihvativ način. U kontekstu obnovljenog mandata koji je dobio UNIDO, programski fokus Organizacije je strukturisan u tri glavna polja aktivnosti, od kojih svako predstavlja različite aspekte ISID-a: Stvaranje zajedničkog prosperiteta, unapređivanje ekonomske konkurentnosti i čuvanje životne sredine. Obnovljena vizija UNIDO-a za ISID je sada zvanično utkana u Ciljeve održivog razvoja uz usvajanje SDG 9: Izgraditi čvrstu infrastrukturu, promovisati inkluzivnu i održivu industrijalizaciju i podsticati inovacije.

Slično kao i kod ostalih zemalja u regionu, ekonomija Crne Gore je ozbiljno deindustrijalizovana zbog čega je izrazito podložna eksternim šokovima i nestabilnostima. Rast je naglo kontrahovan od kada je nastupila globalna finansijska kriza i borbe protiv siromaštva koje su ranije uspješno ostvarivane sada su ponovo uzele maha. Dakle, strategije Crne Gore za rast zasnovaju se na poboljšanju ukupne konkurentnosti ekonomije i u odnosu na industrijski sektor, na uvećanje industrijske produktivnosti, stimulisanje preduzetništva i podsticanje znanja i inovacija u okviru sveobuhvatnog cilja potpune integracije u EU tržišta i globalne vrijednosne lanc.

Kako Crna Gora predstavlja zemlju sa višim srednjim prihodom, većina tradicionalnih donatora obustavlja svoju podršku, stoga će ovaj CPF uložiti napore u mobilizaciju fondova od glavnih razvojnih partnera Crne Gore, kao što je Evropska unija, Globalni fond za životnu sredinu, Zeleni klimatski fond, netradicionalni bilateralni donatori i Razvojne finansijske institucije. Sa procijenjenom vrijednošću budžeta u iznosu od 21,167,465 eura, CPF će otvoriti put ka inkluzivnom i održivom industrijskom razvoju Crne Gore kroz implementaciju projekata za tehničku saradnju u okviru sljedeće tri tematske komponente koje predstavljaju utvrđene prioritetne oblasti saradnje:

- 1) Komponenta I: **Povećanje industrijske konkurentnosti**
- 2) Komponenta II: **Jačanje ruralnog razvoja i otvaranje radnih mesta**
- 3) Komponenta III: **Ekološko upravljanje i održiva energija**

Ukratko, integrisana pomoć UNIDO-a ima za cilj da doprinese naporima koje ulaže Vlada u cilju postizanja pametnog, održivog i inkluzivnog rasta koji se ostvaruje uz pomoć resursno efikasne ekonomije koja je zasnovana na znanju. Stoga će se ovaj CPF primarno fokusirati na pomenute tri komponente i postaviti ciljeve 1) kreiranja povoljnih uslova za trajnu transformaciju nacionalne ekonomije kroz modernizaciju primarnih sektora za rast, baziranu na znanju i inovacijama u cilju širenja industrijske osnove i stvaranja veće produktivnosti, dodate vrijednosti i konkurentnosti; 2) povećanja razvoja privatnog sektora i ruralnog razvoja u cilju prevazilaženja regionalnih različitosti, i 3) uvođenja održivih ekoloških i praksi upravljanja energijom.

Ovaj CPF je sačinjen kao fleksibilni okvirni dokument koji omogućava uključivanje novih projekata za tehničku saradnju i inicijativa u bilo kojoj fazi, a koji su u skladu sa razvojnim prioritetima i potrebama zemlje.

1. Analiza situacije u zemlji

1.1. Nacionalni kontekst

Osnovni ključni indikatori	
Stanovništvo razvrstano prema polu i starosti, ruralno i urbano	622,218 (procjene iz 2016.g.) ² . 49.5% muškaraca and 50.5% žena ³ . 64% urbano i 36% ruralno (2015) ⁴ .
GDP po glavi stanovnika, PPP (US \$) ⁵	15,485 (2015)
Grupa prihoda	Zemlja sa višim srednjim prihodom
Ekonomski rast u %	1.8% ⁶
Porijeklo GDP-a (%) ⁷	Poljoprivreda 8% Industrija 11,5% Turizam, građevinarstvo, ostalo 80,5%
Proizvodna vrijednost dodata po glavi stanovnika ⁸	US\$ 283 do US\$ 333 za "Druge razvojne ekonomije"
Poslovno rangiranje ⁹	46 (od 189) za 2016. godinu
Glavni prirodni resursi	Voda, drvo, ugalj, boksit, morska so, ulje i gas, kamen, šljunak i pjesak. ¹⁰
Glavne industrije	Prerađivačka industrija, turizam i energetika ¹¹
Indeks konkurentnosti 2015-2016 ¹²	70 (od 140)
Glavni partneri za trgovinu	Izvoz: Srbija, Italija, Bosna i Hercegovina, Albanija , Kosovo Uvoz: Italija, Srbija, Grčka, Njemačka, Hrvatska, Bosna i Hercegovina
Stopa nezaposlenosti prema regiji, starosti i polu	Na nivou zemlje: 17.25%, Sjeverna regija: 26.45%, Centralna regija: 14.55%, Južna regija: 13.32%

² Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), Procjene stanovništva.

³ Izvor: Monstat, Procjene stanovništva.

⁴ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), Statistički godišnjak za 2016., dostupan na:

http://monstat.org/cg/publikacije_page.php?id=1474

⁵ Izvor: Podaci Svjetske Banke (2015): <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD>

⁶ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), GDP podaci.

⁷ Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020., strana 7.

⁸ Izvor: UNIDO Međunarodni Godišnjak Privredne Statistike 2016.

⁹ Izvor: Svjetska Banka, dostupno na: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/montenegro/>

¹⁰ Izvor: Mapa resursa Crne Gore, dostupno na:

http://www.mek.gov.me/ResourceManager/FileDownload.aspx?rid=90967&rType=2&file=Mapa%20resursa_Crne%20Gore.pdf

¹¹ Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020., strana 8.

¹² Izvor: Svjetski ekonomski forum, dostupno na: <https://widgets.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2015/>

	20.1% žena i 18.3% muškaraca (2014). 36% mlađe populacije (2014). ¹³ .
MDG indikatori ¹⁴	MDG 1: nije ostvaren MDG 2: ostvaren MDG 3: nije ostvaren MDG 4: ostvaren MDG 5: ostvaren MDG 6: djelimično ostvaren MDG 7: djelimično ostvaren MDG 8: ostvaren

Crna Gora predstavlja zemlju sa višim srednjim prihodom sa GDP-om po glavi stanovnika koji je izražen PPP-om u iznosu od 15,485 USD (42% od EU28 prosječne vrijednosti)¹⁵. To je jedna od najmanjih i najmlađih zemalja u Evropi sa ukupnom površinom od 13,812 km² kao i 293.5 km dugačkom obalom duž Jadranskog mora, koja se graniči sa Albanijom, Hrvatskom, Bosnom i Hercegovinom, Srbijom i Kosovom¹⁶. Prema najnovijim procjenama, stanovništvo u 2016. godini dostiže broj od 622,218 stanovnika¹⁷. Zemlja je bogata nedovoljno iskorišćenim prirodnim resursima, poput vode, čiji iskorišćeni potencijal iznosi svega 17% (od ukupnog potencijala hidroenergije), i šume i šumskog zemljišta, koji pokrivaju 69.4% teritorije Crne Gore¹⁸. Dodatno, Crna Gora je bogata ugljem, boksitom, morskom solju, uljem i gasom, kamenom, šljunkom i pijeskom.

Kao mala otvorena ekonomija bez sopstvene valute, Crna Gora je izložena eksternim šokovima. Dugotrajna nezaposlenost, regionalne razlike, smanjeni industrijski kapaciteti i potreba za daljim jačanjem konkurentnosti nacionalne ekonomije ostaju ozbiljni izazovi.

Od kada je povratila nezavisnost 2006. godine, Crna Gora je snažno posvećena procesu evropskih integracija i implementiranju ekonomskih reformi i uređivanju svojih politika u skladu sa pravnom tekovinom *EU Acquis Communautaire*, koja postavlja dalje izazove za nacionalnu ekonomiju. Trenutni kapaciteti lokalnih institucija i naročito privatnog sektora u Crnoj Gori da iskoriste finansiranje EU su ograničeni – čak i više nego što je to slučaj sa mikro, malim i srednjim preduzećima - MSMEs (*micro, small and medium enterprises*).

1.1.1. Opšti makroekonomski profil

U toku posljednje decenije, Crna Gora je iskusila intenzivne tranzicione promjene i jačanje tržišne ekonomije. Prije izbijanja globalne ekonomske krize, crnogorska ekonomija je bila karakterisana brzim rastom sa prosječnom realnom stopom rasta GDP-a od 1,9% godišnje između 2010. i 2015. godine¹⁹ koji je bio uglavnom baziran na visokom prilivu stranih direktnih investicija i državnim

¹³ Izvor: Podaci zavoda za zapošljavanje 2015.

¹⁴ Izvor: Izvještaj o Milenijumskim Razvojnim Ciljevima u Crnoj Gori 2010-2015.

¹⁵ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), Statistike nacionalnog računa, dostupno na <https://www.monstat.org/cg/>

¹⁶ Izvor: Statistički godišnjak za 2016., dostupno na: http://monstat.org/cg/publikacije_page.php?id=1474

¹⁷ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), Procjene stanovništva.

¹⁸ Izvor: Razvojni pravci Crne Gore 2015- 2018.

¹⁹ Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020., strana 6.

troškovima. Ovo je dovelo do povećanja potrošnje i izvoza, i velikog eksternog duga Crne Gore prema GDP-u od 106% i alarmantnog deficitu tekućeg računa²⁰. Globalna ekonomska kriza je iznijela na vidjelo neke manjkavosti koje su od ranije zastupljene u crnogorskoj ekonomiji kombinacija niza ekonomskih kretanja uzrokovala je dublju recesiju u zemlji nego što je to prethodno predviđano. Rast GDP-a se naglo smanjio, od 6.9% u 2008. do -5.7% u 2009. godini i ostao na 1.7% prosječne vrijednosti do 2014. godine²¹.

Rast je skočio u 2015. godini i uvećao se za 3.37% podstaknut intenzivnim porastom javnog investiranja²². Očekuje se da će ekonomija nastaviti da se razvija srednjeročno kao posljedica novih velikih investicija u infrastrukturu, naročito nove elektrane i izgradnju autoputa. Pored privođenja kraju ovih infrastrukturnih projekata, Crna Gora bi trebalo da preorientiše svoju ekonomiju ka modelu više održivog i inkluzivnog rasta ukoliko želi da zadrži visoki rast. U odsustvu strukturalnih promjena, procjenjuje se da će stopa ekonomskog rasta opasti ispod 1% do 2019. godine, kako zemlja bude ostala bez fiskalnog prostora i kapaciteta zaduživanjakojima bi direktno stimulisala rast kroz javno investiranje²³. Ovo bi nalagalo razvijanje ekonomija obima kroz uvećanje konkurentnosti i produktivnosti sektora za rast i povećanje razvoja privatnog sektora u cilju povećane dobrobiti .

Deficit tekućeg računa ostaje jedan od glavnih strukturnih problema koji pogađaju ekonomiju. Prema podacima Centralne banke Crne Gore, deficit računa u 2014. godini je proširen na ekvivalent od 15.4% GDP-a, u odnosu na 14.6% GDP-a u 2013. godini. Prema podacima Centralne banke Crne Gore deficit tekućeg računa u 2015. godini se smanjio na 13.4% GDP-a²⁴. Glavni razlog za trend opadanja bilo je povećanje međunarodne trgovine i primarnog prihoda što je za posljedicu imalo poboljšanje tekućeg računa.

Javni dug će porasti jer je Vlada odlučila da finansira izgradnju autoputa od strane inostranih kredita u periodu između 2015. i 2018. godine. Ova odluka će uticati na to da se javni dug Crne Gore poveća od 68% GDP-ado procijenjenih 80% u 2019 godini²⁵.

Zemlje potpisnice sporazuma o slobodnoj trgovini u Centralnoj Evropi – CEFTA predstavljaju najveće izvozne trgovinske partnere za Crnu Goru. U 2015. godini, glavni izvozni partner Crne Gore je bila Srbija (22.1%), praćena Italijom (12.6%) i Bosnom I Hercegovinom (9.3%). Iste godine, glavni uvozni partner Crne gore je bila Italija (41%) praćena Srbijom (18%).

²⁰ Izvor: Centralna Banka Crne Gore, Makroekonomski izvještaj Crne Gore za 2. kvartal 2016., dostupno na http://www.cbg.cg.org/index.php?mn1=publikacije&mn2=kvartalni_izvjestaj&mn3=makroekonomski_izvjestaj_cbcg

²¹ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), Statistike nacionalnog računa, dostupno na <https://www.monstat.org/cg/>

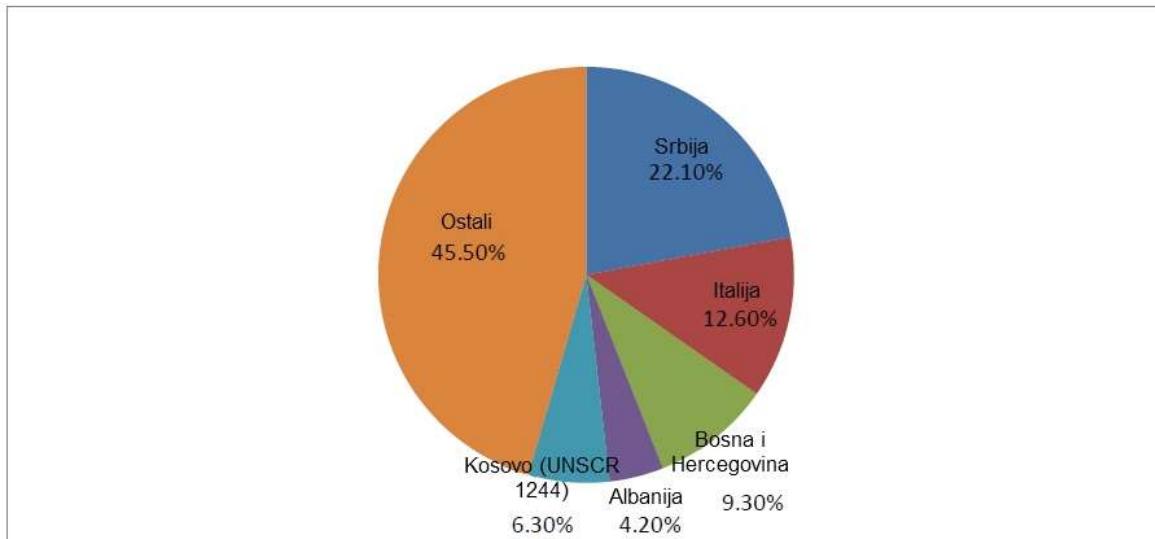
²² Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), Statistike nacionalnog računa, dostupno na <https://www.monstat.org/cg/>

²³ Izvor: Okvir Svjetske banke za partnerstvo 2016- 2020.

²⁴ Izvor: Centralna banka Crne Gore, Izvještaj guvernera, maj 2016.

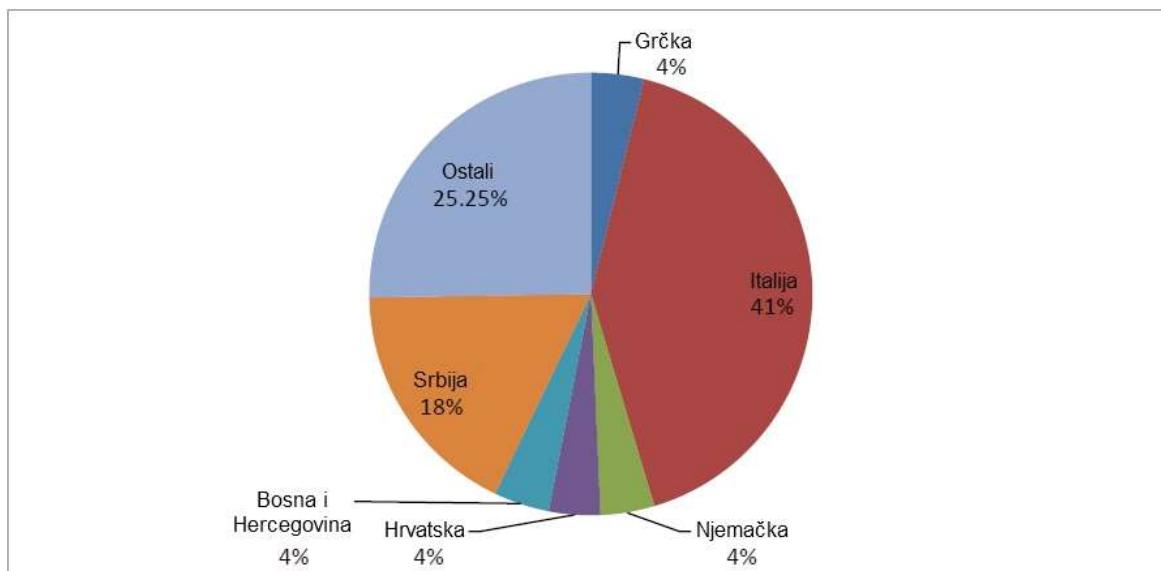
²⁵ Izvor: Ministarstvo finansija Crne Gore, Izvještaj o javnom dugu, septembar 2016.

Slika 1: Izvozni partneri Crne Gore u 2015. godini



Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore, Spoljna trgovina Crne Gore Januar-Decembar 2015

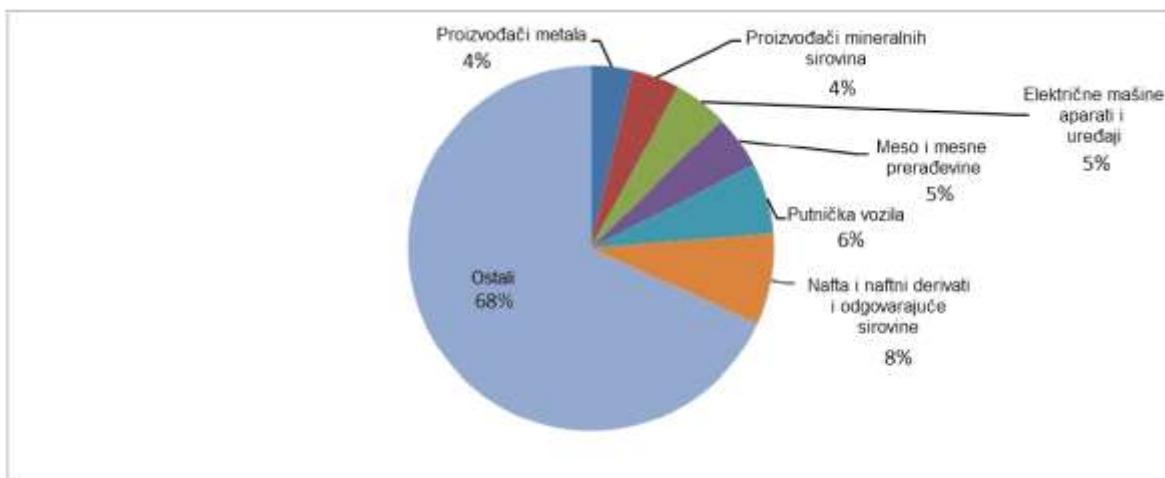
Slika 2: Uvozni partneri Crne Gore u 2015. godini



Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore, Spoljna trgovina Crne Gore Januar-Decembar 2015

U 2015. godini, Crna Gora je uglavnom izvozila naftu, naftne derive i povezane materijale (8.05%) zatim putna vozila (6.28%), meso i mesne prerađevine (4.82%), električne mašine, aparate i uređaje (4.72%), nemetalne mineralne proizvode (4.22%) i proizvode od metala (3.70%).

Slika 3: Uvozni partneri Crne Gore u 2015. godini



Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore, Spoljna trgovina Crne Gore Januar-Decembar 2015.

Ekonomска tranzicija u Crnoj Gori doprinijela je visokom stepenu nezaposlenosti jer je dovela do odlaska radnika iz tradicionalnih oblasti i propadanja poljopriprede. Osnovno pitanje tržišta rada u Crnoj Gori je strukturalno, što se odnosi na značajnu nedovoljnu iskorišćenost radnih resursa zbog slabe potrebe za radnom snagom²⁶. Situacija je uglavnom posljedica nerazvijenog privatnog sektora, zajedno sa relativno velikim javnim sektorom koji ne stvara pogodno okruženje za preduzetništvo. Kao rezultat toga, ulazak na tržište rada je težak, a šanse za izbjegavanje nezaposlenosti su nepovoljne.

Prema podacima Zavoda za zapošljavanje Crne Gore, u januaru 2017. godine ukupan broj nezaposlenih bio je 50.995 (21,98% stopa nezaposlenosti u poređenju sa 17,65% u istom periodu prošle godine).²⁷ Iako je ovo pad u poređenju sa periodom koji je nastupio odmah nakon finansijske krize, i dalje ostaje visok. Crna Gora takođe ima jedan od najnižih nivoa učešća radne snage u Evropi sa 53% osoba starijih od 15 godina u radnoj snazi u 2014. godini²⁸. Nezaposlenost ostaje, kao i nisko učešće radne snage, posebno među siromašnima i donjih 40% stanovništva na skali prihoda (*Bottom40*), mladima, ženama i srednjovječnim muškarcima²⁹. U cilju smanjenja siromaštva i povećanja zajedničkog prosperiteta, Crna Gora mora uložiti u model inkluzivnog rasta gdje privatni sektor služi kao pokretač rasta.

Posljednjih godina osnovne karakteristike situacije na tržištu rada su visoka dugoročna nezaposlenost koja predstavlja blizu 80% ukupne nezaposlenosti, visoka stopa nezaposlenosti za mlade, regionalna disproporcija između tražnje za zapošljavanje i ponude, sezonske zaposlenosti i visokog broja nezaposlenih lica sa visokom stručnom spremom. Stopa nezaposlenosti među mladima je dvostruko veća od prosjeka, sa oko 36% nezaposlenih mlađih u 2014. godini. Dugoročna nezaposlenost je posebno visoka za osobe s osnovnim ili stručnim obrazovanjem, jer se većina novih radnih mesta stvara u sektoru za visoke vještine i postoji višak ljudi sa osnovnim obrazovanjem i stručnim osposobljavanjem. Za ovu grupu broj nezaposlenih više od 24 mjeseca

²⁶Izvor: Svjetska banka, presjek stanja za Crnu Goru, april 2016.

²⁷Izvor: Zavod za zapošljavanje Crne Gore, nedjeljni statistički izvještaj, 30. januar 2017.

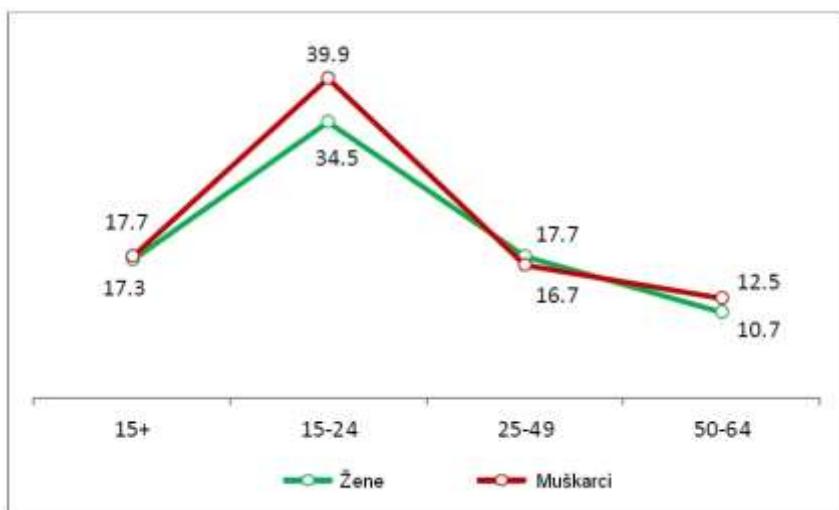
²⁸Izvor: Agencija za zapošljavanje Crne Gore, program rada za 2017.

²⁹Izvor: Agencija za zapošljavanje Crne Gore, program rada za 2017.

porastao je na preko 85% u 2013. godini³⁰. Stoga postoji potreba za poboljšanjem kvaliteta obrazovanja kako bi se smanjile praznine između vještina koje proizvede obrazovni sistem i onih koje zahtijeva tržište rada. Pored smanjenja nezaposlenosti, ova investicija će takođe pomoći da zemlja postane konkurentnija i inovativna. Nezaposlenost takođe ima značajnu regionalnu dimenziju, gdje severni region ima najveći broj ljudi bez posla. Stopa nezaposlenosti u sjevernom regionu iznosila je 24,83% (14.519), u poređenju sa centralnim regionom sa 12,71%, i južnim regionom sa 10,81%³¹.

U nastavku su prikazane stope nezaposlenosti za različite starosne grupe razvrstane po polu. Najveća stopa nezaposlenosti zabilježena je u starosnoj grupi od 15 do 24 godine i iznosi 34,5% za žene i 39,9% za muškarce. U poređenju sa 2014. godinom za istu starosnu grupu, stopa nezaposlenosti je opala i za muškarce i za žene (u prosjeku za 3,9 %). Najveća stopa nezaposlenosti žena zabilježena je 2010. godine kada je iznosila 20,7%, a muškaraca u 2013. kada je iznosila 20%³².

Slika 4: Stope nezaposlenosti po starosnoj grupi u 2015. godini



Izvor: Anketa radne snage, 2015., Monstat

Stopa zaposlenosti je visoko rodno osjetljiva posebno u proizvodnji, transportu, skladištenju i komunikaciji i izgradnji. Obrazovanje, zdravstvo, veleprodaja i maloprodaja su sektori u kojima dominiraju žene.

Tabela 1: Zapošljavanje po sektorima, razvrstano po polu za 2015. godinu (u 1000)

Sektori aktivnosti	Ukupno	Muškarci	Žene
Poljoprivreda	17,1	8,9	8,2
Rudarstvo	1,7	1,5	0,2
Prerađivačka industrija	((14,8))	(10)	.
Snabdijevanje električnom energijom, gasom, parom i klimatizacija	2,7	2,5	(0,3)
Snabdijevanje vodom, upravljanje otpadnim vodama	4,9	3,9	.
Gradevinarstvo	14,6	12,2	(2,4)

³⁰ Izvor: Agencija za zapošljavanje Crne Gore, godišnji statistički izvještaj/i (2014., 2013.).

³¹ Izvor: Agencija za zapošljavanje Crne Gore (kontaktirana 20.10.2015.).

³² Izvor: Anketa radne snage, Monstat.

Veleprodaja, maloprodaja; određene popravke	47,1	21,9	25,2
Transport, skladištenje i komunikacije	13,5	10,7	2,7
Smještaj i prehrambene usluge	17,5	9,7	(7,8)
Informacije i komunikacije	5,0	2,8	2,2
Finanskijske aktivnosti i aktivnosti osiguranja	4,2	1,6	2,6
Nekretnine, lizing i poslovne aktivnosti	0,6	(0,3)	0,3
Stručne, naučne i tehničke aktivnosti	(9,9)	.	(5,4)
Aktivnosti administrativnih servisa i servisa za podršku	8,1	(4,5)	3,5
Javna uprava i odbrana	21,2	12,0	(9,3)
Obrazovanje	13,5	3,7	9,7
Zdravlje i socijalni rad	11,7	(3,5)	8,1
Umjetnost, zabava i rekreacija	5,4	3,1	2,3
Ostali društveni i lični servisi	8,3	2,8	5,3

Izvor: Žene i muškarci u Crnoj Gori, Podgorica 2016, Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore i Ministarstvo za ljudska i manjinska prava Crne Gore

U 2015. godini evidentirano je značajno povećanje priliva stranih direktnih investicija (SDI). Prema preliminarnim podacima, neto priliv stranih direktnih investicija u 2015. iznosio je 619,3 miliona eura, ili 75% više nego u prethodnoj godini (2014)³³. Iste godine, neto SDI su iznosile 17,2% GDP-a, što je u odnosu na 10,2% u 2014. godini³⁴. Ovo značajno povećanje u 2015. godini uglavnom je rezultat povećanja investicija, prvenstveno iz Austrije i Ukrajine, u kompanije i banke³⁵. Prema navodima Ekonomskog obavještajnog jedinice – EIU (*European Intelligence Unit*), tokovi stranih direktnih stranih investicija u 2015. godini iznosili su 13.117 dolara po glavi, što je najveći iznos u bivšim komunističkim republikama na Balkanu³⁶.

Austrija je u 2015. godini bila najveći izvor priliva SDI u Crnoj Gori sa udjelom od 34,81% od ukupnog broja. Slijedi Holandija (9,40%), Ruska Federacija (9,10%), Srbija (6,52%), Švajcarska (4,36%), Velika Britanija (3,46%), Italija (3,15%) i Ujedinjeni Arapski Emirati 2,97%)³⁷. Od ukupnih priliva SDI u 2015. godini, 46,10% (ili 349,2 miliona eura) odnosi se na ulaganja u kompanije i banke, 18,63% (ili 141,1 miliona eura) na prodaju nepokretnosti i 33,69% (ili 255,2 miliona eura) u međubankarskom dugu³⁸. Međubankarski dug je bio za 10,8% viši nego u 2014. godini³⁹.

Tabela 2: Tokovi SDI-a u Crnoj Gori 2011-2015.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Ukupni priliv (u hiljadama eura)	494,740.8	633,694.5	479,191.5	498,084.3	757,435.2
Ukupni odliv (u hiljadama eura)	105,636.3	172,104.0	155,312.8	144,144.2	138,161.0
Neto FDI (u hiljadama eura)	389,104.4	461,590.6	323,878.7	353,940.1	619,274.2

³³ Izvor: Godišnji izvještaj Centralne banke Crne Gore 2015.

³⁴ Izvor: Godišnji izvještaj Centralne banke Crne Gore 2015.

³⁵ Izvor: Godišnji izvještaj Centralne banke Crne Gore 2015.

³⁶ Izvor: Ekonomski obavještajni jedinicu, Izvještaj Crne Gore za drugi kvartal 2016.

³⁷ Izvor: Godišnji izvještaj Centralne banke Crne Gore 2015.

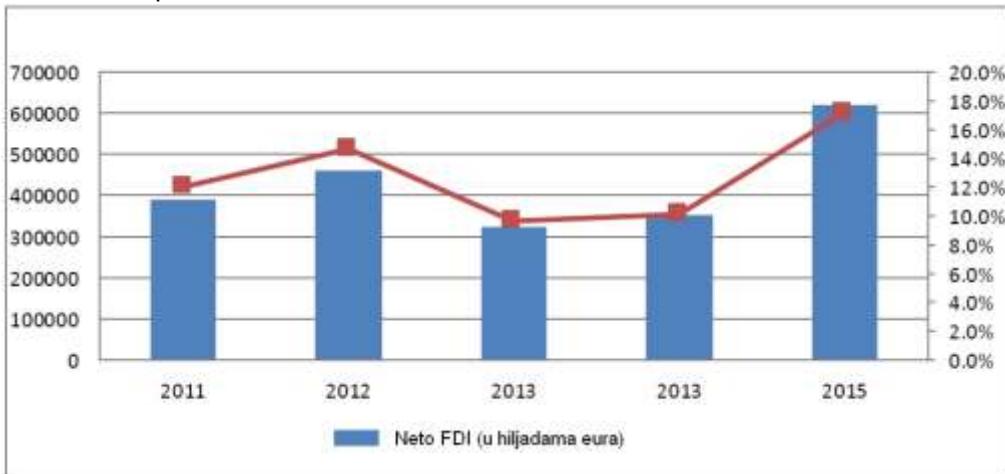
³⁸ Izvor: Godišnji izvještaj Centralne banke Crne Gore 2015.

³⁹ Izvor: Godišnji izvještaj Centralne banke Crne Gore 2015.

Neto FDI tokovi kao % GDP-a	12.0%	14.7%	9.7%	10.2%	17.2%
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Izvor: Godišnji izvještaj Centralne banke Crne Gore za 2015. godinu

Slika 5: Neto SDI za period 2011-2015.



Izvor: Godišnji izvještaj Centralne banke Crne Gore za 2015. godinu

EIU predviđa da će prilivi SDI biti 586 miliona dolara (ili približno 520 miliona eura) u 2016. i 715 miliona američkih dolara (ili oko 634,5 miliona eura) u 2017. godini⁴⁰. Vlada Crne Gore takođe predviđa da će neto SDI iznositi oko 13,5% za 2015-2018⁴¹. Ova brojka zasnovana je na planiranim velikim infrastrukturnim projektima u turizmu, energetici i nekretninama.

1.1.2. Opšti socioekonomski profil

Rast prije globalne finansijske krize smanjio je stopu siromaštva i došlo je do povećanja prihoda domaćinstava koja su dio *bottom 40%* raspodjele dohotka⁴². Siromaštvo je palo sa oko 11% sredinom 2000-ih na najnižu tačku od 4,9% u 2008. godini⁴³. Međutim, kriza i posljedično pogoršanje rasta doveli su do značajnog povećanja stope siromaštva na 11,3% u 2012. godini, sa sve većim brojem ugrozenih domaćinstava u blizini granice siromaštva (sa 18,9% u 2007. godini na 26% u 2013. godini), čime se kompenzuju raniji dobici⁴⁴. Došlo je do smanjenja siromaštva tokom godina ekonomskog buma (2000-2008.) zbog sve veće potražnje za nekvalifikovanom radnom snagom. Međutim, u periodu rasta i stagnacije (2009-2012.) rast je manje zastupljen među siromašnim slojevima, jer se tražnja pomjerila ka više kvalifikovanom radu. Stoga je važno da Crna Gora privuče investicije i podstakne otvaranje novih radnih mesta u ključnim sektorima koji zahtjevaju intenzivan rad i nizak nivo vještina, kao što su turističke usluge i poljoprivreda, kako bi imali uticaj na siromaštvo⁴⁵. Ova ulaganja i otvaranje novih radnih mesta takođe će značajno

⁴⁰ Izvor: Ekonomski obavještajna jedinica, Izvještaj Crne Gore za drugi kvartal.

⁴¹ Izvor: Program za ekonomsku reformu u Crnoj Gori 2015-2018.

⁴² Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), podaci o liniji siromaštva, dostupno na:<http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=73&pageid=73>

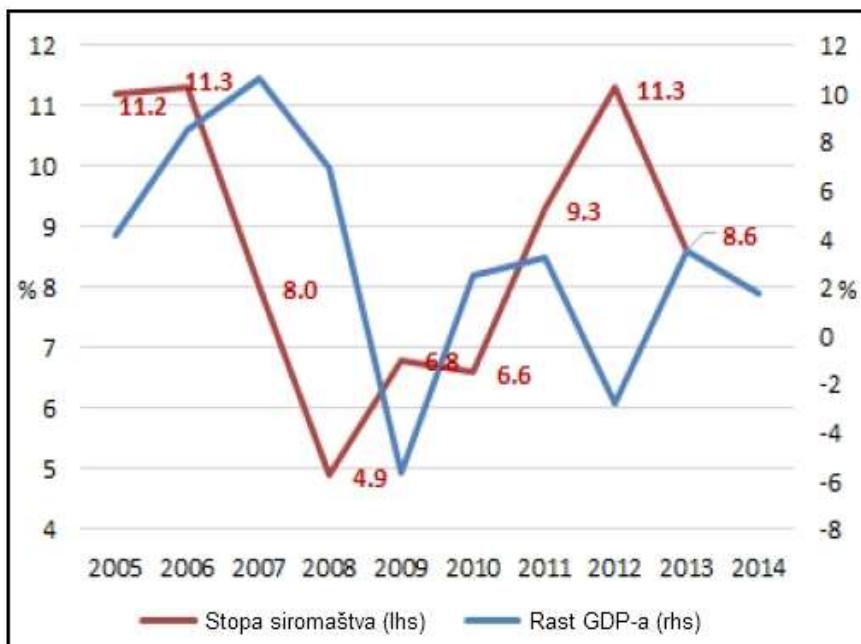
⁴³ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), podaci o liniji siromaštva, dostupno na:<http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=73&pageid=73>

⁴⁴ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), podaci o liniji siromaštva, dostupno na:<http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=73&pageid=73>

⁴⁵ Izvor: Okvir Svjetske banke za partnerstvo 2016- 2020.

doprinijeti ruralnim zajednicama i ugroženim grupama, uključujući žene i mlade⁴⁶. U ruralnim oblastima poljoprivreda je najveći izvor prihoda gdje živi 41% siromašnih⁴⁷.

Slika 6: Rast GDP-a u odnosu na stopu siromaštva



Izvor: Okvir za partnerstvo Svjetske banke 2016-2020.

U 2013. godini siromaštvo je počelo da opada na 8,6%, što je jedna od najniže stope siromaštva na Zapadnom Balkanu⁴⁸. Međutim, veliki broj domaćinstava se i dalje smatraju ugroženim i lako mogu pasti u ili iz siromaštva kao rezultat male promjene prihoda⁴⁹. Crna Gora nije u potpunosti ostvarila pokazatelje Milenijumskih razvojnih ciljeva za "Smanjenje relativnog siromaštva i drugih dimenzija siromaštva", a siromaštvo i dalje predstavlja ključni izazov za Crnu Goru. Gini koeficijent se takođe povećao sa 24,3 u 2010. godini na 26,2 u 2013. godini⁵⁰, što ukazuje na porast nejednakosti što je još jedan izazov za Crnu Goru. Između 2007. i 2003. godine prosječan rast potrošnje iznosio je 2,5%, međutim rast potrošnje za donjih 40% stanovništva⁵¹ se povećao nešto manje nego za sloj koji spada u gornjih 60% na skali prihoda (*top 60%*⁵²).

Zbog postojećih socio-ekonomskih razlika, za potrebe unutrašnje regionalne politike Crna Gora je podijeljena na tri regiona: severna, centralna i južna⁵³. Postoje jaki regionalni dispariteti u smislu

⁴⁶ Izvor: Okvir Svjetske banke za partnerstvo 2016- 2020.

⁴⁷ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), analiza siromaštva u Crnoj Gori, dostupno na: <http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=193&pageid=73>

⁴⁸ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), analiza siromaštva u Crnoj Gori, dostupno na: <http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=193&pageid=73>

⁴⁹ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), analiza siromaštva u Crnoj Gori, dostupno na: <http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=193&pageid=73>

⁵⁰ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), analiza siromaštva u Crnoj Gori, dostupno na: <http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=193&pageid=73>

⁵¹ *Bottom 40* je u skladu sa prva dva kvintila distribucije bogatstva (prema definiciji Svjetske banke)

⁵² Izvor: Svjetska banka, presjek stanja za Crnu Goru, april 2016.

⁵³ Prema klasifikaciji Eurostat-a o veličini regionalnih NUTS 1, NUTS 2, NUTS 3, Crna Gora je jedan region.

siromaštva. U 2013. godini, sjeverni i centralni regioni zemlje imali su stopu siromaštva od 10,3%, dok južni dio zemlje ima stopu siromaštva od 3,8%⁵⁴. U ruralnim oblastima stopa siromaštva je veća nego u urbanim sredinama. Međutim, ruralna područja su bila uspješnija u smanjenju siromaštva od urbanih područja. U ruralnim područjima stopa siromaštva se smanjila za 8,4% u periodu između 2012. i 2013. godine, dok je u istom periodu u urbanim područjima smanjena samo za 0,2%⁵⁵. Pored toga, većina (59% u 2013. godini) domaćinstava ispod linije siromaštva, kao što je to slučaj sa donijih 40% (*Bottom 40*) živi u urbanim područjima⁵⁶. Ugroženost⁵⁷ je porasla čak i više od siromaštva od 2008. godine, a najveći dio ovog porasta se desio u urbanim područjima, gdje se ugroženost više nego udvostručila sa 10% u 2009. na 22% u 2013. godini⁵⁸. U 2013. godini skoro 30% stanovništva u urbanim sredinama bilo je ili siromašno ili ugroženo, uglavnom zbog smanjenja broja slabo razvijenih metalo-prerađivačkih industrija⁵⁹. Tokom istog perioda, Gini koeficijent se smanjio u ruralnim područjima sa 26,3 na 23,5, dok je u gradskim područjima porastao sa 25,7 na 26,8⁶⁰.

Što se tiče obrazovnog nivoa, postoji i značajna razlika između siromašnih, ugroženih i ostalih. 67,5% glava domaćinstava u siromaštvu je postiglo osnovno obrazovanje ili manje, što se upoređuje sa 41% ugroženih i 11,7% ostalih⁶¹. S obzirom na ove razlike, manje je vjerovatno da će ove grupe imati koristi od mogućnosti u višim kvalifikovanim sektorima, što će postati značajnije jer Crna Gora usvaja model rasta koji je podstaknut od strane privatnog sektora i zahtjeva da preduzeća postanu konkurentnija⁶².

Romi, Aškalije i Egipćani – RAE takođe su uključeni u grupe kojima nedostaje obrazovanje. U 2009. godini 36% ove grupe nije imalo obrazovanje, a 72% je nepismeno. Osim toga, u izveštaju UNDP-a iz 2009. godine utvrđeno je da je među RAE grupama više od 14% "isključeno"⁶³, što je u poređenju sa nacionalnim prosjekom od 3,5%. Isti izvještaj takođe navodi da 25% RAE populacije nema dokumente o identitetu, što znači da imaju ograničen pristup javnim uslugama, a samo 18,4% RAE porodica je primilo naknade ili druge socijalne beneficije⁶⁴.

⁵⁴ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), analiza siromaštva u Crnoj Gori, dostupno na:
<http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=193&pageid=73>

⁵⁵ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), analiza siromaštva u Crnoj Gori, dostupno na:
<http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=193&pageid=73>

⁵⁶ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), analiza siromaštva u Crnoj Gori, dostupno na:
<http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=193&pageid=73>

⁵⁷ Domaćinstva čija je potrošnja po ekvivalentu odrasle osobe 1.50 puta niža od linije siromaštva

⁵⁸ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), analiza siromaštva u Crnoj Gori, dostupno na:
<http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=193&pageid=73>

⁵⁹ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), analiza siromaštva u Crnoj Gori, dostupno na:
<http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=193&pageid=73>

⁶⁰ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), dostupno na:
<http://www.monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=340&pageid=73>

⁶¹ Izvor: Okvir Svjetske banke za partnerstvo 2016- 2020.

⁶² Izvor: Okvir Svjetske banke za partnerstvo 2016- 2020.

⁶³ Domaćinstva se smatraju ugroženim/isključenim ako su njihovi prihodi niski, imaju poteškoće u plaćanju komunalnih usluga, hipoteku ili bilo koje druge račune i imaju neizmirene obaveze i ako nemaju pristup zdravstvenim uslugama u dovoljnoj mjeri. Pojedinci se smatraju ugroženim/socijalno isključenim ako su nezaposleni ili su zaposleni, ali se socijalni doprinosi ne plaćaju, ako imaju manje od 8 godina školovanja i više nisu dio obrazovnog sistema i ako nemaju pristup zdravstvenim uslugama u dovoljnoj mjeri.

⁶⁴ Izvor: UNDP, izvještaj za Crnu Goru.

1.1.3. Ekonomski struktura

Tabela 3: Struktura GDP po sektorima (2002-2014.)

Procenat (%)	Prosječni doprinos rastu (2002-2008)	Prosječni udio u GDP-u (2002-2008)	Prosječni doprinos rastu (2009-2014)	Prosječni udio u GDP-u (2009-2014)
Poljoprivreda	0.2	9.1	0.2	8.0
Industrija	0.2	14.8	-0.2	10.7
Usluge	2.9	59.8	0.8	64.4
Turizam	0.23	3.0	0.16	5.9
Građevinarstvo	0.36	3.8	-0.23	4.7
Maloprodajna trgovina	1.55	12.1	-0.03	11.8
Finansijski sektor	-0.01	2.5	0.04	4.2

Izvor: "Okvir za partnerstvo Svjetske banke za period 2016-2020."

Struktura crnogorske ekonomije pretrpjela je neke ozbiljne promjene (Tabela 2). Trenutno dominira sektor usluga i došlo je do smanjenja u poljoprivrednom i industrijskom sektoru. U periodu od 2009. do 2014. godine usluge su doprinijele 64,4% GDP-u, dok su poljoprivreda i industrija doprinijeli 8,0% i 10,7%. Ove brojke upoređuju se sa 59,8% (usluge), 9,1% (poljoprivreda) i 14,8% (industrija) za period 2002-2008⁶⁵. Turistički sektor je glavni izvor ekonomskog rasta i zaposlenosti, a udio turizma u bruto vrijednosti u 2014. godini⁶⁶ iznosio je oko 21,9%.

1.1.4. Industrijski sektor

Efekti globalne ekonomске krize i procesa deindustrializacije bili su duboki. Proces deindustrializacije je doveo do toga da se privreda odvoji od industrije i da dominiraju usluge. Ovi procesi znače da crnogorska ekonomija ima veliki rizik da postane sektorski neuravnotežena, nedovoljno raznovrsna i osjetljiva na vanjske ekonomski šokove⁶⁷.

Procjenjuje se da je crnogorska industrija u devedesetim godinama činila više od 35% GDP-a sa oko 56.000 zaposlenih, dok danas udio industrije iznosi samo 10,7% sa 24.000 zaposlenih⁶⁸. Industrijski sektori koji najviše doprinose ekonomiji su: čelik, aluminijum, poljoprivredna prerada, proizvodi za široku potrošnju i turizam.

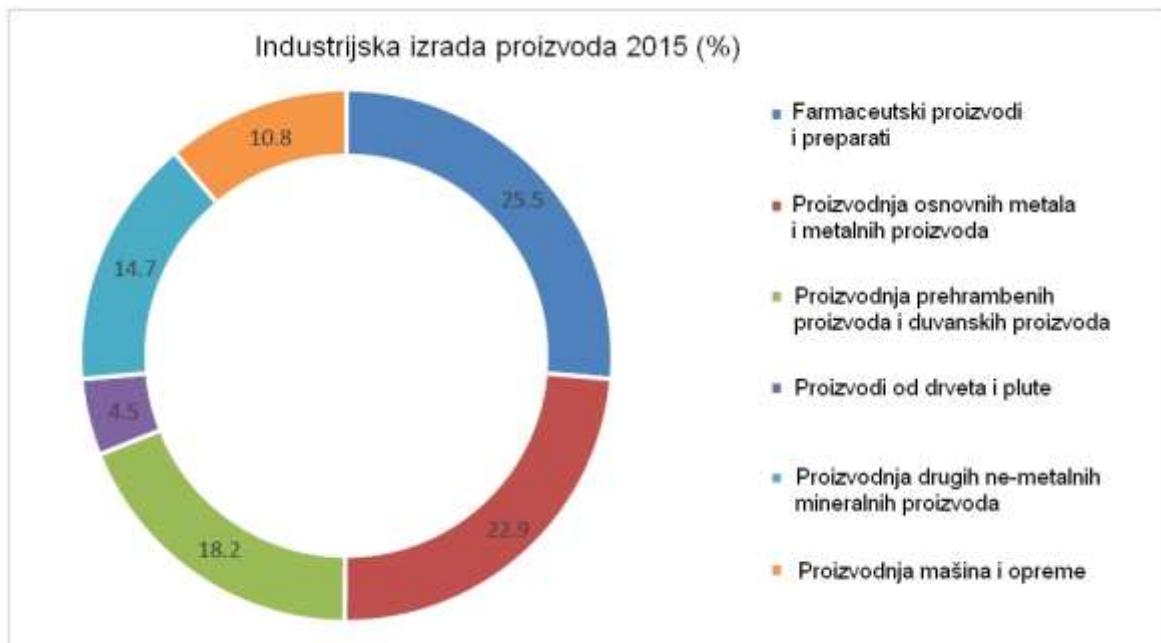
Slika 7: Proizvodi industrijske proizvodnje 2015. godine (%)

⁶⁵ Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020., strana 7.

⁶⁶ Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020. godine.

⁶⁷ Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020. godine.

⁶⁸ Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020. godine, Zavod za statistiku, Monstat.



Izvor: *Industrijska politika za Crnu Goru do 2020. godine*

Doprinos proizvodnje iznosi samo 3,9% i pruža zaposlenost 6,6% ukupnog broja zaposlenih u Crnoj Gori u 2015. godini⁶⁹. U okviru proizvodnje (prema podacima MONSTAT-a za 2015. godinu), najznačajniji udio proizvodnje ima podsektorska proizvodnja farmaceutskih proizvoda i preparata od 25,5%, zatim proizvodnja osnovnih metala i proizvodnja metalnih proizvoda od 22,9% i proizvodnja prehrambenih proizvoda, pića i duvanskih proizvoda 18,2%. Značajni podsektori su proizvodi od drveta i plute (4,5%), kao i proizvodnja ostalih nemetalnih mineralnih proizvoda (14,7%) i proizvodnja mašina i opreme (10,8%).

Što se tiče izvoza, agro-prehrambeni proizvodi, sirovine i obrađeno drvo i proizvodi od metala ostaju među najvažnijim izvoznim sektorima. Opšta manjkavost izvoza u industriji je nedostatak diverzifikacije u smislu broja izvezenih proizvoda, kao i broja zemalja u koje su izvezeni. Većina rasta izvoza je rezultat izvoza na rastuća svetska tržišta (48,8% povećanje izvoza u periodu 2009-2013), umjesto povećanja konkurentnosti (-13,5%), ili poboljšane geografske (-7,4%) ili specijalizacije proizvoda (-0,3%) prema analizi i procjeni Međunarodnog trgovinskog centra⁷⁰ šest glavnih komponenti koje doprinose ukupnom rastu izvoza.

⁶⁹ Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020. godine.

⁷⁰ Izvor: Međunarodni trgovinski centar, dostupno na: www.intracen.org/country/montenegro/

Slika 8: Godišnji indeksi industrijske proizvodnje



Izvor: Vlada Crne Gore. Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore. Industrijska proizvodnja PRODCOM 2015.

U pogledu investicione strukture, industrija u užem smislu privukla je samo 22,5% ulaganja fiksног kapitala u Crnoj Gori u 2014. godini, a samo u proizvodnji 7,9%⁷¹. Najveći udio ulaganja u osnovna sredstva bio je u ostalim djelovima nefinansijskog poslovnog sektora, naročito u maloprodajnim aktivnostima.

Industrijski sektor Crne Gore karakterише niska produktivnost i slaba konkurentnost. Od 2009. godine, uglavnom uslijed svjetske ekonomске krize, evidentirano je značajno dvocifreno smanjenje obima industrijske proizvodnje, tako da je industrijska proizvodnja u 2012. godini iznosila 75% proizvodnje u 2000. godini⁷². Prerađivačka industrija pokazala je isti trend. Podsektori tekstilne proizvodnje i tekstilnih proizvoda, proizvodnje kože i proizvoda od kože, proizvodnje gume i plastike i proizvoda gotovo su potpuno nestali iz prerađivačke industrije Crne Gore u proteklih deset godina. Očekuje se da će realna stopa rasta industrijskog sektora u 2016. godini biti 4,4%, 2,9% u 2017. i 2,9% u 2018. godini⁷³. Rast industrijske proizvodnje, kao i realni rast GDP-a, biće vođeni velikim infrastrukturnim i energetskim projektima. Vlada Crne Gore je 2014. godine odabrala dvije kineske kompanije za izgradnju 41 kilometra dugačkog dijela drжavnog autoputnog sistema. Izgradnja će koštati oko 1,1 milijardi USD, a 30% radova će biti preuzeto od strane lokalnih kompanija koje će ubrzati lokalni ekonomski razvoj.

Politika industrijskog razvoja Crne Gore do 2020. godine identifikovala je ključne sektore u kojima Crna Gora ima komparativne prednosti, sa jakim potencijalom za povećanje izvoza: **energetiku, agro-prehrambenu industriju, metalo-prerađivačku industriju, drвnu industriju i turizam**. Pored

⁷¹ Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020. godine.

⁷² Izvor: Razvojna strategija za prerađivačku industriju u Crnoj Gori, 2014-2018., dostupno na www.mek.gov.me/.../FileDownload.aspx?...Development%20Strategy%2

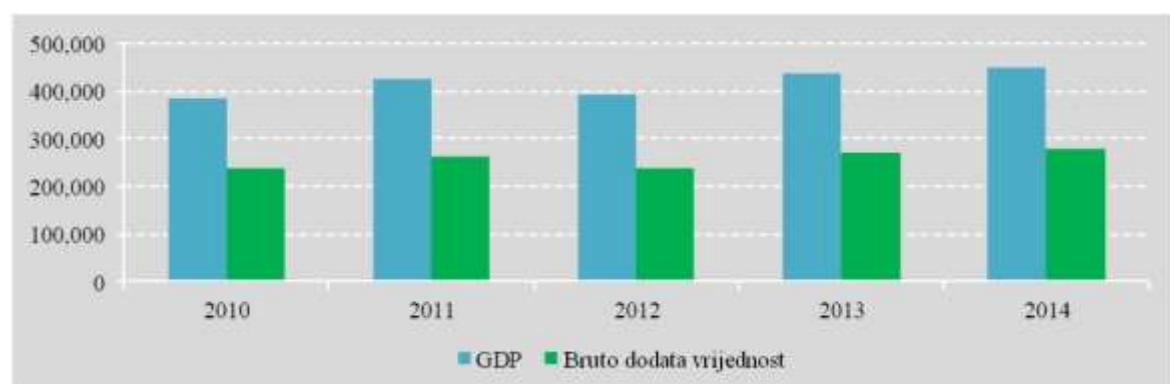
⁷³ Izvor: Crnogorske smjernice za makroekonomsku i fiskalnu politiku za period 2015-2018.

ovih, politika daje prioritet određenim sektorima podrške, kao što su: **građevinarstvo, transport, ICT i poslovne usluge**.

1.1.5. Poljoprivredni sektor

Poljoprivredni sektor igra važnu ulogu u crnogorskoj ekonomiji, sa značajnim učešćem GDP-a (8,1% u 2014, uključujući šumarstvo i ribarstvo, u poređenju sa oko 2% u EU)⁷⁴. Glavni poljoprivredni proizvodi su vino, voda, meso i proizvodi od mesa, drvo za ogrijev i drvo za građu, kao i voće (jabuke, šljive i citrusi)⁷⁵. Poljoprivreda, zajedno sa turističkim sektorom, jedan je od strateških razvojnih sektora u Crnoj Gori sa učešćem od 2,2% stalnih zaposlenih iz ukupne zaposlenosti, prema podacima Republičkog zavoda za statistiku iz trećeg kvartala 2015. godine⁷⁶. Međutim, prema popisu poljoprivrede iz 2010. godine⁷⁷, 98.341 lica (od oko 625.000 stanovnika u Crnoj Gori) izvršilo je neke poljoprivredne aktivnosti na porodičnim farmama (djelimično ili nezvanično). Ovo ukazuje na to da je stvarna zaposlenost u poljoprivredi skoro 30% od ukupnog broja zaposlenih⁷⁸. U poređenju sa zemljama EU28, Crna Gora ima značajno veće učešće u poljoprivrednom sektoru (3-4 puta)⁷⁹. Kao jedan od ključnih sektora crnogorske ekonomije, poljoprivreda je važan izvor prihoda stanovništva, posebno u sjevernom dijelu planinskog regiona, gdje je daleko najveći izvor prihoda. Oko 41% siromašnih živi u ruralnim područjima gdje stope neaktivnosti dostižu do 67% za žene i 40% za muškarce⁸⁰.

Slika 9: GDP poljoprivrede i bruto dodata vrijednost (u tekućim cijenama)



Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore, bruto domaća proizvodnja za period 2010-2014.

Uvozna vrijednost poljoprivrednih proizvoda (svježe meso, prehrambena industrija - sosevi, začini) u 2013. godini iznosila je 26,4% ukupnog uvoza; Izvoz (vino, prerađeno meso) iznosio je 29,2% ukupnog izvoza, a Srbija je najvažniji partner i za izvoz i uvoz.⁸¹ Od ovih poljoprivrednih izvoza, vino je najvažniji proizvod i zauzima 14% ukupnog agro izvoza⁸². Poljoprivrednu proizvodnju u

⁷⁴ Izvor: Strategija razvoja poljoprivrede i ruralnih oblasti 2015-2020.

⁷⁵ Izvor: Strategija razvoja poljoprivrede 2015-2020.

⁷⁶ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore, Anketa radne snage za treći kvartal 2015.

⁷⁷ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore, podaci iz poljoprivrednog popisa.

⁷⁸ Izvor: Strategija razvoja poljoprivrede i ruralnih oblasti 2015-2020.

⁷⁹ Izvor: Strategija razvoja poljoprivrede i ruralnih oblasti 2015-2020.

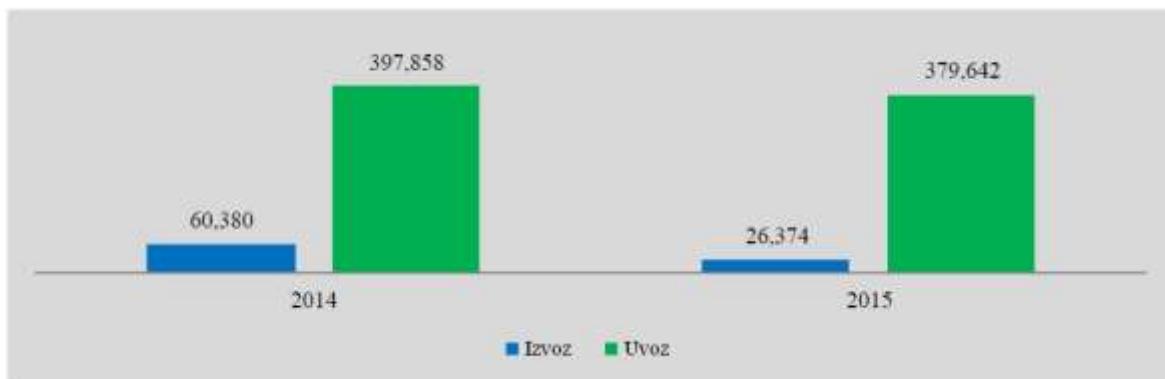
⁸⁰ Izvor: Okvir Svjetske banke za partnerstvo 2016-2020.

⁸¹ Izvor: Strategija razvoja poljoprivrede i ruralnih oblasti 2015-2020.

⁸² Izvor: Strategija razvoja poljoprivrede i ruralnih oblasti 2015-2020.

Crnoj Gori karakteriše veoma niska stopa finalizovanih proizvoda, zbog čega Crna Gora uvozi veliki broj finalnih prehrambenih proizvoda i izvozi sekundarne proizvode. Postoji veliki potencijal za povećanje izvoza finalnih proizvoda kako bi se postigla supstitucija uvoza.

Slika 10: Uvoz i izvoz poljoprivrednih proizvoda u 1.000 EUR



Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore, Spoljna trgovina Crne Gore, januar-decembar 2015.

Poljoprivredni sektor ima veliki potencijal u smislu povećanja dodate vrijednosti u primarnoj proizvodnji kroz obradu. Prerađivački sektor je nedovoljno razvijen. Osim nekoliko postrojenja za preradu, prerada voća i povrća se vrši samo na poljoprivrednim gazdinstvima. Izvodi se samo prvi stepen obrade - konačni proizvod je zamrznut, sušen ili kuven. Prema kompanijama koje su direktno uključene u obradu, snabdijevanje sirovinama je problem zbog visokih cijena, nedovoljnih količina i kontinuiteta u primarnoj proizvodnji. Prerađivačka industrija iznosi 4,1% ukupnog GDP-a, a prerada hrane, pića i duvana predstavlja trećinu GPD-a⁸³.

Uprkos bogatim vodnim resursima, povoljnim klimatskim i zemljišnim resursima, kao i snažnom potražnjom za poljoprivrednim proizvodima, Crna Gora je ostvarila umjereno poboljšanje u oblasti poljoprivrede i ruralnog razvoja⁸⁴. Na farmi dominiraju djelatnosti malog obima koje donose ograničene prinose zbog nedovoljnog znanja, zastarjelih tehnologija i slabih lanaca snabdijevanja. Investicioni kapital i službe za savjetovanje Vlade su ograničeni, a poljoprivredne institucije i prakse nemaju usklađenosti sa EU i međunarodnim standardima. Zbog ovih slabosti, poljoprivreda nije bila u mogućnosti da odgovori na sve veću potražnju koja obuhvata sezonski turizam, a poljoprivredni deficit kao udio u trgovini robom povećao se sa 21% na 27% u periodu od 2005. do 2012. godine⁸⁵.

Modernizacija poljoprivrede, unapređenje proizvodnih procesa, povećanje konkurentnosti poljoprivrednika i proizvođača, stvaranje ekonomije obima, uvođenje sistema upravljanja kvalitetom, implementacija standarda sigurnosti hrane usaglašenih sa EU su među prioritetima Vlade za razvoj poljoprivrednog sektora u Crnoj Gori.

Još jedan važan faktor za poljoprivredu u Crnoj Gori, uzimajući u obzir da zemlja privlači brojne turiste svake godine, je da je gastronomija postala centralni dio turističkog iskustva. Posljednjih godina, prehrambeni turizam je znatno razvijen postavši jedan od najdinamičnijih i

⁸³ Izvor: Strategija razvoja poljoprivrede i ruralnih oblasti 2015-2020.

⁸⁴ Izvor: Izvještaj o pristupanju Crne Gore Evropskoj Uniji 2016, str. 41.

⁸⁵ Izvor: Svjetska banka, presjek stanja za Crnu Goru, april 2016.

kreativnih segmenata turizma. I destinacije i turistička preduzeća shvatile su značaj gastronomije kako bi diverzifikovale turizam i podstakle lokalni ekonomski razvoj. "Globalni izvještaj o prehrambenom turizmu"⁸⁶ objavljen od strane UNWTO-a, pruža obimnu analizu trenutne situacije prehrambenog turizma, identifikovanje važnosti gastronomije u razvoju turističkih destinacija širom svijeta i pregled svjetskih trendova u prehrambenom turizmu. Prema rezultatima ovog istraživanja, 88,2% ispitanika smatra da je gastronomija strateški element u definisanju brenda i slike njihovog odredišta. Međutim, mala poljoprivredna domaćinstva u Crnoj Gori nisu u stanju da proizvedu dovoljne količine u traženom kvalitetu i slabo su povezana sa turističkim sektorom. Čak i proizvodi višeg kvaliteta se loše promovišu i ne plasiraju se na tržiste jer proizvođači nisu organizovani u grupe/klastere kako bi maksimalno uvećali svoj potencijal kolektivno.

Organska proizvodnja je ključna razvojna prilika za crnogorsku poljoprivredu, posebno uzimajući u obzir dostupnost vrlo povoljnih prirodnih uslova (nezagađeno zemljište, voda i vazduh). Za sada je opseg organskih proizvoda ograničen kako u pogledu raspoloživih količina, tako i u pogledu raznovrsnosti.

1.1.6. Turizam

Turizam svake godine dovodi do dvostruko više posjetilaca u odnosu na ukupan broj stanovnika Crne Gore. To je najbrži rastući sektor i jedan od glavnih strateških sektora u zemlji. To je takođe glavni izvor ekonomskog rasta i zapošljavanja. Preko 18% ukupne zaposlenosti u zemlji ostvarila je turistička industrija u 2014. godini, dok strani prihodi iz izvoza turističkih usluga odgovaraju 21,9% GDP-a u istoj godini⁸⁷. Ovaj sektor je možda najzanimljiviji sektor za strana ulaganja. Nekoliko novih luksuznih turističkih kompleksa su u raznim fazama razvoja duž obale, a broj se povezuje s obližnjim objektima namijenjenim za brodove i jahte. Ministarstvo održivog razvoja i turizma, kao odgovorno državno tijelo za razvoj turizma, kontinuirano sprovodi aktivnosti s ciljem da Crnu Goru pozicionira kao visoko kvalitetnu turističku destinaciju. Povećanje ulaganja u privatni sektor i otvaranje novih radnih mjesta u oblastima poljoprivrede i održivog turizma donijeće značajnu korist za ruralne zajednice i ugrožene grupe, uključujući žene i mlade.

Prema "Ekonomskoj prognozi putovanja i turizma za 2016. godinu", Svjetski savjet za putovanja i turizam je formirao četiri ključna godišnja istraživanja koja odražavaju doprinos turizma i putovanja za ekonomski razvoj Crne Gore, kako je prikazano u nastavku⁸⁸:

GDP	Ukupni doprinos putovanja i turizma GDP-u iznosi je 794.8 miliona eura (22.1% GDP-a) u 2015. godini i predviđa se rast od 6.6% u 2016. godini i rast od 6% i 1,652.9 miliona eura (29.9% GDP-a) u 2026. godini.
Zapošljavanje	U 2015. godini, ukupni doprinos putovanja i turizma za zapošljavanje, uključujući radna mjesta koja su

⁸⁶ Globalni izvještaj UNWTO-a o prehrambenom turizmu, dostupno na:

<http://silkroad.unwto.org/publication/unwto-am-report-vol-4-global-report-food-tourism-0>

⁸⁷ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), Satelitski računi u sektoru turizma.

⁸⁸ Izvor: Svjetski savjet za putovanja i turizam, Ekonomski uticaj putovanja i turizma, Crna Gora, dostupno na:

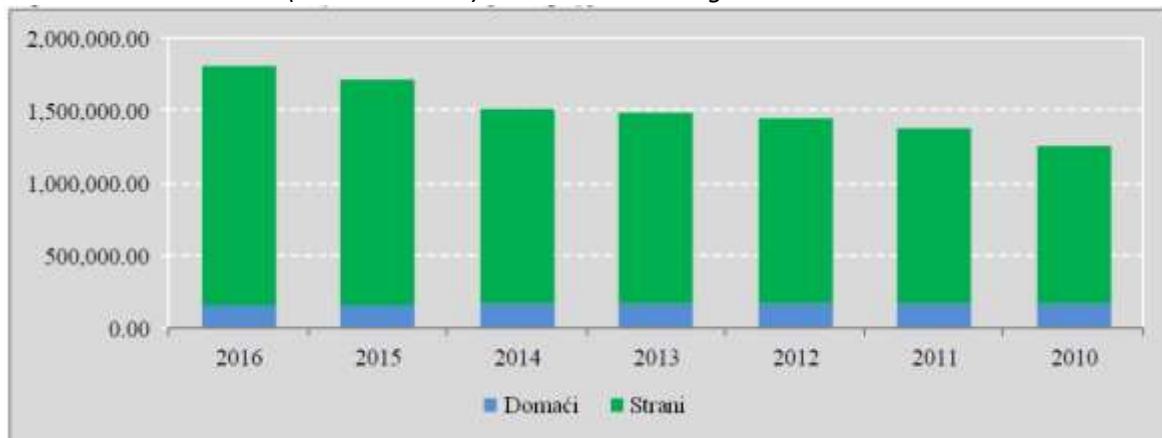
<https://www.wttc.org/-/media/files/reports/economic%20impact%20research/countries%202015/montenegro2015.pdf>

	direktno podržana industrijom, iznosio je 20.5% od ukupnog zapošljavanja (37,000 radnih mesta). Očekuje se rast od 6.2% u 2016. godini na 39,000 radnih mesta i rast od 3.3% na 54,000 radnih mesta u 2026. godini (27.7% od ukupnog zapošljavanja).
Izvoz posjetilaca	Izvoz posjetilaca ostvario je 688.7 miliona eura (54.3% ukupnog izvoza) u 2014. godini. Predviđa se rast od 7.0% u 2015. godini i rast od 8.0% za period 2015-2025., na 1,584 miliona eura u 2025. (51.6% od ukupnog izvoza).
Ulaganja u putovanja i turizam	Ulaganja u putovanja i turizam iznosila su 224.5 miliona eura u 2015. godini, ili 32.6% ukupnih ulaganja. Predviđa se rast od 7.2% u narednih deset godina na 487.5 miliona eura u 2026. godini (50.1% od ukupnih ulaganja).

Očekuje se da će slabiji Euro, rastući ugled Crne Gore kao tržišne turističke destinacije i kontinuirani razvoj sektora dovesti veći broj turista u zemlju u narednim godinama. Turistički sektor nastavio je da raste u 2016. godini, prema podacima Republičkog zavoda za statistiku. U 2016. godini Crnu Goru je posjetilo 1,8 miliona turista, što predstavlja povećanje od 5,9% u odnosu na 2015. godinu⁸⁹. Podaci pokazuju da strukturom dolazaka turista za 2016.godinu dominiraju dolasci stranih turista sa 92% a dolasci domaćih turista sa samo 8%, što je u 2016. godini povećano sa 5,8% u odnosu na 2015. godinu. Podaci o dolasku turista u periodu od 2010. do 2016. godine pokazuju trend konstantnog godišnjeg rasta, sa prosječnom godišnjom stopom rasta od 6,3% .

U strukturi dolazaka stranih turista u 2016. godini dominiraju turisti iz Rusije (25,5), Ukrajine (3,5%), Poljske (3,22%), Njemačke (3,6%), Francuske (2,99%), Italije (2,36%), Turske (2.33%), Ujedinjenog Kraljevstva (2.27%), Bjelorusije (2.18%) i turista iz susjednih zemalja kao što su Srbija (22.49%), Bosna i Hercegovina (10.76%) i Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) (2.31%).

Slika 11: Dolasci turista (domaći i strani) od 2010. do 2016. godine



Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore

⁸⁹ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), dostupno na:
<http://www.monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=1295&pageid=44>

Iako je Crna Gora dosljedno pokazala jednu od najbržih stopa rasta turizma u svijetu, njen glavni izazov, kao što prepoznato od strane Nacionalne strategije razvoja turizma u periodu do 2020. godine, jeste osigurati da je to rast koji je održiv, uravnotežen i koji donosi i neposredne i dugoročne koristi za građane Crne Gore, a istovremeno zaštitu i očuvanje prirodnih dobara koja su glavni pokretač turizma⁹⁰. Vlada naročito teži da privuče investicije na sjever zemlje, koji ostaje manje razvijen od južnih primorskih regiona.

Uprkos vidljivim pozitivnim trendovima, postoje i određeni institucionalni i infrastrukturni zahtjevi koji još uvijek čekaju da Crna Gora postigne pun potencijal svog turističkog sektora. Ovo je posebno vezano za odgovarajuće ekološke i infrastrukturne potrebe. Osim toga, značajan je rizik po životnu sredinu od daljeg razvoja turizma⁹¹. Ovo naročito važi za južni region Crne Gore (obala) koji se suočava sa značajnim stopama rasta, naročito u segmentu izgradnje. Održive prakse u turizmu bi se mogle još uvijek riješiti, takođe kroz javno-privatna partnerstva. Imajući u vidu da je gastronomija usko povezana sa agro-poslovnim i destinacijskim turizmom, najveći potencijal se nalazi u sjevernom dijelu Crne Gore. Međutim, postoje projekti koje sprovodi WB, IFC i MIGA koji imaju za cilj povećanje ulaganja privatnog sektora u oblasti održivog turizma, infrastrukture vezane za turizam i projekata agrobiznisa⁹².

1.1.7. Razvoj privatnog sektora i mikro malih i srednjih preduzeća

Kao i u drugim zemljama sa višim srednjim prihodom, u privrednoj aktivnosti u Crnoj Gori dominira veliki broj mikro malih i srednjih preduzeća. U 2015. godini 0,1% ukupnog broja preduzeća bila su velika preduzeća, 0,9% srednja i 99% mikro i mala preduzeća⁹³. Najveći broj malih i srednjih preduzeća bio je koncentrisan u sektorima veleprodaje, maloprodaje i popravke (34,45%), koje prate smještaj i ugostiteljstvo (11,8%), dok je industrijska prerada na trećem mestu sa samo 8,03%⁹⁴. Prosječna gustina preduzeća na nacionalnom nivou iznosi 34 preduzeća na hiljadu stanovnika i najveća je u južnom regionu. Važnost MSMEs najbolje se odražava njihovim doprinosom u stvaranju ekonomske vrijednosti. Prema zvaničnim statističkim podacima crnogorskog Zavoda za statistiku (MONSTAT) za 2015. godinu, mala i srednja preduzeća generišu 76% bruto vrijednosti proizvodnje i 67% ukupne bruto dodate vrijednosti, što je zapravo ispod prosjeka EU. I pored ove numeričke koncentracije mikro i malih preduzeća, najveći udio u zapošljavanju ostvaruju srednja preduzeća. Ovi podaci naglašavaju važnost industrijske politike koja se bavi svim klasama veličine preduzeća za zapošljavanje.

⁹⁰ Izvor: Strategija razvoja turizma za Crnu Goru do 2020. Dostupno na:

<http://www.mrt.gov.me/ResourceManager/FileDownload.aspx?rid=89273&rType=2&file=01%20Montenegro%20Tourism%20Development%20Strategy%20To%202020.pdf>

⁹¹ Izvor: EBRD – Strategija za Crnu Goru

⁹² Izvor: Okvir Svjetske banke za partnerstvo 2016-2020.

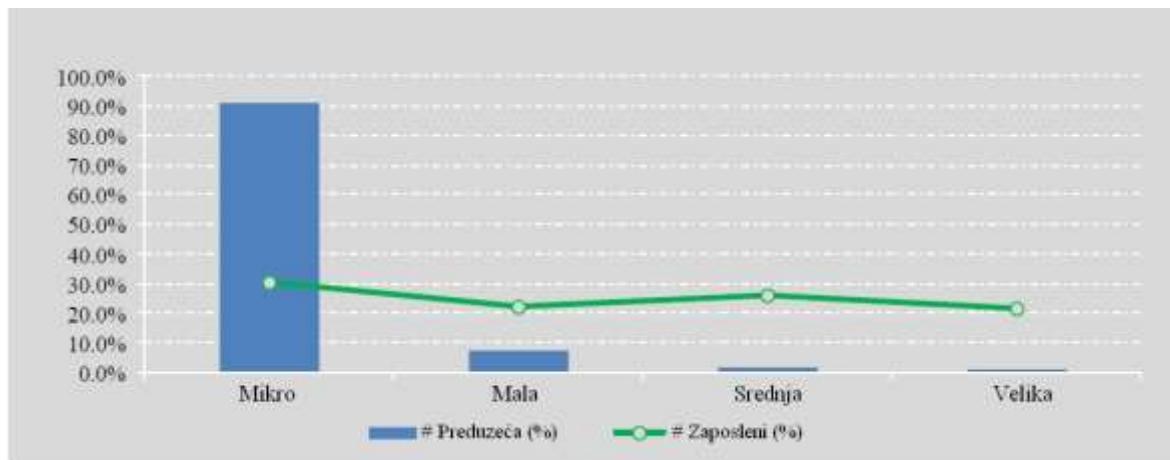
⁹³ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat),

<http://monstat.org/userfiles/file/registri/BROJ%20I%20STRUKTURA%20POSLOVNIH%20SUBJEKATA%20ZA%20%202015%20.pdf>

⁹⁴ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), dostupno na

http://www.monstat.org/cg/publikacije_page.php?id=1080

Slika 12: Broj preduzeća i zaposlenih u 2015. godini (kao % ukupnih)



Izvor: Poreska uprava Crne Gore

Podsticanje rasta preduzetničkih, inovacionih i produktivnih mikro malih i srednjih preduzeća od ključnog je značaja za poboljšanje konkurentnosti privatnog sektora u ključnim privrednim sektorima. Budući da poljoprivreda i turizam predstavljaju glavne ekonomski sektore u Crnoj Gori sa velikim potencijalom za stvaranje prihoda i radnih mesta, posebno je važno da MSMEs u ovim sektorima dobiju podršku. Posebno zbog činjenice da su one relativno slabo integrisane u globalnu ekonomiju; još uvijek se bore sa pristupom finansijama; karakteriše ih slaba upotreba ICT-a; i imaju ograničene poslovne vještine i sposobnost za inovacije i apsorpciju novih tehnologija. Ovo je očigledno jer Crna Gora ima jedan od najnižih izvoza robe u odnosu na GDP u svijetu, a samo 7% firmi izvoze svoju robu u poređenju sa 18% za ostale zemlje Balkana⁹⁵. Pored ovoga, uprkos mogućnostima za povezivanje zemlje sa EU i drugim tržištima, kompanije i proizvodi u zemlji nisu dovoljno konkurentni i često ne ispunjavaju neophodne regulatorne standarde. U odnosu na ICT, na primjer, jedva 80% firmi koristi e-poštu za komunikaciju s dobavljačima i klijentima, nešto više od 70% ima brzi internet, a manje od 30% ima veb stranicu⁹⁶. Čak i one firme koje su dinamičnije i inovativne su ograničene zbog nedostatka relevantnih vještina, ali i zbog slabosti u transportnoj i ICT infrastrukturi. Da bi se osiguralo da se rad obavlja uz korišćenje odgovarajućih vještina kako bi zadovoljio potrebe privatnog sektora, obrazovni sistem mora biti reformisan.

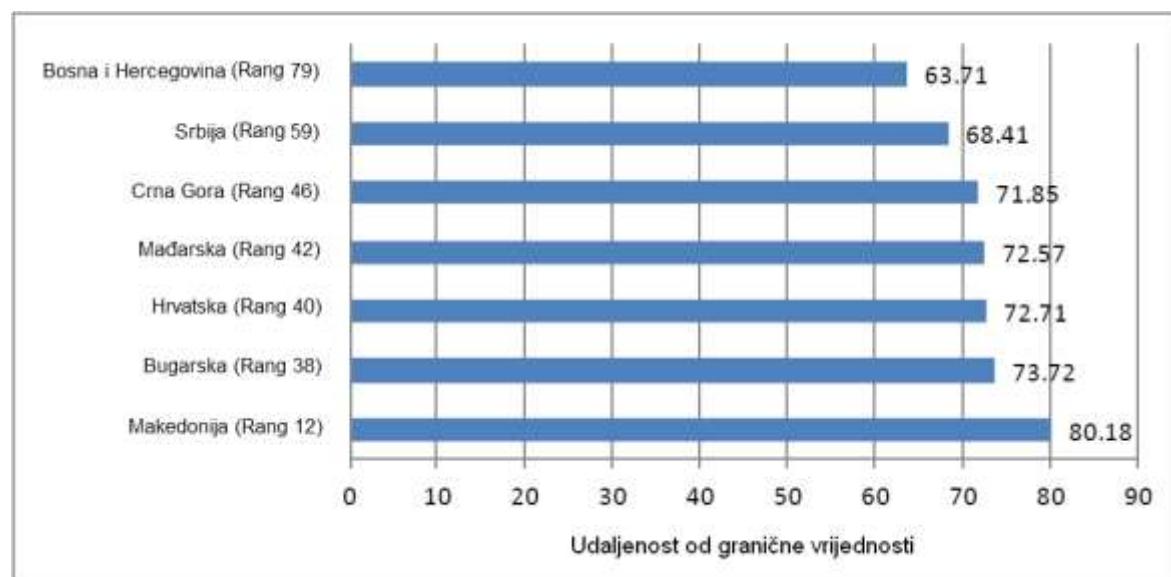
⁹⁵ Izvor: Svjetska banka, presjek stanja za Crnu Goru, april 2016.

⁹⁶ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), Korišćenje ICT tehnologija u preduzećima u Crnoj Gori, dostupno na: <https://www.monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=459&pageid=457>

Ulaganje u istraživanje i razvoj je važno za razvoj privatnog sektora koji je inovativniji, produktivniji i konkurentniji. Troškovi istraživanja i razvoja u Crnoj Gori povećani su u posljednjih nekoliko godina, a u 2014. godini ukupni izdaci za istraživanje i razvoj iznosili su 12,55 miliona eura⁹⁷. Međutim, ukupna ulaganja R&D u zemlju iznose samo 0,45% GDP-a, a 75% njih dolazi od Vlade⁹⁸. Trenutna saradnja i veze između istraživanja i industrije nisu takođe dostigli odgovarajući nivo kako bi lakše omogućili značajne rezultate u oblasti inovacija⁹⁹. Jedan od načina na koji Crna Gora može povećati uticaj istraživanja i razvoja jeste pristup pametnom specijalizacijom koja identificuje i podržava sektore sa najvećim inovativnim potencijalom za budući rast i razvoj. Ovo je prepoznato u Industrijskoj politici za Crnu Goru do 2020. godine, zajedno sa potrebom da se razvijaju nove industrije u razvoju i njihova grupacija unutar klastera i industrijskih vrijednosnih lanaca. Klasteri će pomoći MMSP u prevazilaženju izazova sa kojima se suočavaju, kao što su izolacija, nizak nivo inovacija i drugi.

Na nivou rangiranja u 2016. godini, Crna Gora je bila na 46. mjestu i postigla je rezultat od 71,85 što je poboljšanje u odnosu na rang 47 i rezultat od 71,05 u 2015. godini¹⁰⁰. Ovaj rezultat je takođe viši od prosjeka u Evropi i Centralnoj Aziji od 69,82¹⁰¹. Dok se Crna Gora nalazi ispod BJR Makedonije, Bugarske, Hrvatske i Mađarske, ona se nalazi iznad Srbije i Bosne i Hercegovine. Iako Crna Gora ima ukupan rang od 46, u nekim poslovnim oblastima radi bolje od drugih. U tabeli ispod su rezimirane različite performanse Crne Gore u svakoj od deset tema koje čine ukupni rang.

Slika 13: Kako se Crna Gora i konkurentne ekonomije rangiraju u Izvještaju o lakoći poslovanja u 2016. godini



Izvor: Izvještaj Svjetske banke o poslovanju Crne Gore u 2016. godini

⁹⁷ Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020.

⁹⁸ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), Istraživanje i razvoj u Crnoj Gori, dostupno na: <https://www.monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=1093&pageid=77>

⁹⁹ Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020.

¹⁰⁰ Izvor: Svjetska Banka Izvještaj o lakoći poslovanja 2016.

¹⁰¹ Izvor: Svjetska Banka Izvještaj o poslovanju u Crnoj Gori 2016.

Tabela 4: Crnogorski rejting u lakoći poslovanja, 2015. u odnosu na 2016. godinu

Predmet poslovanja	Rang poslovanja za 2016.	Uspjeh poslovanja za 2016.	Prosječni regionalni uspjeh za Evropu i Centralnu Aziju	Promjena ranga između 2015. i 2016.	Promjena uspjeha između 2015. i 2016.
Dobijanje kredita	7	85.00	62.20	-1	0
Rješavanje nesolventnosti	36	68.21	51.06	-3	-0.01
Zaštita manjinskih investitora	36	63.33	61.87	-3	0
Prekogranična trgovina	42	88.75	82.42	0	0
Izvršavanje ugovora	43	66.75	66.43	0	0
Pokretanje poslovanja	59	90.08	91.27	-4	+0.03
Plaćanje poreza	64	78.57	76.15	+33	+6.42
Registracija	79	65.81	75.32	-2	+0.01
Vlasništvo					
Rješavanje građevinskih dozvola	91	68.57	65.23	+11	+1.50
Priklučivanje na električnu mrežu	163	43.42	66.24	-1	+0.04

Izvor: Izvještaji o poslovanju Svjetske banke za 2015 i 2016. godinu

'Dobijanje kredita' je oblast snage za Crnu Goru sa rangom 7. Ovaj snažni učinak postignut je reformama, poput poboljšanog pristupa kreditnim informacijama garantujući prava zajmoprimalaca za pregled njihovih ličnih podataka¹⁰². Ova oblast snage je suprotna drugim oblastima koje predstavljaju prepreke razvoju privatnog sektora. "Dobijanje električne energije" ima rang od 163, a zahtijeva 7 procedura, traje 142 dana i košta 464,80% prihoda po glavi stanovnika za dobijanje novog električnog priključka¹⁰³. "Registrovanje nepokretnosti" (rangirano 79) i "Izdavanje građevinskih dozvola" (rangirano 91) su takođe prepreke razvoju privatnog sektora. Iako "Izdavanje građevinskih dozvola" ostaje prepreka, 2016. godine postignut je značajan napredak u ovoj oblasti jer je smanjeno potrebno vrijeme za izdavanje građevinskih dozvola¹⁰⁴. Takođe je

¹⁰² Izvor: Svjetska banka, Pregled reformi poslovanja u Crnoj Gori, dostupno na:

<http://www.doingbusiness.org/reforms/overview/economy/montenegro>

¹⁰³ Izvor: Svjetska Banka Izvještaj o poslovanju u Crnoj Gori 2016.

¹⁰⁴ Izvor: Svjetska banka, Pregled reformi poslovanja u Crnoj Gori, dostupno na:

<http://www.doingbusiness.org/reforms/overview/economy/montenegro>

postignut značajan napredak u 2016. godini sa indikatorom "Plaćanje poreza" jer je lakše plaćati poreze zbog uvođenja elektronskog sistema naplate¹⁰⁵. Iz ove analize jasno je da je Vlada sprovodila reforme poslovnog okruženja, što se ogleda u činjenici da je Crna Gora u 2009. godini bila na nivou od ukupno 77 u ukupnom poslovnom prostoru i sada je u prvih 50¹⁰⁶. Međutim, još uvijek postoji prostor za poboljšanje poslovnog okruženja, posebno za MSMEs, što će biti od suštinskog značaja za stvaranje dugoročnih uslova za rast privatnog sektora i otvaranje novih radnih mjesta.

Tabela 5: Pregled ključnih pokazatelja međunarodne konkurentnosti Crne Gore

Ključna pitanja:	Osnovni nivo performansi	Izvor
Konkurentnost	Rang (od 140 zemalja)	70 WEF Globalni izvještaj o konkurentnosti 2015-2016
Poslovna sredina	Rang (od 189 zemalja)	46 Svjetska Banka Poslovanje 2016
Pristup tržištu	Rang (od 138 zemalja)	49 Globalni izvještaj o ostvarivanju trgovine 2014 – Svjetski ekonomski forum
Tržišna logistika	Rang (od 160 zemalja)	67 Svjetska Banka: Indeks Tržišne Logistike 2014
Preduzetništvo	Rang (od 132 zemalja)	54 Globalni Indeks Preduzetništva i Razvoja – GEDI 2016
Inovacije	Rang (od 141 zemalja)	41 Globalni Indeks Inovacija 2015
Finansije	Rang (od 120 zemalja)	91 IESE Indeks privlačnosti zemlje u odnosu na preduzetnički kapital i privatnu svojinu 2015
Vještine	Rang (od 103 zemalja)	45 Globalni indeks konkurentnosti talenta 2015
Informatičko društvo	Rang (od 166 zemalja)	60 ICT Razvojni indeks (IDI) 2015
ICT komunikacione mreže	Rang (od 143 zemalja)	56 Globalni izvještaj za informacione tehnologije 2015 – Indeks kvaliteta umrežavanja
Rodna ravnopravnost	Rang (od 145 zemalja)	79 Globalna rodna ravnopravnost 2015 – WEF
Korupcija	Rang (od 174 zemalja)	61 Indeks transparentnosti međunarodne percepcije korupcije 2014
Životna sredina	Rang (od 178 zemalja)	62 YCELP, CIESIN, WEF Indeks ekološkog učinka 2014

Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020. godine

1.1.8. Ekološki aspekti industrijske aktivnosti

Uprkos činjenici da je Crna Gora ustavno proglašena "ekološkom državom" (čak 12,8 % zemlje je zaštićeni dio životne sredine), zemlja se bori sa slabom ekološkom praksom. Većina opština u Crnoj Gori nema postrojenja za prečišćavanje otpadnih voda. Preduzeća i domaćinstva su najveći zagađivači rijeka i morske vode. Preduzeća odlažu otpad u rijeke bez prethodnog prečišćavanja; Sistemi kućnog otpada zasnovani su na upotrebi septičkih jama, što znači da otpad prolazi u zemljiste. Posebno u obalnim područjima zemlje, i dalje ostaje veliki broj neadekvatnih sanitarnih

¹⁰⁵ Izvor: Svjetska banka, Pregled reformi poslovanja u Crnoj Gori, dostupno na: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/reforms/overview/economy/montenegro>

¹⁰⁶ Izvor: Svjetska Banka Izvještaj o lakoći poslovanja, dostupno na <http://www.doingbusiness.org/rankings>

sistema i nehigijenskog odlaganja. Međutim, Vlada je već identificirala ovaj problem i pokušala je da ga riješi nadogradnjom sanitarne infrastrukture¹⁰⁷.

Uprkos činjenici da industrijska proizvodnja stagnira, industrijski otpad se kontinuirano povećava što predstavlja veliku prijetnju za životnu sredinu. Postojeće glavne lokacije za odlaganje industrijskog otpada koje sadrže materijale kao što su pepeo, oovo, ostali teški metali i opasni otpad predstavljaju rizik ne samo u neposrednom okruženju, već i javnom zdravlju okolnih zajednica zbog kontaminacije podzemnih voda i drugih puteva. Ovi rizici se pojačavaju za neke od lokacija koje se nalaze u zonama seizmičkog rizika. Ostale oblasti, kao što je okolina Skadarskog jezera, gde se nalazi KAP, već su podložne ozbiljnim poplavama, koje bi mogle postati sve češće i teže u predviđenim smjenama vezanim za klimatske promjene. Neke zagađene lokacije nalaze se nedaleko od najvrijednijih prirodnih resursa zemlje, važnih i sa ekološke i ekonomski tačke gledišta. To su nacionalni parkovi, najvažniji sliv u Crnoj Gori i najveće i prekogranično jezero na Balkanu, turistički centri i zaštićeno mjesto UNESCO-a.

Skadarsko jezero podliježe ne samo prekomjernom ribolovu već i industrijskom zagađenju sa proizvodnog mjesta aluminijuma. Ovo zagađenje očigledno predstavlja veliku opasnost za kvalitet vode jezera, koje je jedan od najvažnijih izvora pitke vode u zemlji. Postoji, međutim, operativni projekat za upravljanje industrijskim otpadom i čišćenje koji će pomoći rješavanju problema remedijacije takvih ključnih lokacija¹⁰⁸. Štaviše, nakon međunarodnog trenda, potrebna je tranzicija i preusmjeravanje ka ponovnoj preradi i reciklaži aluminijuma kako bi se ublažilo i konačno smanjilo opterećenje životne sredine industrijom aluminijuma¹⁰⁹. Još jedan faktor koji može postati odgovornost za životnu sredinu je rapidno širi turistički sektor. Posebnu pažnju treba posvetiti održivom razvoju ovog sektora.

1.1.9. Energetika

Naslijeđena industrijska struktura oslanja se na visoku potrošnju energije, visoku domaćinsku i nefikasnu upotrebu. Starenje sistema prenosa električne energije uzrokuje gubitke energije¹¹⁰. Poboljšanjem fizičke infrastrukture zemlja bi mogla znatno smanjiti troškove energije i povećati njen konačni rezultat. Prekomjerna proporcionalna upotreba električne energije može se u velikoj mjeri objasniti visokom potrošnjom energije velikih industrijskih preduzeća. Svjetski ekonomski forum rangira Crnu Goru na 85. mjestu od 144 zemlje po kvalitetu snabdijevanja električnom energijom, bliskom susjedima (Srbija i Albanija, na 76. i 79. mjestu), ali daleko ispod Hrvatske (na 40. mjestu)¹¹¹.

Zemlja zavisi od uvoza električne energije, dok je korišćenje obnovljivih izvora energije slabo, posebno solarne energije, vjetrova, iako postoji značajan potencijal za razvoj obnovljivih izvora energije (uključujući biomasu, novu hidroenergiju, vjetar i solarnu energiju). Crna Gora koristi samo 17% hidroenergetskog potencijala¹¹². Pored hidroenergije, ugalj je najznačajniji izvor energije u zemlji¹¹³. Budući da je svjesna ovog potencijala, crnogorska vlada je identifikovala

¹⁰⁷ Izvor: Svjetska banka, presjek stanja za Crnu Goru, april 2016.

¹⁰⁸ Izvor: Okvir Svjetske banke za partnerstvo 2016-2020.

¹⁰⁹ Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020.

¹¹⁰ Izvor: Svjetska banka, presjek stanja za Crnu Goru, april 2016.

¹¹¹ Izvor: Svjetska banka, presjek stanja za Crnu Goru, april 2016.

¹¹² Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020.

¹¹³ Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020.

energetski sektor kao jedno od prioritetnih područja za investiranje i poboljšanje kako bi se postigla energetska sigurnost, energetska samoodrživost, održivi razvoj, kao i otvaranje novih radnih mjesta¹¹⁴.

Od 2005. do 2013. godine Crna Gora je ostvarila 29% svojih potreba za električnom energijom kroz uvoz¹¹⁵. Učešće obnovljivih izvora u bruto unutrašnjoj potrošnji energije u Crnoj Gori za 2013. godinu iznosilo je 36,9%, dok najveći udio dolazi iz biomase i obnovljivog otpada (16,1%) i hidroenergije (20,8%)¹¹⁶. Crna Gora je značajno iznad prosjeka EU28 koji iznosi 11,8% za 2013¹¹⁷. godinu. Postoji, međutim, akcija koja se preduzima u cilju povećanja sopstvene proizvodnje energije u zemljama. Modernizuju se dvije hidroelektrane koje igraju ključnu ulogu u energetskom snabdijevanju Crne Gore, uz finansiranje KfW razvojne banke¹¹⁸.

Industrijski sektor Crne Gore je poboljšan u pogledu energetske efikasnosti. Iako je energetski intenzitet u 2012. bio za 30% niži nego u 2005. godini, intenzitet energije je 3,3 puta veći od prosjeka EU28¹¹⁹. To se u određenoj mjeri može objasniti strukturon industrijskog sektora koji se fokusira na metalurška preduzeća aluminijuma i čelika, energetiku, hemikalije i transportnu infrastrukturu, a to su obično energetski intenzivne operacije. Infrastruktura starenja takođe u nekim slučajevima doprinosi faktoru. Vlada stoga gleda na poboljšanje nacionalne energetske efikasnosti, uključujući industrijsku energetsку efikasnost kao na prioritetno područje uslijed ciljeva jačanja nacionalne energetske sigurnosti, povećanja industrijske konkurentnosti u okviru krajnjeg cilja da Crna Gora postane neto izvoznik električne energije u bliskoj budućnosti.

Energetski sektor bi mogao postati važan izvor rasta i izvoza, pod uslovom da se uticaji na životnu sredinu mogu adekvatno zadržati, a investicije ne stvaraju velike negativne eksternalije koje ugrožavaju turistički potencijal zemlje. Povoljni prirodni uslovi, obilje čistih izvora energije, kao što su voda, vjetar i sunce, resursi mineralnih sirovina (posebno u sjevernom dijelu Crne Gore) i velika zastupljenost drveta su dobri preduslovi za tranziciju Crne Gore iz zemlje koja je usmerena na uvoz energije prema energetskoj samodovoljnosti a kasnije i prema izvozu energije. Crna Gora ima hidro potencijal od oko 10 milijardi kWh godišnje¹²⁰. Trenutno potencijal male hidroelektrane ostaje neiskorišćen i samo obezbjeđuje 0,82% ukupne proizvodnje električne energije¹²¹, koji će se povećati na 3% u 2017. godini, prema planovima Ministarstva ekonomije. Pored hidroenergije, Crna Gora pokazuje veliki potencijal u pogledu energije vjetra i solarne energije. Već je započet veliki investicioni projekat izgradnje vjetroelektrana na dvije lokacije u Crnoj Gori, Krnovu i Možuri.

¹¹⁴ Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020.

¹¹⁵ Izvor: Svjetska banka, presjek stanja za Crnu Goru, april 2016.

¹¹⁶ Izvor: Eurostat: Statistike obnovljivih izvora energije, dostupno na:

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Renewable_energy_statistics

¹¹⁷ Izvor: Eurostat: Statistike obnovljivih izvora energije, dostupno na:

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Renewable_energy_statistics

¹¹⁸ Izvor: Okvir Svjetske banke za partnerstvo 2016-2020.

¹¹⁹ Izvor: Međunarodna agencija za energetiku, Statistike i bilans energije u svijetu

¹²⁰ Izvor: Razvojna strategija energetike za Crnu Goru do 2030.

¹²¹ Izvor: Novinski članak „Crna Gora izazov za investitore“, dostupno na:

<http://www.gov.me/en/News/33338/510.html>

1.1.10. Regionalne i međunarodne ekonomiske integracije

Crna Gora mora postati integrisana u globalne lance vrijednosti tako da može generisati veću vrijednost izvoznih proizvoda. Između ostalog, to će zahtijevati od Crne Gore da poboljša transportnu povezanost i pojednostavljuje procedure za trgovinu i poslovanje. Članstvo u NATO-u i pristupanje EU, koji su prioriteti crnogorske Vlade, nude državi priliku za povećanje međunarodne saradnje i integracije. Svi strateški dokumenti zemlje, uključujući i njene nacionalne politike, usklađeni su sa ova dva procesa. Najnoviji izvještaj Evropske komisije o napretku Crne Gore, izdat u novembru 2016. godine, navodi da je Crna Gora ostvarila dobar napredak ka ispunjavanju uslova za otvaranje odredbi za poglavija poput poljoprivrede i ruralnog razvoja, energetike, zapošljavanja i socijalne politike, regionalne politike i pripreme za strukturne instrumente¹²². Međutim, u istom izvještaju se takođe navodi da je potrebno više pažnje posvetiti poglavljima poput politike konkurenčije i životne sredine i klimatskih promjena.

1.1.11. Vizija Vlade i strateško planiranje za industrijski razvoj

Vođena odlukom da se uspostavi ekološka država, Crna Gora je bila među prvim zemljama u regionu Jugoistočne Evrope koja je definisala strateški i institucionalni okvir za održivi razvoj, u skladu sa standardima razvijenih zemalja članica EU. U saradnji sa UN Univerzitetom za mir, 2001. godine, Crna Gora je sačinila sveobuhvatan dokument "Uputstva za razvoj Crne Gore kao ekološke države"¹²³. Crna Gora je ostvarila značajan napredak u razvoju nacionalne politike održivog razvoja i stvaranju neophodnog institucionalnog okvira. Nacionalni savjet za održivi razvoj, klimatske promjene i integralno upravljanje obalnim područjem osnovan je kao savjetodavno tijelo Vlade Crne Gore s ciljem jačanja kapaciteta za sprovođenje politika održivog razvoja. Savjetom je predsjedavao premijer, a od 2013. godine predsjedavao predsjednik države¹²⁴.

Imajući u vidu složenost izazova koje je Agenda o održivom razvoju postavila pred državnim vlastima 2030. godine, najvrijedniji primjer dobre prakse koju Crna Gora može dijeliti je iskustvo koje je stečeno u kreiranju metodološkog koncepta i uspostavljanju srodnog procesa za pripremu nove Nacionalne strategije za održivi razvoj – NSSD (*National Strategy for Sustainable Development*) do 2030. godine, koja je postavila transpoziciju SDGs i pokazatelje održivog razvoja u centar takvog stvorenog nacionalnog odgovora¹²⁵.

Vlada Crne Gore je 7. jula 2016. godine usvojila NSSD do 2030. godine radi rješavanja nacionalnih potreba koje su identifikovane analizom nedostatka nacionalnog razvoja. Štaviše, politika odgovara na izazove koji su uvedeni do 2030. godine od strane UN Agende o održivom razvoju. Centralno mjesto u novom NSSD-u daje se određivanju strateških ciljeva i mjera kako bi se definisali odgovori o tome kako postići održivo upravljanje četiri grupe nacionalnih resursa - ljudski kapital, društveni kapital i vrijednosti, prirodni kapital i ekonomski kapital. Pored toga, on

¹²² Izvor: Izvještaj Evropske komisije o napretku Crne Gore, dostupno na:

https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/pdf/key_documents/2016/20161109_report_montenegro.pdf

¹²³ Izvor: Stavka 21 dnevnog reda predstavlja globalni akcioni plan o održivom razvoju za 21. vijek, koji definiše obavezu djelovanja na globalnom, regionalnom i lokalnom nivou od strane agencija unutar UN sistema, vlada i glavnih grupa u svakom sektoru gdje je detektovan negativni ljudski uticaj na životnu sredinu.

¹²⁴ Izvor: Dobrovoljni nacionalni pregled na HLPF 2016. Crna Gora.

¹²⁵ Izvor: Dobrovoljni nacionalni pregled na HLPF 2016. Crna Gora.

određuje kako postići dobro upravljanje i održivo finansiranje za održivi razvoj Crne Gore u periodu do 2030. godine¹²⁶.

Pored NSSD-a, uvedeno je i nekoliko drugih strategija za podsticanje održivog ekonomskog razvoja. *Strategija regionalnog razvoja Crne Gore od 2014-2020. godine – SRDM (Strategy for the Regional Development of Montenegro)* ima za cilj poboljšanje života svakog građanina kroz održiv i ravnopravan društveno-ekonomski rast zasnovan na konkurentnosti, efikasnosti i zapošljavanju. Ovo se realizuje kroz pametan, održiv i inkluzivan rast koji takođe vodi ka većoj socijalnoj koheziji. Postoje i geografski prioriteti kako bi se smanjili dispariteti.

Crnogorski pravci razvoja za period 2015-2018. imaju za cilj postizanje pametnog, održivog i inkluzivnog rasta u velikoj mjeri. Aktivnosti su usklađene sa Strategijom Evrope za period do 2020. godine. Glavne oblasti za ispunjavanje željenih ciljeva identifikovane su kao turizam, energetika, poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj, kao i prerađivačka industrija. Kroz ovu politiku Vlada Crne Gore predviđa manju zavisnost od uvoza, kao i povećanje produktivnosti i direktnih stranih ulaganja. Da bi se postigli ciljevi, vlada ima za cilj efikasnije korišćenje prirodnih resursa i poboljšani inkluzivni model učešća radne snage¹²⁷.

Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020. godine ima za cilj povećanje ekomske proizvodnje Crne Gore i postizanje ekonomskog rasta. Ovo treba postići modernizacijom industrije. Politika je usmjerena ka efikasnijem korišćenju resursa, boljoj upotrebi ljudskih i finansijskih resursa koji će dovesti do veće zaposlenosti i smanjenja dispariteta između regiona u zemlji. Takođe ima za cilj smanjenje strukturalnih i sektorskih neravnoteža koje će podstaknuti poboljšanje u poslovnom okruženju i na taj način povećati razvoj i rast preduzeća. Prioritetni sektori za ekonomski rast ove politike identifikovani su kao prerađivačka industrija, energetika i turizam. Glavni ciljevi su povećanje konkurentnosti industrije, postizanje većih investicija i finansiranje modernizacije industrije, inovacija i preduzetništva i konačno pristup tržištu¹²⁸.

Drugi dokument koji ima za cilj poboljšanje industrijskog učinka Crne Gore jeste Strategija razvoja prerađivačkih industrija za period 2014-2018. U ovom dokumentu, crnogorska vlada upućuje na prerađivačku industriju, identificujući je kao jedan od najvažnijih sektora za ukupni ekonomski razvoj. Cilj ove strategije je otkrivanje potencijala prerađivačke industrije i iskorištavanje mogućnosti održivog razvoja, kao i mogućnosti za blagostanje građana. Prioritetni sektori su definisani kao metalo-prerađivačka i drvna industrija. Drugi cilj politike je smanjenje regionalnih dispariteta povećanjem konkurentnosti prerađivačke industrije u svim provincijama zemlje¹²⁹.

Program ekonomskih reformi za period 2017-2019. je najvažniji ekonomski dokument zemlje, jer je to osnova ekonomskog dijaloga sa Briselom. Sastoji se od ekonomске politike Crne Gore za srednji rok i strukturisan je prema kriterijumima i metodologiji Evropske komisije. Osnovni cilj ove politike je postizanje intenzivnijeg i održivog ekonomskog rasta uz otvaranje novih radnih mesta. To treba postići kroz strukturne reforme, razvoj infrastrukture podstičući domaće i strane direktnе investicije. Cilj strateškog razvoja definisan u Programu ekonomskih reformi 2017-2019. je održiv i inkluzivan ekonomski rast koji će doprinijeti smanjenju razvojnog jaza između Crne Gore i EU kao i daljem poboljšanju kvaliteta života. Dokument predviđa sveobuhvatan program strukturalnih reformi koji odražava javne politike u oblasti javnih finansija, menadžmenta, energetike,

¹²⁶ Izvor: Dobrovoljni nacionalni pregled na HLPF 2016. Crna Gora.

¹²⁷ Izvor: Razvojni pravci Crne Gore 2015-2018., str. 2.

¹²⁸ Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020.

¹²⁹ Izvor: Strategija razvoja prerađivačke industrije za Crnu Goru do 2014-2018.

transporta i telekomunikacija, reformi u industrijskom sektoru, poljoprivrede i usluga, smanjivanja neformalne ekonomije, istraživanja i inovacija, spoljnje trgovine i promocije investicija, obrazovanja i vještina, zapošljavanja i tržišta rada, socijalne inkluzije i smanjenja siromaštva¹³⁰.

Turistički sektor je postao od većeg značaja za ekonomski razvoj Crne Gore (Centralna banka procjenjuje rast od 460% od 86 miliona eura na 480 miliona eura između 2001. i 2017. godine¹³¹), a sektor je dalje identifikovan kao jedan od glavnih doprinosilaca privrednom rastu od strane crnogorskih vlasti. Strategija razvoja turizma Crne Gore do 2020. godine je uspostavljena 2008. godine. To je bila zajednička inicijativa između tadašnjeg Ministarstva turizma i zaštite životne sredine Crne Gore, Njemačke agencije za razvoj finansija i njemačke korporacije za investicije i razvoj Deutsche Investitions und Entwicklungsgesellschaft, sa ciljem održivog razvoja turističkog sektora uz čuvanje i zaštitu životne sredine. Strategijom se posebno naglašava posvećenost održivosti. Osim toga, "masterplan" preporučuje uspostavljanje pet regionalnih strategija u cilju korišćenja regionalnih specifičnosti, kao i diverzifikacije Crne Gore kao turističke destinacije¹³².

Strategija razvoja poljoprivrede i ruralnih područja 2014-2020. otvara put reformama u poljoprivrednom sektoru i daje odgovor na promjenljivo okruženje (usklađivanje crnogorskih standarda u poljoprivredi sa evropskim standardima). 1) upravljanje poljoprivrednim resursima na dugoročan i održiv način, uz očuvanje životne sredine; 2) obezbjeđivanje stabilne i prihvatljive ponude hrane u smislu kvaliteta i cijene; 3) obezbjeđivanje adekvatnog životnog standarda za seosko stanovništvo, uz očuvanje tradicionalnih vrijednosti; i 4) jačanje konkurentnosti proizvođača hrane.

Crna Gora je na putu ka usklađivanju i pridruživanju EU i stoga, zemlja mora usklađivati svoje političke, zakonodavne i regulatorne mjere sa "Direktivom EU 2012/27/EU o energetskoj efikasnosti". U razmatranju ovih ciljeva, Vlada je prvo objavila *Strategiju razvoja energetike Crne Gore do 2030. godine*, a potom i *Strategiju energetske efikasnosti Crne Gore*. Ovi dokumenti politike ističu potrebu za povećanjem nacionalne energetske efikasnosti i energetske sigurnosti i potencijal koji leži u tome.

Na kraju, *Integrисани program Ujedinjenih nacija za Crnu Goru (2017-2021)* je Program jedinstvenog djelovanja – DaO (*Delivering as One*) Ujedinjenih nacija koji je dobrovoljno usvojila Vlada Crne Gore u 2009. godini. Primjenjuje sve standardne operativne postupke DaO: jedan program, zajednički budžetski okvir, jedan fond, i jedan lider, koji posluje kao jedan, komunicirajući kao jedan. Program postavlja niz predviđenih rezultata koji su dogovoreni između Vlade i sistema Ujedinjenih nacija u osnovnim oblastima saradnje kako bi se ostvario potencijal za ljudski razvoju zemlji. Program ima za cilj da podrži program razvoja Crne Gore u ključnim oblastima demokratskog upravljanja, održivosti životne sredine, socijalne inkluzije i ekonomskog upravljanja.

1.1.12. Politike rodne ravnopravnosti i ženskih ljudskih prava

Principi nediskriminacije i rodne ravnopravnosti jasno su artikulisani u pravnom okviru Crne Gore i uključeni u razvojne planove zemalja. Član 17 Ustava Crne Gore 2006. godine podržava princip

¹³⁰ Izvor: Program za ekonomsku reformu u Crnoj Gori 2017-2019.

¹³¹ Izvor: Strategija razvoja turizma Crne Gore do 2020.

¹³² Izvor: Strategija razvoja turizma Crne Gore do 2020.

pravne ravnopravnosti za sve građane i u oktobru 2006. godine Crna Gora je ratifikovala Konvenciju o uklanjanju svih oblika diskriminacije žena. Vlada Crne Gore je takođe stvorila Odjeljenje za rodnu ravnopravnost i Akcioni plan za postizanje ravnopravnosti polova¹³³. Iako su postignuti koraci, ostvarivanje ciljeva rodne ravnopravnosti ostaje izazov.

Po međunarodnim standardima, Crna Gora je ostvarila ograničen napredak u oblasti rodne ravnopravnosti i to se vidi u nizu svjetskih indikatora. U globalnom izvještaju o jazu u rodnoj ravnopravnosti za 2015. godinu Crna Gora ima indeks od 0,689 i rangira se na 79. mjestu od 145 zemalja¹³⁴. Ovo je pogoršanje u odnosu na izveštaj iz 2014. godine u kojem Crna Gora ima indeks od 0,693 i 74. mjesto od 142 zemlje¹³⁵. Nacionalni ciljevi za MDG 3 (Promovisanje rodne ravnopravnosti i osnaživanje žena) nisu u potpunosti postignuti do kraja 2015. godine. Pored toga, rodna ravnopravnost je naznačena u agendi za pristupanje EU, a u 2014. godini izvještaj Evropskog parlamenta je istakao da je Crna Gora ostvarila ograničeni napredak u pogledu prava žena, ravnopravnosti polova, zastupljenosti žena u politici i na tržištu rada i borbe protiv nasilja u porodici¹³⁶.

Status žena najbolje pokazuje njihovo uključivanje u ekonomsku aktivnost. Što se tiče stope nezaposlenosti prema polovima, ona je u posljednjoj deceniji dostigla najvišu vrijednost, dok je stopa nezaposlenosti žena smanjena sa 35,5% u 2014. na 18,2% u 2015. godini. Iako je stopa nezaposlenosti smanjena na pola u posljednjih 10 godina, stopa nezaposlenosti žena je dvostruko veća u odnosu na MDG ciljeve¹³⁷. Iako postoji mala razlika između nezaposlenosti muškaraca i žena, u 2014. godini 46% žena starijih od 15 godina učestvovalo je na tržištu rada u poređenju sa 60% muškaraca¹³⁸. Pored toga, 2014. godine samo 11,3% žena je bilo samozaposленo, što je dvostruko niže od muškaraca (21,3%). Jaz u rodnoj ravnopravnosti u učešću radne snage je naročito veliki u ruralnim područjima gdje stopa neaktivnosti žena iznosi 67%, 27% više nego kod muškaraca¹³⁹. Jaz u rodnoj ravnopravnosti u ruralnim područjima može se smanjiti kroz povećanje ulaganja privatnog sektora i otvaranje novih radnih mjesta u oblasti poljoprivrede i održivog turizma. Među onima koji rade, postoji jasna razlika u plati; Kod žena koje zarađuju 16% manje od muškaraca sa sličnim posmatranim karakteristikama¹⁴⁰. Opšti nedostatak pristojnih radnih mesta za žene takođe utiče na njihovu sposobnost da zarade penzije. Zbog toga, samo 30.300 žena koristi penzije, a 49.569 muškaraca primaju ove beneficije¹⁴¹. Komitet UN-a za uklanjanje diskriminacije žena – CEDAW (*Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women*) je izrazio zabrinutost u vezi sa situacijom žena na tržištu rada, naročito u pogledu koncentracije žena u slabo plaćenim sektorima zapošljavanja, često na ugovore na određeno vrijeme koji se mogu lako okončati kako bi se izbjeglo bavljenje njihovim pravom na plaćeno porodiljsko odsustvo i da

¹³³ Izvor: Strategija razvoja turizma Crne Gore do 2020.

¹³⁴ Izvor: Globalni izvještaj u rodnoj ravnopravnosti, dostupno na <http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GGGR2015/cover.pdf>

¹³⁵ Izvor: Globalni izvještaj u rodnoj ravnopravnosti, dostupno na <http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GGGR2015/cover.pdf>

¹³⁶ Izvor: Analiza UN-a za Crnu Goru, Jul 2015. (interni dokument)

¹³⁷ Izvor: Analiza UN-a za Crnu Goru, jul 2015. (interni dokument)

¹³⁸ Izvor: Okvir Svjetske banke za partnerstvo 2016-2020.

¹³⁹ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), žene i muškarci u Crnoj Gori, 2014., dostupno na <http://bit.ly/1Hz4MtH>

¹⁴⁰ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), žene i muškarci u Crnoj Gori, 2014., dostupno na <http://bit.ly/1Hz4MtH>

¹⁴¹ Izvor: Analiza UN-a za Crnu Goru, jul 2015. (interni dokument)

se vrati na posao nakon porođaja. Zastupljenost žena na položajima visokog nivoa u javnom i privatnom sektoru se poboljšava, ali je i dalje relativno niska.

U cilju jačanja ekonomskog položaja žena u društvu, Vlada Crne Gore usvojila je Strategiju razvoja ženskog preduzetništva za period 2015-2020, sa ciljem podsticanja ekonomskog osnaživanja žena stvaranjem podsticajnog poslovnog okruženja i podrškom razvoju njihovog preduzetničkog potencijala, koji će takođe doprinijeti razvoju postojećih kompanija i stvaranju novih kompanija, kao i stvaranju radnih mjesta i rastu zaposlenosti, što će na kraju dovesti do ukupnog razvoja SME sektora.

1.2. Izazovi koje treba riješiti

Imajući u vidu da je dugoročni razvojni cilj Crne Gore postizanje "pametnog rasta, održivog rasta i inkluzivnog rasta"¹⁴² u cilju povećanja kvaliteta života na duge staze, i dalje ostaje značajan broj razvojnih izazova koji će se rješavati u narednim godinama. *Turizam, energetika, poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj i prerađivačka industrija* postavljeni su kao glavni prioritetski sektori od strane direkcija za razvoj Crne Gore za period 2015-2018., uz priznavanje potrebe za povećanjem produktivnosti i stvaranjem novih radnih mjesta. Industrijska politika za Crnu Goru do 2020. godine prepoznaje "preduzeća i industrije" kao stvarne agente promjena i razvoja i identificira četiri neposredna zadatka u okviru namjenske dugoročne modernizacije industrije, i to: 1) uvođenje "pametne specijalizacije" kako bi se podržale nove industrije koje najviše obećavaju; 2) razvoj novih industrija i njihove grupacije unutar klastera i industrijskih vrijednosnih lanaca; 3) povezivanje poslovnih usluga sa industrijskim dizajnom i proizvodnjom; i 4) minimiziranje dugoročnog uticaja industrijske modernizacije i restrukturiranja na životnu sredinu. Industrijska politika u skladu sa Crnogorskim razvojnim smjernicama za period 2015-2018. godine i na osnovu svojih saznanja identificira tri industrijska i uslužna sektora sa potencijalom za rast, koji posjeduju snažan izvozni potencijal: prerađivačku industriju (agro-prehrana, prerada drveta, metala i farmaceutski proizvodi), energetiku i turizam. Politika podstiče ostale sektore koji doprinose industrijskom razvoju, kao što su: transport, ICT i kreativne industrije, sektori poslovnih usluga i izgradnja.

Pored toga, SDG 9 je među prioritetnim SDG za zemlju i snažno se odražava u glavnim nacionalnim strategijama i političkim dokumentima kao što su Strategija industrijske politike za period do 2020. godine i Nacionalna strategija održivog razvoja do 2030. godine.

Imajući u vidu ranije iskustvo u saradnji i naučene lekcije i uz dužno poštovanje nacionalnih razvojnih koraka i prioritetskih oblasti saradnje koje su identifikovane zajedno sa Vladom Crne Gore, glavni izazovi koji treba da se riješe tokom implementacije tekućeg CPF su:

1. Povećanje konkurentnosti i produktivnosti mikro malih i srednjih preduzeća u prioritetskim proizvodnim sektorima.

Proizvodnja nije samonedorvoljno zastupljena u ukupnom ekonomskom okruženju Crne Gore, ali je industrijska baza zastarela, neefikasna, nedostaje inovacije i ima samo slabe veze sa regionalnom i globalnom ekonomijom. Pored toga, mnogi radni intenzivni podsektori proizvodnje (npr. tekstil, proizvodnja kože) su gotovo potpuno nestali. Povećan broj produktivnih, efikasnih i profitabilnih mikro malih i srednjih preduzeća je od ključnog značaja za rast i konkurenčnost Crne Gore, s obzirom da se njihova dodata vrijednost procjenjuje na oko dvije trećine GDP-a. Između ostalog,

¹⁴² Izvor: Razvojni pravci Crne Gore 2015-2018.

proizvodnja ovih preduzeća je naročito ugrožena jer koriste zastarjele tehnologije za proizvodne procese i proizvode niske tehnologije i proizvode s malom vrijednošću. Opšta slabost izvoza je nedostatak diverzifikacije, kako u smislu broja izvezenih proizvoda, tako i broja zemalja u koje se izvoze.

Svjesna ovih izazova, Vlada daje prioritet modernizaciji industrije i povećava istraživanje i razvoj kao sredstvo za zaustavljanje dugoročnog trenda deindustrializacije. U tom smislu, posebno je potrebna podrška za proširenje proizvodne baze, povećanje količine i kvaliteta industrijskog output-a i olakšavanje pristupa tržištu na nacionalnom, regionalnom i međunarodnom nivou.

2. Jačanje poslovnih veza i smanjenje troškova transakcija u privatnom sektoru za pristup tržištu

U malim zemljama kao što je Crna Gora gdje je domaće tržište ograničeno, ulaz na nova tržišta je pitanje preživljavanja. MSMEs u Crnoj Gori su slabo integrisana u globalnu ekonomiju i suočavaju se sa bitnim preprekama da budu konkurentni u izvozu jer često posluju u izolaciji, nisu u mogućnosti da inoviraju, imaju nisku produktivnost i opterećena su visokim troškovima i nedostatkom informacija o potrebama tržišta. Da bi u potpunosti ostvarili suštinsku komparativnu prednost Crne Gore u nekim sektorima, posebno u oblasti agro-industrije i turizma, razvoj poslovne povezanosti i klastera je visoko pozicioniran na planu industrijskog razvoja zemlje.

3. Unapređenje fragmentirane poljoprivredne proizvodnje i usklađivanje niskih standarda

Poljoprivreda je ključni sektor za postizanje zajedničkog prosperiteta u Crnoj Gori jer pruža daleko najveći izvor prihoda u ruralnim područjima, gdje živi 41% siromašnih i gdje stopa neaktivnosti žena dostigne 67%¹⁴³. Uprkos tome što imaju ogroman potencijal zahvaljujući povoljnim klimatskim uslovima i diverzifikaciji proizvodnje, poljoprivredni i ruralni razvoj ograničavaju mala poljoprivredna gazdinstva koja proizvode ograničene prinose, zbog nedovoljnog znanja, zastarjelih tehnologija i slabih lanaca snabdijevanja. Farme su često fragmentirane i nisu zvanično registrovane kao poljoprivredna gazdinstva, te stoga lišene pristupa tržištu. Ovi nedostaci otežavaju poljoprivrednim proizvođačima da ulažu u opremu i nove tehnologije i time ostvaruju poljoprivrednu proizvodnju koja može odgovoriti na sve veću potražnju, koja takođe proizilazi iz sezonskog turizma. Rezultat toga je da sektor otežava niska produktivnost, visoki troškovi inputa i poteškoće u proizvodnji standardizovanih proizvoda u većim količinama namijenjenim domaćem i međunarodnim tržištima koji odgovaraju međunarodnim standardima i koji su u skladu sa propisima EU.

4. Poboljšati ekološke prakse i poboljšati korišćenje mjera energetske efikasnosti i obnovljivih izvora energije

Crna Gora je ustavno definisana kao "ekološka država", ali se zemlja suočava sa ozbiljnim izazovima održivosti. Niska ekološka praksa dodatno pogoršava strašno nasljeđe prošlosti u oblasti industrijskog zagađenja, često u neposrednoj blizini velikih gradova i turističkih područja. Kvalitet vode je značajan izazov, pošto ima mnogo žarišta oko stambenih područja. Pored toga, naslijeđena industrijska struktura se oslanja na visoku potrošnju energije. Zemlja zavisi od uvoza električne energije, a korišćenje obnovljivih izvora energije je slabo, naročito iz solarnih, vjetroelektričnih i geotermalnih izvora, iako ima značajan potencijal za razvoj obnovljivih izvora energije (uključujući biomasu, novu hidroenergiju, vjetar i solarnu energiju). Energetski intenzitet je 3,3 puta veći od prosjeka EU28¹⁴⁴.

¹⁴³ Izvor: Strategija poljoprivrede i ruralnog razvoja 2015-2020., str. 25.

¹⁴⁴ Izvor: Međunarodna agencija za energetsko upravljanje, Svjetske statistike energetskog upravljanja i balansi.

2. Strateški dokument za razvojnu pomoć UN-a

Strateški program za razvojnu pomoć Ujedinjenih nacija – UNDAF (*United Nations Development Assistance Framework*) sadrži strateški okvir za planiranje programa za saradnju između UN sistema i Vlade Crne Gore za period 2017-2021. Usko je usklađen sa nacionalnim prioritetima za ljudska prava i razvoj i zasnovan je na obimnim konsultacijama sa Vladom Crne Gore u svim sektorima, sa lokalnom vladom, nacionalnim institucijama i partnerima i sa civilnim društvom. Pored toga, UNDAF je usklađen sa Agendom o održivom razvoju i ciljevima održivog razvoja do 2030. godine. Posebno je obuhvaćen programom reforme pristupanja EU, koju sistematično sprovodi Vlada Crne Gore.

UNDAF se bavi radom sljedećih rezidentnih i regionalnih organizacija : UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, WHO, ILO, IAEA, UNIDO, UNECE, UNESCO, UNEP, UN Women, UNOPS, FAO, UNODC i UNCTAD.

UNIDO je aktivno učestvovao u formulisanju UNDAF-a za period 2017-2021. godine. Za cilj ima da u potpunosti iskoristi kombinovano znanje i resurse organizacija sistema UN-a koji rade pod modalitetom "jedinstvenog djelovanja" koji se primjenjuje u zemlji od 2010. godine i održava rezultate prošlog integrisanog programa UN-a za period 2010-2016. godine.

Planirani rezultati UNDAF-a se fokusiraju na četiri strateška područja koja odgovaraju crnogorskim izazovima razvoja i ljudskih prava i koriste komparativne prednosti Ujedinjenih nacija, i to:

- 1) Demokratsko upravljanje
- 2) Održivost životne sredine
- 3) Socijalnu inkluziju
- 4) Ekonomsko upravljanje

UNIDO doprinosi fokusnom području "Održivost životne sredine" i "Ekonomsko upravljanje" oko dva ishoda koja treba postići (kao što je prikazano ispod) sa ukupnim zahtjevima za mobilizaciju resursa od 1,400,000 američkih dolara.

Izjava o ishodu 2.2: Do 2021. godine građani Crne Gore uživaju održivo upravljanje kulturnim i prirodnim resursima, suzbijanje klimatskih promjena i smanjenje rizika od katastrofa.

Izjava o ishodu 2.5: Do 2021. godine, građani Crne Gore imaju koristi od institucionalnog i regulatornog okvira za održivi i inkluzivni ekonomski rast zasnovan na inovacijama, preduzetništvu i konkurentnosti.

Kao dio DaO tima UNIDO u Crnoj Gori aktivno učestvuje u zajedničkom programiranju, što je rezultiralo uspješnom implementacijom dva projekta, jedan se fokusirao na zelene poslove u turizmu, droprerađivačkoj i poljoprivrednoj industriji, a drugi na razvoj klastera kao sredstvo za jačanje konkurentnosti SME-a u Crnoj Gori.

U 2009. godini, zajedno sa UNDP-om, UNEP-om, UNESCO-om i FAO-om, UNIDO je finansirao sredstva u okviru jedinstvenog Fonda UN-a za sprovođenje zajedničkog programa UN-a "Poboljšanje životnih uslova i mogućnosti zapošljavanja u sjevernom dijelu Crne Gore kroz promociju zelenih radnih mjesta, i izgradnja institucionalnih kapaciteta sa fokusom na turizam, preradu drveta i poljoprivrednu industriju". Uloga UNIDO-a bila je podrška Ministarstvu

ekonomije u razvoju i implementaciji nacionalne strategije klastera, koja sadrži konkretni skup mjera za sistemsko povećanje konkurentnosti i pristup tržištu SME klastera i mreža u zemlji. Proces je doveo do razvoja Strategije održivog ekonomskog rasta kroz uvođenje klastera (2012-2016.) koji se fokusirao na: (a) mapiranje postojećih poslovnih klastera i mreža u Crnoj Gori; (b) preduzimanje dijagnostičkih studija 15 izabranih klastera uzoraka kako bi se identifikovali ključni izazovi i problemi sa kojima se suočavaju lokalna preduzeća; (c) preduzimanje procjene potražnje za ključne proizvode klastera sa fokusom na potencijalne kupce u prehrambenoj i turističkoj industriji; (d) preduzimanje izgradnje kapaciteta i testiranja intervencije u odabranim pilot grupama koje su dijagnostikovane; (e) sprovođenje procjene kapaciteta ključnih institucija za podršku i opština; i (f) izradu i sprovođenje nacionalne strategije s ciljem povećanja doprinosa odabranih klastera i mreža za zadržavanje zaposlenosti, supstituciju uvoza, promociju izvoza ili nove poslove i stvaranje radnih mjesta.

UNIDO je tokom perioda 2014-2016. stupio u kontakt sa UNDP-om za implementaciju projekta "Povećanje konkurentnosti lokalnih SMEs u Crnoj Gori kroz razvoj klastera". Zasnovan je na prethodnim inicijativama koje su obuhvatile komponente razvoja klastera koje je UNIDO u Crnoj Gori implementirao od 2009. godine i postavio snažan fokus na podršku Ministarstva ekonomije u implementaciji Strategije održivog ekonomskog rasta kroz uvođenje klastera (2012-2016) kao alat za unapređenje konkurentnosti malih i srednjih preduzeća. Pored toga, dio projekta UNIDO-a uključuje pružanje direktnе pomoći četiri klastera (sveže ribe, maslinovog ulja, metalnih radova i vinski klaster) u formulisanju, implementaciji i praćenju zajedničkih akcionih planova i stvaranju tržišnih veza. Među postignućima projekta ističu se sljedeći rezultati:

- 4 klastera pomoglo je u implementaciji akcionih planova klastera
- Razvijen je jedan novi luksuzni proizvod proizveden od starih maslina starijih od 2000 godina
- Projekat je podržao 47 malih i srednjih preduzeća u 4 klastera direktno (što predstavlja 167 radnika sa punim radnim vremenom i oko 280 zaposlenih u inostranstvu), na osnovu metodologije razvoja klastera UNIDO-a. Ove firme su imale koristi od nadograđene opreme i proizvodnih kapaciteta, poboljšane prodaje, pristupa novim tržištima i dodavanja vrijednosti njihovim projektima - sve kroz angažovanje u zajedničkim akcijama koje kompanije ne bi postigle pojedinačno.
- Zaposleni u 13 jedinica samouprave bili su angažovani na 29 kurseva obuke (uključujući studijske ture) i 102 druga srodnja projekta i posjete na terenu, što je rezultiralo izradom 7 prijedloga projekata za podršku klasterima malih i srednjih preduzeća, od kojih su 3 razvijena prema modelu međuopštinske saradnje
- 9 zajedničkih poslovnih projekata/inicijativa pokrenutih od strane svakog pilot klastera
- Razvijen novi marketinški brend za poljoprivredne proizvode: "Delicious Montenegro"
- Ažurirane 4 klasterske dijagnostičke studije i razvijena jedna nova dijagnostička studija
- 2 kursa obuke za nove agente za razvoj klastera
- Analiza odgovarajuće pravne strukture za crnogorski klaster
- Studija kako bi se utvrdile mogućnosti finansiranja za inicijative klastera
- Pripremljeni su tehnički inputi za proces selekcije klastera tokom rollout faze iz Strategije

Trenutno UNIDO partneri sa još 3 agencije UN-a (UNDP, ILO i UNCTAD-a) iskorišćavaju sredstva iz Fonda za postizanje zajedničkih rezultata – DRT-F (*Delivering Results Together Fund*) u cilju sprovođenja zajedničkog projekta "Podsticanje konkurentnosti i inovacija Crne Gore kroz održive politike ekonomskog rasta". UNIDO podržava Ministarstvo ekonomije u implementaciji

industrijske politike do 2020. godine, i nastavlja pružanje pomoći na nivou malih i srednjih preduzeća i klastera.

3. Saradnja u prošlosti i naučene lekcije¹⁴⁵

UNIDO je bila prva organizacija UN-a koja se pridružila Crnoj Gori nakon što je 2006. obnovila nezavisnost. Od tada UNIDO je podržala Crnu Goru u realizaciji 14 projekata tehničke saradnje sa ukupnim budžetom od oko 3.000.000 EUR. Tehnička saradnja je uglavnom bila u oblasti očuvanja životne sredine sa Ministarstvom održivog razvoja i turizma (čistija proizvodnja, usklađenost sa Montrealskim protokolom, nacionalna strategija energetskog razvoja i akcioni plan, kao i upravljanje vodama (transfer tehnologija ekološke sanacije i prenos ekološki prihvatljivih tehnologija – TEST (*Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies*))), ali se takođe bavio temama poput konkurentnosti malih i srednjih preduzeća i razvoja klastera, zajedno sa Ministarstvom ekonomije. UNIDO bi mogao da iskoristi sredstva od različitih partnera i fondova kao što su: Jedinstveni fond UN-a, Fond Montrealskog protokola, Evropska unija, DRT fond i Slovenija.

Uzimajući u obzir odsustvo predstavljanja UNIDO-a u Crnoj Gori, činjenica da je UNIDO uspio prikupiti sredstva iz različitih izvora može se smatrati uspjehom. S tim u vezi, jaka podrška Vladine strane bila je centralna. Ilustrativni primjer je snažna nacionalna podrška, koja je omogućila UNIDO-u da se uputi u fondove EU putem modaliteta "indirektnog upravljanja" u cilju implementacije projekta "Unapređenje konkurentnosti lokalnih SMEs u Crnoj Gori kroz razvoj klastera", gdje se konkurentni tender pokazao neefikasnim u davanju pristupa potrebnoj ekspertizi. Projekat je bio veoma uspješan i doprinio je velikoj vidljivosti UNIDO-a na terenu.

Tokom cijelokupnog sprovođenja projekta, UNIDO se dobro upoznavao sa razvojnim izazovima Crne Gore, kao i sa realnom situacijom na terenu i uspio je izvući neke korisne lekcije. One uključuju:

- S obzirom na veličinu Crne Gore, veliki projekti sa višemilionskim budžetima definitivno će se suočiti sa određenim preprekama vezanim za nacionalne kapacitete apsorpcije i implementacije; Dobro prilagođeni projekti koji odražavaju stvarne realnosti na terenu i imajući u vidu potencijal izvršenja nacionalnih partnera, imaju bolju šansu da ostave trajni uticaj na razvoj.
- Sredstva za razvoj nisu dostupna u Crnoj Gori, jer zemlja nije u fokusu donatorske zajednice kao zemlja sa višim srednjim prihodom. Bilateralni donatori sve više umanjuju i preusmjeravaju svoju pomoć novonastalim potrebama u regionu, poput krize izbjeglica. S obzirom na nastojanja da postane članica EU, razvojne napore Crne Gore uglavnom podržavaju instrumenti finansiranja EU i neke od DFI institucija. Kao što je već pomenuto, podrška Vlade je od najveće važnosti za povećanje finansijskih sredstava od EU i DFI, kao što je Svjetska banka.
- Nedostatak formalnog predstavljanja UNIDO-a u Crnoj Gori predstavlja prepreku za nesmetanu TC isporuku i ukupnu vidljivost UNIDO-a u zemlji. Međutim, kroz različite projekte, Nacionalni konsultant UNIDO-a u Crnoj Gori je redovno zastupljen i primljen od strane Ministarstva ekonomije Crne Gore. Ovo poluinstitucionalizovano i polu-formalno predstavljanje se pokazalo kao centralno za jačanje portfolija UNIDO-a u Crnoj Gori i

¹⁴⁵ Do sada nisu izvršene nezavisne projektne procjene UNIDO-ovog TC portfolia u Crnoj Gori.

povećanje vidljivosti organizacije među nacionalnim i međunarodnim razvojnim partnerima.

Detalji trenutnog portfolia UNIDO projekta dati su u donjoj tabeli i ukratko UNIDO trenutno ima 5 tekućih TC projekata sa ukupnim budžetom od oko 1,7 miliona dolara.

Tabela 6: Trenutni projektni portfolio UNIDO-a

	Naziv projekta	Tematska oblast	Status projekta	Budžet ¹⁴⁶	Donator(i)
1	Povećanje konkurentnosti lokalnih malih i srednjih preduzeća u Crnoj Gori kroz razvoj klastera	GC2 poboljšavanje ekonomске konkurentnosti	U toku	\$848,237	-Redovni program tehničke saradnje; -Fond UN-a za Crnu Goru; -Evropska unija
2	Plan upravljanja za eliminaciju HCFC supstanci	GC3 Očuvanje životne sredine	U toku	\$353,500	Montrealski protokol
3	Prenos ekološki prihvatljivih tehnologija (TEST) za tretiranje biološkog mulja iz Mojkovačkog postrojenja za prečišćavanje otpadnih voda	GC3 Očuvanje životne sredine	U toku	\$290,176	Slovenija
4	Prenos ekološki prihvatljivih tehnologija (TEST) za čišćenje kanala Port Milena	GC3 Očuvanje GC3 Očuvanje životne sredine životne sredine	U toku	\$210,000	Slovenija
5	Anketa crnogorskih ODS alternativa	GC3 Očuvanje životne sredine	U toku	\$40,000	Montrealski protokol

¹⁴⁶ Budžeti su navedeni iz UNIDO-ove otvorene platforme za podatke i izraženi u američkim dolarima po kursu UN-a od 21. oktobra 2016. godine; budžeti ne uključuju troškove podrške UN-a; u nekim slučajevima, izvorni budžeti su u eurima i stoga, uslijed variranja kursa online podaci mogu varirati.

4. Komponente strateškog programa za Crnu Goru

U decembru 2013. Crna Gora je potpisala Deklaraciju iz Lime o inkluzivnom i održivom industrijskom razvoju – ISID (*inclusive and sustainable industrial development*) koja ima za cilj da iskoristi pun potencijal doprinosa industrije u postizanju održivog razvoja i trajnog prosperiteta za sve. Zemlja je preduzela koordinisane napore da podstakne održivu re-industrijalizaciju kao jedan od stubova svog pametnog modela rasta zasnovanog na povećanju industrijske produktivnosti, razvoju privatnog sektora i inovacijama. Na osnovu rezultata uspješnog portfolija UNIDO-a u oblasti ekološke rehabilitacije, Ministarstvo održivog razvoja i turizma sa zvaničnim pismom od 2. aprila 2015. godine pozvalo je na proširenje postojeće saradnje u skladu sa prioritetima Crne Gore vezanim za tretman otpadnih voda, upravljanje muljem i sanaciju deponija. Vlada Crne Gore, preko Ministarstva za nauku i Ministarstva ekonomije, zvanično je izrazila svoju posvećenost intenzivnijoj saradnji sa UNIDO-om i zatražila je izradu strateškog programskog okvira – CPF-a, za Crnu Goru u službenim pismima od 21. oktobra 2015. godine i 17. novembra 2015. godine. UNIDO je u aprilu 2016. godine započeo misiju za utvrđivanje činjenica i programiranja u Podgorici, tokom koje je održano niz sastanaka sa predstavnicima Vlade, UN, privatnog sektora i donatorskih institucija kako bi prikupili podatke iz prve ruke, identifikovali prioritete zemlje i potrebe industrijskog razvoja, obuhvatili moguće UNIDO intervencije u okviru CPF-a i definisali potencijalne partnere za njegovu implementaciju. Nalazi misije se nalaze u dokumentu o procjeni potreba Crne Gore¹⁴⁷. Među zaključcima misije je da parcijalni pristup zasnovan na pojedinačnim projektima tehničke pomoći ne može dovesti douticaju potrebnog za ostvarivanje koraka ka industrijskom razvoju Crne Gore, stoga bi i putna karta usmjerena prema zajednički dogovorenim rezultatima i vođenim strateškim programskim okvirom trebalo da bude bolje pozicionirana da bi se postigli ishodi vezani za ISID.

Opšti cilj CPF-a je podrška Vladi Crne Gore za postizanje i održavanje pametnog, održivog i inkluzivnog rasta kroz povećanu konkurentnost, ubrzanu reindustrijalizaciju, povećanu produktivnost u odabranim sektorima, stvaranje radnih mesta i razvoj privatnog sektora. Cilj je stvaranje povoljnih uslova za postizanje strateških ciljeva Crne Gore utvrđenih Strategijom održivog razvoja Crne Gore do 2030. godine, politikom industrijskog razvoja do 2020. godine i Crnogorskim razvojnim prvcima 2015-2018. i u potpunosti u skladu sa UNDAF-om 2017-2021. i pristupom i aktivnostima jedinstvenog djelovanja. CPF će doprinijeti postizanju svih ciljeva vezanih za industriju iz Agende 2030, posebno SDG 9.

U bliskoj saradnji sa nacionalnim partnerima dogovorene su sljedeće tri komponente koje predstavljaju tematska područja intervencija UNIDO-a u okviru CPF-a za Crnu Goru:

Komponenta I: Povećanje industrijske konkurentnosti

Komponenta II: Jačanje ruralnog razvoja i otvaranje radnih mesta

Komponenta III: Ekološko upravljanje i održiva energija

CPF se bavi različitim pitanjima koja uključuju ekonomsko osnaživanje mladih i žena. Konkretno, u smislu koncepta gender mainstreaming-a, svaka komponenta treba da implementira projektne aktivnosti koje osiguravaju da žene i muškarci mogu jednakо pristupiti projektnim resursima i uslugama, jednakо učestvuju u projektnim aktivnostima i procesima donošenja odluka, a podjednako imaju koristi od obuka ili drugih aktivnosti izgradnje kapaciteta koje nude projekti.

¹⁴⁷ Procjena potreba za CPF je dostupna u zasebnom dokumentu.

Tabela 7: Usaglašavanje CPF-a

CPF komponente	CPF ĆE BITI USAGLAŠEN SA:			
	Relevantni prioriteti nacionalnog sektora	UNDAF 2017-2021 Stubovi	Drugi nacionalni/ regionalni/ međunarodni okviri i obaveze	UNIDO prioriteti – ISID
Ojačavanje industrijske konkurentnosti	Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020., Nacionalna strategija za održivi razvoj 2030., Pravci razvoja Crne Gore 2015-2018., Program ekonomskih reformi 2017-2019., Strategija za naučno-istraživačke aktivnosti	Stubovi ekonomskog upravljanja: Rezultat 2.5	SDG 1, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 12, SDG 16 Poglavlja za pristupanje EU: Poglavlje 8: Politika konkurentnosti Poglavlje 20: Politika za razvoj preduzetništva i industrije Poglavlje 25: Nauka i istraživanje	Poboljšavanje ekonomске konkurentnosti
Jačanje ruralnog razvoja i otvaranje radnih mjesta	Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020., Nacionalna strategija za održivi razvoj 2030., Pravci razvoja Crne Gore 2015-2018., Strategija za regionalni razvoj Crne Gore 2014-2020.	Stubovi ekonomskog upravljanja: Rezultat 2.5	SDG 1, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 12, SDG 16 Poglavlja za pristupanje EU: Poglavlje 8: Politika konkurentnosti Poglavlje 11: Poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj Poglavlje 22: Regionalna politika	Kreiranje zajedničkog prosperiteta
Upravljanje životnom sredinom i održivim izvorima energije	Nacionalna strategija za održivi razvoj 2030., Nacionalna strategija za klimatske promjene 2030., Strategija za eko-remedijaciju Crne Gore, Energetska politika Crne Gore do 2030.	Stubovi ekološke održivosti: Rezultat 2.2	SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15 Poglavlja za pristupanje EU: Poglavlje 15: Energetika Poglavlje 27: Životna sredina	Očuvanje životne sredine

Sljedeći odjeljak opisuje tematske komponente CPF-a. Brojni projektni prijedlozi su navedeni za razmatranje pod svakom komponentom. Prilog I sadrži detaljan opis ovih prijedloga, čija implementacija zavisi od uspješne mobilizacije sredstava. Ostali projekti mogu biti slobodno uključeni u komponente kada se identifikuju.

4.1. Komponenta I: Povećanje industrijske konkurentnosti

Analiza situacije

Trenutno, ekonomsku strukturu Crne Gore nije lako prilagoditi promjenama tražnje na lokalnom i svjetskom tržištu. Dugoročna sposobnost crnogorske privrede da bude nacionalno, regionalno i međunarodno konkurentna je inhibirana zbog sektorskih neravnoteža, niske produktivnosti u

industriji, nediferencirane strukture izvoza, nerealizovanog inovativnog potencijala, nedovoljne upotrebe savremene i napredne proizvodnje i drugih faktora.

Crna Gora nastoji da odgovori na tekući sektorski izazov i izazove rasta tako što će prioritizirati re-industrijalizaciju, kako je navedeno u novousvojenoj industrijskoj politici Crne Gore do 2020. godine, kao i u drugim ključnim strateškim dokumentima kao što su: Program reforme ekonomije Crne Gore 2017-2019, razvojni pravci Crne Gore za period 2015-2018, kao i Nacionalna strategija održivog razvoja do 2030. godine. Na primjer, industrijska politika Crne Gore prepoznaće potrebu za re-industrijalizacijom kao primarnim ciljem kako bi se ojačala privreda koja bi omogućila proizvodne procese zasnovane na savremenim tehničkim i tehnološkim dostignućima, gdje se struktura, kvalitet i dizajn stalno prilagođavaju zahtjevima tržišta. Vizija je stvaranje uslova za modernizaciju industrije zasnovane na znanju i inovacijama u cilju bolje integracije na međunarodno tržište, kroz dalje unapređenje poslovног okruženja, podršku preduzećima i preduzetništvu i podsticanje korišćenja savremenih tehnologija u cilju stvaranja novih i kvalitetnijih poslova¹⁴⁸.

Zaista su efekti globalne ekonomske krize i procesa deindustrijalizacije u Crnoj Gori bili duboki. Stalni trend crnogorske ekonomije u proteklih nekoliko decenija - od industrije do ekonomije u kojoj dominiraju usluge - stvara značajne rizike da privreda postane sektorski neujednačena, nedovoljno raznovrsna i osjetljiva na vanjske ekonomske šokove¹⁴⁹. Između 1990. i 2015. doprinos industrije prema GDP-u se smanjio za 3,5 puta (sa 35% na 10,7%)¹⁵⁰. Od 2000. do 2014. godine udio industrije nastavlja da se smanjuje (sa 17% na 10,7% u stalnim cijenama)¹⁵¹. Industrijski sektori koji najviše doprinose ekonomiji su energetika, turizam, prerađivačka industrija¹⁵². Udio GDP-a za proizvodnju je daleko ispod evropskih standarda i iznosi samo 3,9%¹⁵³. Podsektor tekstilne proizvodnje i odjeće, proizvodnje kože i proizvoda od kože, kao i proizvodnje gume i plastike, u posljednjih 10 godina su gotovo potpuno nestali iz prerađivačke industrije Crne Gore. Još uvijek postoje neke pozitivne procjene za budući razvoj industrije i očekuje se da će realna stopa rasta industrijskog sektora u 2016. godini biti 4,4%, 2,9% u 2017. i 2,9% u 2018. godini¹⁵⁴.

Industrijski sektor Crne Gore karakteriše niska produktivnost, zastarjele proizvodne tehnologije, nedostatak inovacija i slaba konkurentnost. Dakle, industrijska modernizacija kroz korišćenje savremenih tehnologija i proizvodnih kapaciteta, poboljšanje lanca industrijske vrijednosti i integracija Crne Gore na svjetsko tržište postavlja se kao prioritet u crnogorskome razvojnog programu. Štaviše, kroz povezivanje sa pratećim industrijskim sektorima, uz podršku naučnih institucija, jačanje veza između privrede i istraživačke zajednice omogućće se diversifikacija proizvodne baze u industriji i razvoj novih izvora komparativnih prednosti kao osnove za održiv ekonomski razvoj.

Osnovni cilj ove CPF komponente je otključavanje potencijala konkurentnosti Crne Gore pomoću prelaska ka procesima i proizvodima sa višom dodatom vrijednošću u sektorima prioritetnog rasta, jačanjem veza između nauke i industrije s ciljem stvaranja i implementacije inovacija,

¹⁴⁸ Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020. godine.

¹⁴⁹ Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020. godine.

¹⁵⁰ Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020. godine., MONSTAT.

¹⁵¹ Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020. godine., MONSTAT.

¹⁵² Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020. godine.

¹⁵³ Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020. godine.

¹⁵⁴ Izvor: Smjernice makroekonomske i fiskalne politike Crne Gore za period 2015-2018.

omogućavajući bolji pristup finansijskim resursima, poboljšanje poslovnog okruženja i bolja usklađenost obrazovnog sistema sa potrebama tržišta rada za postizanje dugoročnog održivog rasta.

Prema ovoj komponenti, predviđeno je sprovođenje tri pilot projekta (detalji su dati u Prilogu I). U oblasti modernizacije i unapređenja industrije dva predložena projekta usredsređena su na modernizaciju i konkurentnost industrije u cilju odabira pilot preduzeća u metalo-prerađivačkom sektoru kao najvažnijem podsektoru prerađivačke industrije (proizvodnja osnovnih metala i proizvodnja metalnih proizvoda) sa učešćem od 22,9% u 2015. godini¹⁵⁵ i poboljšanja konkurentnosti tekstilne industrije (uključujući domaći tekstil, odjeću, radnu odjeću, kožu), kao radno intenzivnog ali nestajućeg sektora, kroz modernizaciju i pristup tržištu. Ove projektne ideje su direktni nastavak programa i misije UNIDO-a za utvrđivanje činjenica u Crnoj Gori u aprilu 2016. godine, nakon čega je Ministarstvo ekonomije Crne Gore predložilo iniciranje dva projekta tehničke saradnje. Pored toga, Ministarstvo za nauku je izrazilo interesovanje za saradnju u oblasti razvoja održivih veza između nacionalnih kapaciteta u nauci i tehnologiji sa industrijskim sektorom u zemlji.

4.2. Komponenta II: Jačanje ruralnog razvoja i otvaranje radnih mesta

Analiza situacije

Uprkos tome što je jedna od najmanjih zemalja Evrope sa 6221218 stanovnika (procjene iz 2016. godine)¹⁵⁶, Crna Gora se suočava sa teškim regionalnim razvojnim razlikama. Severni region zemlje i dalje zaostaje za drugim dvjema regijama (centralnim i južnim regionom) u smislu incidencije siromaštva i dostupnosti socio-ekonomskih mogućnosti u poređenju sa nacionalnim prosjekom. Sjeverni region pokriva više od 50% teritorije države, ali domaćin je manje od trećine ukupne populacije. Od jedanaest opština sjevernog regiona, nivo konkurentnosti za deset njih je ispod nacionalnog prosjeka. Prema tome, nezaposlenost u Crnoj Gori ima jaku regionalnu dimenziju¹⁵⁷. Jedan rezultat ove ekonomske podjele je značajan nivo migracije sjever-jug, što je rezultiralo smanjenjem neto broja stanovnika na sjeveru u proteklih deset godina od 28%¹⁵⁸. Jačanje ekonomske aktivnosti u siromašnim regionima i opštinama imalo bi snažan efekat na njihovu ukupnu dobrobit. Za pretežno ruralno stanovništvo u sjevernom i planinskom regionu, gdje su mogućnosti za stvaranje dohotka ograničene, poljoprivreda predstavlja glavni izvor stvaranja prihoda. Ovo važi i za 30% crnogorskog ekonomske aktivnosti stanovništva, koje se pretežno bavi poljoprivrednim aktivnostima na porodičnim poljoprivrednim gazdinstvima/farmama, uprkos zvaničnim statističkim podacima koji ukazuju na to da poljoprivreda zapošljava samo 1,6% stanovništva¹⁵⁹. Prema podacima iz popisa poljoprivrede iz 2010. godine, na poljoprivrednim gazdinstvima je angažovano 98.949 osoba, od čega 39.155 žena ili 39.57%.

Trenutno, manje od 1% svih poljoprivrednih gazdinstava u Crnoj Gori je registrovano kao poslovni subjekt¹⁶⁰. Mala, fragmentirana porodična gazdinstva dominiraju poljoprivrednim pejzažima. Produktivnost je usporena zbog nedostatka znanja, ograničene mehanizacije i primjene savremenih tehnologija, nedostajućih skladišnih kapaciteta (npr. za voće i povrće), što otežava

¹⁵⁵ Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020.

¹⁵⁶ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), procjene populacije

¹⁵⁷ Izvor: Ministarstvo Ekonomije, Nivo konkurentnosti lokalnih samoupravnih jedinica.

¹⁵⁸ Izvor: Zavod za statistiku Crne Gore (Monstat), Statistika migracije, dostupno na:

<http://www.monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=1340&pageid=53>

¹⁵⁹ Izvor: Strategija razvoja poljoprivrede i ruralnih oblasti 2015-2020.

¹⁶⁰ Izvor: Strategija razvoja poljoprivrede i ruralnih oblasti 2015-2020.

sposobnost poljoprivrednika i proizvođača da zadovolje čak i sve veću lokalnu tražnju za brendiranim i kvalitetnom robom, kao i za organskim proizvodima, koji su takođe podstakli rastući turizam. Poljoprivredna proizvodnja ima sezonski karakter, čime se ograničava sposobnost farmera da postignu veći prihod i kontinuirano snabdijevanje tržišta.

Vlada Crne Gore prepoznaće multifunkcionalnu ulogu poljoprivrede za nacionalnu ekonomiju, a sektor se posmatra u širem kontekstu izvan njegovog doprinosa GDP-u. Ovaj sektor obezbjeđuje prihod velikom broju stanovništva, balansira regionalne disparitete i siromaštvo u ruralnim područjima, ima jake međusobne veze sa turističkim sektorom i obogaćuje njegovu ponudu, podržava sigurnost hrane i ostalo. Svjesni činjenice da Crna Gora nije u mogućnosti da postane glavni proizvođač i izvoznik velikih razmjera, cilj Vlade je da se fokusira na razvoj i proizvodnju visokokvalitetnih tradicionalnih agro-prehrambenih proizvoda koji će se plasirati kroz turizam i da obezbijedi da domaća tražnja može biti zadovoljena lokalno proizvedenim poljoprivrednim proizvodima tokom cijele godine jer je zemlja neto uvoznik hrane. Da bi se to postiglo, potreban je dodatni podsticaj za povećanje ekonomske aktivnosti u poljoprivrednom sektoru, pretvoriti više poljoprivrednika u tržišno orijentisane dobavljače i povećati njihove kapacitete za proizvodnju visokokvalitetnih prehrambenih proizvoda, stoga stvarati više održivih mikro, malih i srednjih preduzeća i poslova – MSMEs (*micro, small and medium-sized businesses*).

Za novonastale i već postojeće MSMEs, potrebna je podrška za povećanje njihove konkurentnosti i omogućavanje pristupa tržištima. Poboljšanje izvozno orijentisanih performansi je naročito važno u kontekstu niša orijentacije ka brendiranim proizvodima visoke vrijednosti. Ovo potvrđuju detaljna analiza različitih međunarodnih komparativnih pokazatelja i izvještaja koji pokrivaju sve glavne teme međunarodne konkurentnosti¹⁶¹. MSMEs se i dalje suočavaju sa nizom izazova koji otežavaju njihovu konkurentnost i mogu se sumirati na sljedeći način:

- Nedostatak osnaženih organizacija sa preduzetničkim kapacitetima da sačuvaju održive poslovne odnose i pregovaraju o ravnopravnom budućem ugovaranju;
- Neadekvatno i neravnopravno upravljanje tržištem;
- Nedovoljno razvijena infrastruktura lanca vrijednosti povećava marginalizaciju MSMEs, a nedostaju usaglašeni i trajni napori za promociju investicija u privatnom sektoru sa ravnopravnim partnerstvom s manjim proizvođačima i prerađivačima duž lanca vrijednosti;
- Troškovi transakcije koji se odnose na nabavke i transport/dostavu proizvoda su visoki iz nekoliko razloga. Prvo, proizvodnja je veoma fragmentirana i nedostaje ekonomija obima što je neophodno za sakupljanje parcela koje se ekonomski mogu proizvoditi i transportovati;
- Agro-preduzeća koja su aktuelna imaju samo ograničen pristup kapitalu, relevantnim informacijama i znanju kako da proizvode, pakuju, brendiraju, promovišu i plasiraju svoje proizvode.

Kao reakcija na brzu promjenu koju dovodi globalizacija, sve više potrošača traži ono što je autentično ili posebno. Tržište visokokvalitetne hrane i luksuzne robe raste, a mnogi su spremni i da plaćaju višu cijenu za tradicionalne proizvode (tj. hranu i rukotvorine) koji zadržavaju kvalitet prošlosti i koji su duboko ukorijenjeni u popularnim kulturama na njihovoј teritoriji porijekla. Za male proizvođače, ovi novi trendovi predstavljaju veliku priliku, jer ih oslobađaju od konkurenčije

¹⁶¹ Izvor: Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020.

po cijeni sa generičkim i standardizovanim proizvodima. Izazov za proizvođače u regionu, kada svi proizvode isti proizvod, je da identifikuju svoje jedinstvene karakteristike i da unaprijede svoj ugled na tržištu. Ovaj proces će u velikoj mjeri biti vezan za prirodno nasljeđe Crne Gore i očuvanu prirodu i proglašenje ekološke države Crne Gore još 1991. godine.

Još jedan ključni trend važnosti za crnogorsku industriju (uzimajući u obzir da zemlja privlači brojne turiste svake godine) je da je gastronomija postala centralni dio turističkog iskustva. Posljednjih godina, prehrambeni turizam je postao jedan od najdinamičnijih i kreativnih segmenta turizma. I destinacije i turistička preduzeća shvatili su značaj gastronomskog poretka za diversifikaciju turizma i podsticanje lokalnog ekonomskog razvoja.

Shodno tome, klasterski pristup, u kombinaciji sa snažnim elementom pristupa tržištu, identifikovan je kao optimalno rješenje za podršku lokalnim MSMEs kako bi stekli potrebnu konkurenčku poziciju da održe svoj posao, stvarajući tako više radnih mesta, posebno u ruralnim oblastima. UNIDO je podržala Vladu Crne Gore kroz implementaciju dva projekta vezanih za klaster, u okviru kojih je razvijena Strategija održivog ekonomskog rasta u Crnoj Gori, a njena primjena je omogućena kroz pružanje pilot podrške za četiri klastera. Značaj klaster pristupa priznali su i drugi strateški dokumenti Vlade kao što su Industrijska politika Crne Gore do 2020. godine, razvojni pravci Crne Gore 2015-2018. i Strategija regionalnog razvoja Crne Gore 2014-2020.

Glavni cilj ove CPF komponente je jačanje konkurentnosti poljoprivrednih MSMEs i povećanje ukupnih kapaciteta Crne Gore za proizvodnju visokokvalitetnih poljoprivrednih proizvoda putem pristupa zasnovanog na klasterima i lancu vrijednosti, čime se podstiče ruralni razvoj i otvaranje novih radnih mesta. Ona ima za cilj podsticanje ekonomskog osnaživanja žena podržavajući preduzetnički potencijal žena, posebno u ruralnim regionima, gdje njihova stopa neaktivnosti dostigne 67%¹⁶².

Projektne ideje iz Priloga I predstavljaju direktni nastavak programa UNIDO-a i misije utvrđivanja činjenica u Crnoj Gori u aprilu 2016. godine.

4.3. Komponenta III: Ekološko upravljanje i održiva energija

Analiza situacije

Ustav definije Crnu Goru kao "građansku, demokratsku i ekološku državu"¹⁶³, a postoji opšta percepcija stanovništva da je životna sredina jedno od najvažnijih sredstava za budućnost zemlje. Međutim, postoji zabrinutost zbog pogoršanja životne sredine uslijed zagađenja i prekomjerne eksploatacije prirodnih resursa.

Prema Izveštaju EU o Crnoj Gori za 2015. godinu, zemlja još uvjek daleko zaostaje u ispunjavanju uslova za ekološki učinak i klimatske promjene, iako je postignut određeni napredak, na primjer u oblasti energetske efikasnosti, u promovisanju "ozelenjavanja ekonomije" i napora da se razvije potencijal zelenih poslova¹⁶⁴. Glavni izazovi koji se ističu odnose se na implementaciju relevantnog

¹⁶² Izvor: Strategija razvoja poljoprivrede i ruralnih oblasti 2015-2020.

¹⁶³ Izvor: Ustav Crne Gore.

¹⁶⁴ Izvor: Izveštaj EU o Crnoj Gori za 2015. godinu, dostupno na:

<http://www.delmne.ec.europa.eu/code/navigate.php?Id=1>

zakonodavstva, na strateško planiranje vezano za konačne rezultate Konferencije o klimatskim promjenama u Parizu 2015, te usklađivanje zakonodavstva sa Acquis-om (pravnom tekvinom EU) i očuvanje nekoliko prirodnih rezervi¹⁶⁵.

Održivost životne sredine u Crnoj Gori ima posebno snažnu vezu sa ekonomskim razvojem, s obzirom na kritičnu važnost turizma za crnogorsku ekonomiju. Potrebno je značajno poboljšanje u upravljanju vodom i industrijskim otpadom. Sprovođenje ekoloških propisa o industrijskom zagađivanju je i dalje prilično slabo, a praksa uklanjanja i prečišćavanja otpada je ispod EU i međunarodnih standarda. Energetski sektor, koji se sastoji od snabdijevanja i potrošnje energije u transportnom, stambenom i uslužnom sektoru, ima najveći udio u emisijama GHG, što predstavlja 68% ukupnih emisija u 2011. godini. Slijede sektori industrije (20%), poljoprivrede (10%) i otpada (2%). Oko 99% emisija iz industrijskog sektora proizašlo je iz KAP-a (*Kombinat Aluminijuma Podgorica*).

Iako je došlo do poboljšanja politike i zakonodavstva u posljednjih nekoliko godina, u oblasti upravljanja vodom postoji veliki broj izazova. Među njima je zaštita podzemnih voda, jer se većina vode za ljudsku potrošnju oslanja na podzemne vode iz kraških vodonosnika. Još jedan izazov je upravljanje obalnim područjem, gdje je neophodno uvođenje integrisanog upravljanja.

Crna Gora je država članica Stokholmske konvencije o dugotrajnim organskim zagađujućim supstancama od marta 2011. godine. Ipak, ukupna količina polihlorovanih bifenila – PCB-a (*polychlorinated biphenyls*) u Crnoj Gori nije poznata, ali je istraživanje sprovedeno u 2007. godini pokazalo oko 2.000 tona PCB-a u transformatorima i kondenzatorima¹⁶⁶. Za sada nedostaje detaljan inventar opreme koja sadrži PCB u zemlji, ali će se izvršiti u okviru projekta koji se finansira iz GEF-a "Opšte ekološki prihvatljivo upravljanje PCB otpadom" koje će UNDP implementirati od sredine 2017. godine.¹⁶⁷ Zemlja je takođe potpisnica Montrealskog protokola o supstancama koje oštećuju ozonski omotač.

Crna Gora, kao jedna od potpisnica Ugovora o osnivanju energetske zajednice, obavezna je uskladiti zakonodavstvo sa direktivama EU u energetskom sektoru. Zakon o energetici je uveden u januaru 2016. godine i značajno je izmijenjen u odnosu na Direktivu o obnovljivoj energiji 2009/28¹⁶⁸. Iako Crna Gora ima velike potencijale za obnovljivu energiju, za proizvodnju električne energije koristi se samo hidroenergija, kao i biomasa za grijanje. Zemlja ulaže napore da poveća obnovljive izvore energije, tj. da proizvede 33% udjela obnovljive energije u ukupnoj finalnoj potrošnji energije do 2020. godine, prema nacionalnom cilju.

Energetska efikasnost predstavlja prioritet u crnogorskoj energetskoj politici. Energetski intenzitet zemlje je u opadanju, s obzirom da je između 2007. i 2011. godine pokazano poboljšanje od 40%¹⁶⁹, ali je ipak i dalje 3,3 puta veće od prosjeka EU28¹⁷⁰. Ovo je prije svega posljedica značajne potrošnje u industrijskom sektoru (uglavnom aluminijuma i čelika), koji koriste zastarjelu i

¹⁶⁵ Izvor: Izvještaj EU o Crnoj Gori za 2015. godinu, dostupno na:

<http://www.delmne.ec.europa.eu/code/navigate.php?Id=1>

¹⁶⁶ Izvor: Treći pregled stanja životne sredine Crne Gore, UNECE 2015.

¹⁶⁷ Izvor: Treći pregled stanja životne sredine Crne Gore, UNECE 2015.

¹⁶⁸ Izvor: Direktive za promociju korišćenja obnovljivih izvora energije uz donošenje izmjena/ukidanje Direktiva 2001/77/EC i 2003/30/EC

¹⁶⁹ Izvor: Treći pregled stanja životne sredine Crne Gore, UNECE 2015.

¹⁷⁰ Izvor: Međunarodna agencija za energetiku, „Statistike i bilans energije u svijetu“ 2015.

energetski neefikasnu tehnologiju. Pored toga, potrošnja energije je takođe relativno neefikasna u mnogim preduzećima privatnog sektora. Iako se jedna četvrtina crnogorskih malih i srednjih preduzeća deklariše da su spremna da preduzimaju ekološku akciju koja prevazilazi saglasnost sa zakonodavstvom, mjere energetske i druge efikasnosti korištenja resursa se u ovom trenutku ne primenjuju široko.

UNIDO aktivno pomaže Crnoj Gori u oblasti energetike i životne sredine u industrijskim sektorima kroz realizaciju sljedećih projekata tehničke saradnje:

- Strategija razvoja energetike Crne Gore i aktioni plan;
- Primjena TEST-a za čišćenje kanala Port Milena;
- Primjena TEST-a za tretman biološkog mulja iz pogona za prečišćavanje otpadnih voda u Mojkovcu;
- Podsticanje konkurentnosti i inovacija Crne Gore kroz održive politike ekonomskog rasta;
- Plan upravljanja za ukidanje HCFC-a i institucionalno jačanje;
- Istraživanje ODS-a.

Glavni cilj ove CPF komponente je osigurati nastavak pomoći UNIDO-a kao odgovor na tekuće izazove u oblasti životne sredine i energije sa kojima se suočava Crna Gora.

5. Menadžment okvir

5.1. Implementacija programa

CPF će biti sproveden u okviru cijelokupnog okvira Nacionalne strategije za održivi razvoj do 2030. godine i Industrijske politike Crne Gore do 2020. godine i bliže će se usklađivati sa ciljevima, strateškim rezultatima i ostvarivanjima Okvira za razvojnu pomoći UN-a za Crnu Goru 2017-2021. Osiguranje punog nacionalnog vlasništva će biti vodeći princip implementacije CPF-a. Zbog toga, u okviru opšteg cilja jačanja nacionalnih kapaciteta za upravljanje razvojnim procesom u zemlji, CPF će nastojati da izgradi neophodne institucionalne i ljudske kompetencije kako bi osigurala održivost rezultata Programa, a ne samo njegovo kompletiranje.

Ministarstvo vanjskih poslova će osigurati ukupnu koordinaciju na nivou zemlje i olakšati i pružiti strateške smjernice za implementaciju CPF-a u okviru postojećih mehanizama koordinacije definisanih za UNDAF. Ministarstvo ekonomije će zajedno sa Ministarstvom održivog razvoja i turizma, Ministarstvom poljoprivrede i ruralnog razvoja i Ministarstvom nauke biti glavni vladini partneri za implementaciju CPF-a. Još jedan učesnik koji će imati centralnu ulogu je privatni sektor i njene institucije podrške u zemlji, kao što je Privredna komora Crne Gore.

Zbog nedostatka stalne kancelarije UNIDO-a u Crnoj Gori, Odjeljenje Evrope i Centralne Azije imaće dvostruku ulogu za ključne tačke CPF-a kako na lokalnom, tako i na nivou štaba. Odjeljenje će voditi sveukupnu koordinaciju, pružiti nadzor nad menadžmentom i djelovati kao spona između tehničkih odjeljenja za implementaciju, monitoring i izvještavanje o CPF-u, i pružiti podršku Vladi u prikupljanju sredstava. Bliska interakcija između Stalne misije Crne Gore i UNIDO-a u Beču će biti održavana kako bi se osiguralo i održalo pogodno okruženje za izvođenje Programa i pružila neophodna pomoći rukovodiocima projekata na terenu. Zbog činjenice da Crna Gora primjenjuje

modalitet "jedinstvenog djelovanja", operacije UNIDO-a na terenu moraju biti u potpunoj saglasnosti sa Okvirom za razvojnu pomoći UN-a za Crnu Goru 2017-2021. Osim gore navedenih elemenata, neophodan je neformalni mehanizam nadgledanja, koordinacije i izvještavanja o sprovođenju implementacije sa dovoljnim finansijskim sredstvima kako bi se olakšala implementacija CPF-a i osigurala adekvatna koordinacija, nadgledanje i izvještavanje kako na nivou štaba tako i na nivou područja. Ovo zahteva budžetsko izdvajanje od oko 30.000 eura (najmanje) godišnje tokom trajanja CPF-a, uz odobrenje Izvršnog odbora UNIDO-a i u razumijevanju da će Ministarstvo ekonomije nastaviti da obezbeđuje kancelariju za stručnjaka/e UNIDO-a kao doprinos saradnji.

5.2. Saradnja

Postizanje CPF-a učinaka će biti temeljno koordinirano u sklopu Okvira za razvojnu pomoć Ujedinjenih nacija za Crnu Goru 2017-2021. UNIDO će pratiti postojeći format koordinacije koji se primjenjuje u Crnoj Gori u kontekstu *jedinstvenog djelovanja*. Odjeljenje za Evropu i Centralnu Aziju će osigurati da se sve aktivnosti koordinacije koje se odnose na CPF vezuju za postojeći UNDAF proces. U tom cilju, u prvih šest mjeseci lansiranja CPF-a biće uspostavljen Upravni odbor CPF-a – CPSC (*CPF Steering Committee*), a na pilot osnovi će biti sazvan zajedno sa Zajedničkim državnim upravnim odborom – JCSC (*Joint Country Steering Committee*). CPSC će dodatno unaprijediti koordinaciju i obezbjediti tekuće nacionalno vlasništvo nad Programom zemalja. CPSC će se sastojati od predstavnika Vlade, implementacije nacionalnih partnera, donatora i UNIDO-a. Obaveza ovog odbora će biti vršenje sveobuhvatnognadzora programa i pružanje smjernica za implementaciju. CPSC će uskladiti svoj rad sa Zajedničkim državnim upravnim odborom UNDAF-a.

Za svaki projekat biće uspostavljen poseban tehnički upravni odbor koji će nadgledati i voditi implementaciju odgovarajućeg projekta. Glavni partneri za implementaciju, vodeća ministarstva po specifičnoj oblasti intervencije, kao i koordinatori UNIDO projekta učestvovaće u tehničkim upravnim odborima. Sprovođenje i praćenje pojedinačnih projekata koji se sprovode u okviru Programa zemlje izvode se kako je opisano u pojedinačnim projektnim dokumentima.

5.3. Monitoring i evaluacija

CPF će biti predmet UNIDO i/ili UNDAF politike i smjernica za ocjenjivanje, u skladu sa normama i standardima UNEG/DAC-a i najnovijim administrativnim uputstvima generalnog direktora – DGAI (*Director General's Administrative Instructions*), (npr. DGAI 18/Rev.1). Strategija praćenja i evaluacije - M&E (Monitoring and Evaluation) će obuhvatiti inpute pojedinačnih projekata pod okriljem Državnog programa, terenske posjete, redovne izvještaje i prikupljanje podataka na dvogodišnjoj osnovi. Dvodišnji izveštaji o napretku biće objavljeni o statusu korišćenja resursa. Fokus će biti stavljen na postignuća pokazatelja navedenih u Okvirnom dokumentu o rezultatima. Dvogodišnji izveštaji o napretku dijele se sa svim relevantnim zainteresovanim stranama uključenim u sprovođenje Programa zemlje radi obavještavanja o ostvarenim rezultatima i izazovima. Na početku svakog projekta biće izvršeno istraživanje radi prikupljanja baznih podataka kako bi se razvili SMART indikatori.

Odjeljenje za Evropu i Centralnu Aziju obezbjediće da su dva nivoa zahteva za praćenje i ocjenjivanje iz štaba i nivoa UNDAF-a pravilno koordinirana i da ne dovedu do napora nastalih dupliranjem, tako da naučene lekcije i dobijeni zaključci mogu efikasno da informišu buduće planiranje. U tom cilju, UNDAF M&E će pružiti što je više moguće osnove i dopuniti izvještavanje i

zahtjeve UNIDO M&E.

U trećoj godini implementacije Strateškog programa, srednjeročni pregled će biti sproveden zajedno sa nacionalnim partnerima. Nalazi iz pregleda će omogućiti odgovarajuća strateška, programska i operativna prilagođavanja.

Završna, detaljna i nezavisna evaluacija će biti sprovedena u tijesnoj saradnji sa Grupom za evaluaciju u sjedištu UNIDO-a, Odjeljenjem za Evropu i Centralnu Aziju i nacionalnim partnerima krajem pete godine. Evaluacija će biti sprovedena kako bi se ispitao učinak u odnosu na ishode, procijenio i dokumentovao ukupni uticaj intervencije UNIDO-a u odnosu na planirane rezultate, definisale naučene lekcije i obim preporuka za dalji napredak.

Detaljan indikativni plan rada M&E za Program zemlje je prikazan u nastavku.

Indikativni M&E okvir za Strateški program za Crnu Goru		
Opis M&E aktivnosti	Uključene strane	Učestalost susreta
Upravni Komitet za strateški program - CPSC	Odjeljenje Evrope i Centralne Azije, predstavnici Vlade (Ministarstvo spoljnjih poslova, Ministarstvo ekonomije, Ministarstvo održivog razvoja i turizma, Ministarstvo poljoprivrede i ruralnog razvoja, i Ministarstvo nauke), uključujući nacionalne partnera, donatore i UNIDO	Prvi CPSC koji će biti održan u spolu sa zajedničkim Upravnim Komitetom za zemlje – JCSC na pilot osnovi. Ako je neophodno CPSC se može češće sastajati po zahtjevu bilo koje od uključenih strana.
Prikupljanje osnovnih podataka ankete	Projektni menadžeri, koordinatori projekta	Na startu programa/projekta
Godišnji izvještaji napretka – APR-ovi o pojedinačnim tekućim projektima u skladu sa okvirom državnog programa	Odjeljenje Centralne Azije i Evrope za validaciju i potpisivanje izvještaja pripremljenih od strane premijera za podnošenje CPSC-u i JCSC-u	Godišnje
Godišnji program zemlje Pregled za procjenu napretka i učinka	Odjeljenje Centralne Azije i Evrope i CPSC zajedno sa članovima JCSC-a za analizu učinka programa i donošenje korektivne odluke (na osnovu APR-a)	Godišnje, prije završetka APR-a i ka definisanju godišnjih planova rada CPF-a
Sastanci upravnog/projektnog komiteta	Odjeljenje Centralne Azije i Evrope, članovi upravnog komiteta projekta	6 mjeseci, češće po potrebi
Srednjeročni pregled programa	Odjeljenje Centralne Azije i Evrope, spoljni konsultanti, CPSC, JCSC	Sredinom programa, (tokom treće godine)
Nadzor posjeta terenskim lokacijama i redovni izvještaji monitoringa	Odjeljenje Centralne Azije i Evrope	Godišnje
Sprovesti pregled na kraju programa (za procjenu promjena u ponašanju i ostvarenog uticaja)	Odjeljenje Centralne Azije i Evrope, nezavisni evaluatori	Evaluacija na kraju četvrte godine CPF-a

Završna procjena programa/ nezavisni izvještaj evaluacije	Odjeljenje Centralne Azije i Evrope, CPSC, JCSC, nezavisni spoljni evaluatori; Programski službenik u sjedištu	Evaluacija na kraju pete godine (2021.) CPF-a
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5.4. Rizici i mjere za ublažavanje

Sprovođenje Programa zemlje mogu ometati i spoljni faktori, kao i unutrašnji procesi koji imaju potencijal da utiću na postizanje predviđenih rezultata.

U donjoj tabeli su navedeni glavni rizici kao i predložene mjere za njihovo ublažavanje.

Rizik	Mjere za ublažavanje
Ograničena sredstva za implementaciju CPF-a Imajući u vidu slabu zastupljenost donatora u Crnoj Gori, sa većinom bilateralnih donatora koji preusmjeravaju svoja sredstva, aktivnosti za prikupljanje novčanih sredstava će biti usmjereni na osnaživanje finansiranja iz EU fondova za pretpriступanje kao i glavnih DFI operativaca (npr. Svjetska banka). Uloga Vlade u uspješnom prikupljanju novčanih sredstava za implementaciju CPF-a se ne može zanemariti.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kontinuirano obezbjeđivanje podrške Vlade za implementaciju CPF-a kroz promovisanje nacionalnog vlasništva nad dokumentom i njegovu usklađenost sa nacionalnim razvojnim prioritetima Crne Gore - Osmisliti strategiju za mobilizaciju novčanih sredstava zajedno sa partnerima Vlade koja će biti ažurirana i prilagođavana na redovnoj bazi kroz implementaciju CPF-a. - Unaprijediti zajedničke inicijative sa drugim agencijama UN-a i tako uvećati šanse za uključivanje u mehanizme zajedničkog finansiranja koji bi bili dostupni Crnoj Gori - Istražiti partnerstva sa privatnim sektorom i DFI institucijama
Nedostatak kontinuirane saradnje i nadzora od strane CPF-a Opšta saradnja, implementacija, nadzor i izvještavanje o CPF-u će biti obustavljeni od strane regionalnog odjeljenja Evrope i Centralne Azije u sjedištu UNIDO-a uslijed nedostatka formalnog prisustva UNIDO-a u Crnoj Gori. Ovo će stvoriti potrebu za dodatnim sredstvima za dopunske funkcije koje obavlja Odjeljenje kako bi se osigurala nesmetana saradnja, nadzor i izvještavanje o CPF-u	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Osigurati adekvatan početni novčani iznos UNIDO-a kako bi se pokrile dodatne funkcije koje treba obavljati na redovnoj bazi sa odjeljenjem Evrope i Centralne Azije kroz implementaciju CPF-a.
Promjena državne/ministarske strukture i nacionalnih prioriteta Iako se Crna Gora smatra jednom od najstabilnijih zemalja u regionu, promjene političkog i strateškog pravca ne smiju biti u potpunosti isključene.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uključivanje više od jednog entiteta - Uključivanje više od jednog lica - Održavati blisku saradnju i komunikaciju sa predstvincima trajne misije Crne Gore (UNIDO u Beču) i fokalne tačke CPF-a pri MFA
Nedovoljni nacionalni kapaciteti za apsorpciju i implementaciju	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sve intervencije UNIDO-a će biti striktno prilagođene realnoj situaciji uz dužno

Zbog svoje veličine, Crna Gora se može suočiti sa određenim izazovima vezano za implementaciju i apsorpciju većih razvojnih projekata.	uvažavanje kapaciteta nacionalnih institucija i drugih partnera.
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5.5. Pravni kontekst

Sadašnji Okvir Programa zemlje uređen je odredbama Sporazuma o osnovnoj saradnji između UNIDO-a i Vlade Crne Gore koji je potpisana i stupio na snagu 25. oktobra 2010. godine.

6. Indikativni budžet i strategija za mobilizaciju finansijskih sredstava

6.1. Indikativni budžet

U donjoj tabeli su prikazane indikativne budžetske cifre za implementaciju CPF-a. Ukupni procijenjeni budžet iznosi 21,167,465 eura i uključuje sredstva za praćenje i ocjenu komponenti, kao i za koordinaciju programa.

Indikativni budžet u eurima			
	Potrebni resursi	Mobilisana novčana sredstva	Resursi koje treba mobilisati
Komponenta 1	3,083,000	20,000 (samofinansiranje)	3,063,000
Komponenta 2	4,050,000	0	4,050,00
Komponenta 3	13,859,465	0	13,859,465
M & E	25,000	0	25,000
CPF upravljačka jedinica	150,000	0	150,000
Ukupni CPF	21,167,465	20,000	21,147,465

6.2. Strategija za mobilizaciju finansijskih sredstava

Da bi se osigurao uspjeh CPF-a, uspostavljena je pažljivo osmišljena strategija mobilizacije sredstava i akcioni plan. Strategija će istražiti potencijalne različite izvore finansiranja CPF-a, Jedinstvenog Fonda UN, bilateralnih i multilateralnih donatora, Vlade Crne Gore, kao i privatnog sektora. Pored toga, organizovaće se okrugli sto/konferencija donatora koji će predstaviti CPF, olakšati diskusije o mogućim mogućnostima finansiranja, kao i stvoriti partnerstva u određenim oblastima komponenti CPF-a. Strategija mobilizacije sredstava nije iscrpna i biće u potpunosti razvijena kada se završe komponente projekta. Strategija će se takođe unaprijediti na osnovu zaključaka i rezultata koji proizilaze iz okruglog stola donatora.

Sve do nedavno, koordinacija donatora u Crnoj Gori organizovana je na neformalan način uglavnom od strane Ministarstva spoljnih poslova – MFA (*Ministry of Foreign Affairs*) ili samih donatora. Proces koordinacije donatora sada je u procesu formalizacije od strane MFA u širem kontekstu općte razvojne saradnje i humanitarne pomoći za i od strane Crne Gore. Delegacija EU, agencije UN-a i Organizacija za evropsku bezbjednost i saradnju – OSCE (*Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe*) su neki od glavnih donatora i blisko koordiniraju međusobno i sa drugim donatorima. Postoje i koordinacione grupe koje organizuju resorna ministarstva na nivou sektora. Pored toga, u Crnoj Gori je aktivan veliki broj važnih međunarodnih finansijskih institucija kao što su Evropska investiciona banka – EIB (*European Investment Bank*), Evropska banka za obnovu i razvoj – EBRD (*European Bank for Reconstruction and Development*) i Grupa Svjetske banke – WB (*World Bank*) koje pružaju razvojne mogućnosti za kreditiranje.

Zvanična razvojna pomoć u Crnoj Gori

Nakon obnove nezavisnosti 2006. godine, Crna Gora je nastavila da bilježi prosečan godišnji priliv zvanične razvojne pomoći – ODA (*Official Development Assistance*) od oko 101 milion USD godišnje, uprkos statusu države višeg srednjeg dohotka (prema kriterijumima WB). Neki tradicionalni bilateralni donatori napuštaju Crnu Goru (npr. USAID od 2013. godine) i usredsređuju svoje aktivnosti na nove kritične situacije poput migracije i izbjegličke krize u regionu. Ipak, Crna Gora je jedna od deset najboljih korisnika ODA među zemljama sa višim srednjim prihodima sa oko 102 miliona eura, neto isplata u 2014. godini¹⁷¹. Posljednji dostupni podaci Organizacije za ekonomsku saradnju i razvoj – OECD (*Organization for Economic Co-operation & Development*) pokazuju da je Crna Gora u 2014. godini dobila 221 milion dolara od strane ODA¹⁷² (vidi tabelu ispod). 73,8 miliona dolara dolazilo je od bilateralnih donatora, 83,4 miliona dolara iz Evropske komisije i 63,8 miliona američkih dolara iz multilateralnih agencija, uključujući i sistem Ujedinjenih nacija¹⁷³.

Tabela 8: Primici za Crnu Goru

	2012	2013	2014
Neto ODA (milioni USD)	103.7	118.0	101.9
Neto ODA/GNI (%)	2.5	2.6	2.2
Bruto ODA (milioni USD)	117.8	145.9	153.6
Bilateralni udio (neto ODA)(%)	43.2	43.6	33.4
Neto privatni tokovi (milioni USD)	130.1	176.0	113.1
Ukupna neto primanja (milioni USD)	323.0	293.0	221.0

Izvor: *Statistika razvojne pomoći OECD-a*

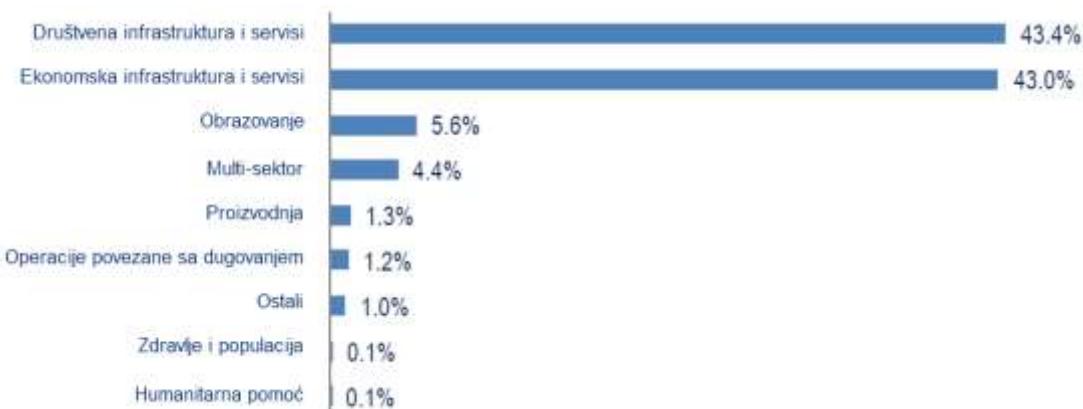
Kada su u pitanju tematska područja, većina sredstava je uložena u socijalnu infrastrukturu i usluge (43,4%) i ekonomsku infrastrukturu i usluge (43,0%).

¹⁷¹ Izvor: OECD vebajt – Uvid u razvojnu pomoć, statistika po regionima.

¹⁷² Izvor: Ukupna neto primanja.

¹⁷³ Izvor: OECD vebajt – Uvid u razvojnu pomoć, statistika po regionima.

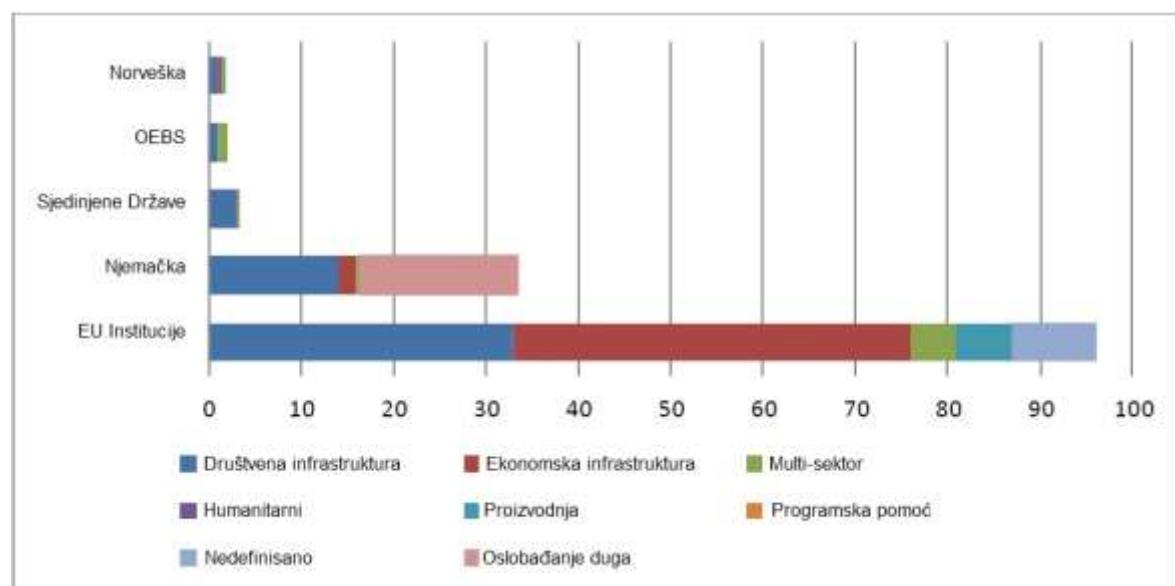
Slika 15: Bilateralna ODA po sektorima za Crnu Goru, prosjek za period 2013-14.



Izvor: Statistika razvojne pomoći OECD-a

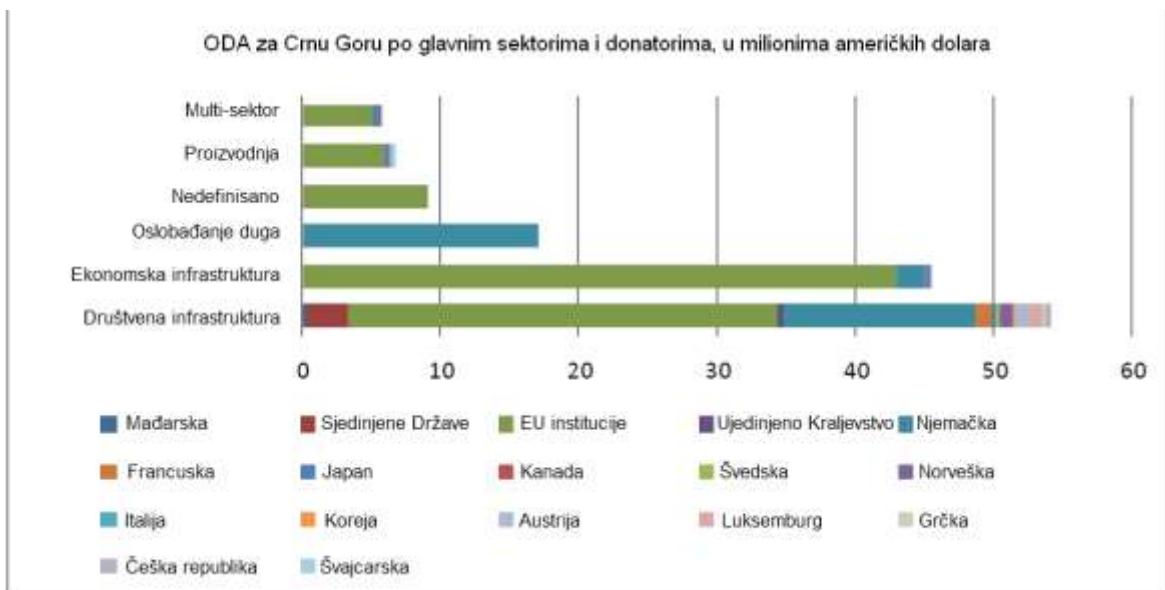
Pored agencija UN-a, Delegacija EU, Grupa Svjetske banke i Organizacija za evropsku bezbjednost i saradnju su glavni razvojni partneri u Crnoj Gori, a EU igra daleko najveću ulogu. Postoji i veliki broj drugih važnih DFI, kao što su Evropska banka za obnovu i razvoj, Evropska investiciona banka i KfW Razvojna banka.

Slika 16: ODA u Crnoj Gori od strane glavnih donatora i sektora, u milionima USD



Izvor: OECD Laboratorijska radionica za statističku obradu podataka

Slika 17: ODA u Crnoj Gori prema glavnim sektorima i donatorima, u milionima USD



Izvor: OECD Laboratorijska statistička obrada podataka

6.3. Potencijalni donatori za realizaciju CPF-a za Crnu Goru

Preliminarno mapiranje potencijalnih partnera za finansiranje CPF-a u Crnoj Gori obavljeno je na osnovu rezultata UNIDO-ove programske misije utvrđivanja činjenica u Podgorici u aprilu 2016. godine, kao i na osnovu prethodnih donatorskih aktivnosti zemalja i institucija u Crnoj Gori.

6.3.1. Institucije EU

U decembru 2010. godine Crna Gora je dobila status kandidata od strane Evropskog savjeta. Evropska unija je daleko najveći davalac finansijske pomoći Crnoj Gori, sa ciljem da pomogne državi u ispunjavanju strogih kriterijuma za pristupanje EU¹⁷⁴. Prepristupna pomoć zemlji pruža se pomoću Instrumenta za prepristupnu pomoć – IPA (*Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance*) u cilju izgradnje kapaciteta zemlje primaoca da izvrši ekonomske i političke reforme i pripremi je za prava i obaveze koje dolaze zajedno sa članstvom u EU.

Instrument za prepristupnu pomoć (IPA II)¹⁷⁵

Indikativni strateški dokument postavlja prioritete za finansijsku pomoć EU za period 2014-2020, kako bi podržao Crnu Goru na putu ka pridruživanju EU. Ovi prioriteti su identifikovani u zajedničkoj akciji između EU i Vlade Crne Gore i obuhvataju sljedeće tačke: I). Demokratija i upravljanje; II). Vladavina prava i osnovna prava; III). Životna sredina i klimatska akcija; IV). Transport; V). Konkurentnost i inovacije; VI). Obrazovanje, zapošljavanje i socijalna politika; VII). Poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj; iVIII). Regionalna saradnja i teritorijalna saradnja.

Da bi se povećala efikasnost IPA II, dostupni su svi načini upravljanja, uključujući direktno

¹⁷⁴ Izvor: Radni dokument komisije, Crna Gora, izvještaj iz 2015.

¹⁷⁵ Izvor: Dokument indikativne strategije za Crnu Goru, 2014-2020.

upravljanje od strane Evropske komisije, indirektno upravljanje od strane Crne Gore ili akreditovane međunarodne organizacije. Odluka o načinu koji će se koristiti će se donositi u zavisnosti od situacije uzimajući u obzir upravljačke kapacitete institucije.

Za period 2014-2020. IPA II predviđa 270,5 mil. eura pomoći Crnoj Gori.

Donja tabela predstavlja indikativne raspodjele u milionima eura po prioritetnoj oblasti:

	-2014-	-2015-	-2016-	-2017-	2018-2020	Ukupno 2014-2020
Demokratija i upravljanje		29.1			17.8	46.9
Vladavina prava i osnovna ljudska prava		31.6			20.7	52.3
Akcija za unapređenje životne sredine i rješavanje pitanja klimatskih promjena		18.8			18.7	37.5
Transport		20.2			11.8	32.1
Konkurentnost i inovacije		12.3			8.9	21.2
Obrazovanje, zapošljavanje i društvene politike		15.3			12.8	28.1
Poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj		24.7			27.7	52.4
UKUPNO	35.9	35.6	37.5	39.6	118.5	270.5

UNIDO je finansirala EU (Nacionalna IPA 2011) za sprovođenje projekta *Jačanje konkurentnosti malih i srednjih preduzeća u Crnoj Gori kroz razvoj klastera* kroz sporazum o delegiranju između UNIDO-a i Delegacije EU u Crnoj Gori. Dalje mogućnosti postoje u okviru IPA II, s obzirom da se UNIDO i dalje oslanja na snažnu podršku Vlade. S obzirom na to da se modalitet implementacije pod kojim UNIDO može pružiti pomoći finansiran od strane EU (indirektno upravljanje¹⁷⁶) odobrava kada se pružanje jedinstvene dodate vrijednosti implementaciji može pripisati samo organizaciji koja se bavi implementacijom, samim tim i konkurentni tender/poziv za podnošenje prijedloga ne može dozvoliti pristup potrebnoj ekspertizi.

Pored regionalne pomoći i pomoći u zemljama, EU podržava razvoj kroz programe sa posebnim tematskim fokusom. Tematski programi se uvijek implementiraju koristeći horizontalni pristup, i koherentni su i komplementarni sa geografskim instrumentima. Finansijski instrumenti EU kao što su HORIZON 2020 i Creative Europe pružaju mogućnosti finansiranja u područjima koja su navedena u ovom CPF-u, ali se njihovi finansijski modaliteti ne primjenjuju na UNIDO (npr. Tenderi) ili funkcionišu kroz pozive prijedloga gdje UNIDO može učestvovati samo u izuzetnim slučajevima.

Evropska unija – Multidržavna IPA¹⁷⁷

Dodatno, EU pruža horizontalnu i regionalnu finansijsku pomoći za period 2014-2020. godine za

¹⁷⁶ Izvor: Pod "indirektnim upravljanjem" zadaci implementacije su dodijeljeni i sprovedeni od strane subjekata koji su ovlašćeni od strane Komisije, uz zadržavanje ukupne krajne odgovornosti za opšte izvršenje budžeta: http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/instruments/how-does-it-work/index_en.htm

¹⁷⁷ Izvor: Dokument o multidržavnoj indikativnoj strategiji 2014-2020.

podršku Albaniji, Bosni i Hercegovini, Kosovu (UNSCR 1244), BiH Jugoslovenskoj Republici Makedoniji, Crnoj Gori, Srbiji i Turskoj kako bi dopunili intervencije na nacionalnom nivou. U poglavlju 2.3 Multidržavnog strateškog dokumenta 2014-2020, naznačeno je da će značajnim dijelom finansijske pomoći koja se pruža u okviru horizontalnih i regionalnih programa (ukupno 2958,6 mil. eura za period 2014-2020.) biti raspoređano prema sporazumima o delegiranju sa međunarodnim organizacijama i finansijskim institucijama zbog njihovog specifičnog znanja. Predložene akcije treba da se nadovezuju na programe nacionalnih ekonomskih reformi i programe konkurentnosti i rasta.

6.3.2. Bilateralni izvori

Slovenija

U skladu sa prioritetima slovenske spoljne i ekonomske politike, bilateralna razvojna saradnja uglavnom se fokusira na zemlje Zapadnog Balkana. Slovenija je sklopila sporazum o razvojnoj saradnji sa Crnom Gorom. Ovaj sporazum služi kao osnova za program koji se razvija sa Crnom Gorom i Makedonijom. Razvojna saradnja sa drugim zemljama u regionu je zasnovana na projektima.

Slovenska razvojna pomoć usmjerena je ka:

- Jačanju dobrog upravljanja, vladavine prava i socijalnih usluga (sa posebnim naglaskom na pristupanju evroatlantskim strukturama, poštovanju ljudskih prava žena i djece, obrazovanju i stipendijama);
- Zaštiti životne sredine sa fokusom na održivo upravljanje vodama.

Trenutno, Slovenija finansira dva projekta tehničke saradnje u Crnoj Gori koje implementira UNIDO, u opštini Mojkovac i opštini Ulcinj.

Norveška¹⁷⁸

Prema Memorandumu o razumijevanju koji je potpisani između Crne Gore i Ministarstva inostranih poslova Norveške, od 2005. godine Norveška izdvaja sredstva za projekte bilateralne saradnje. Od početka ove saradnje do 2013. Norveška je isplatila više od 32 miliona eura za saradnju sa Crnom Gorom¹⁷⁹. Opšti cilj saradnje je podrška integraciji Crne Gore u evroatlantske strukture podržavajući projekte koji doprinose procesu reforme i razvoja crnogorske ekonomije u skladu sa standardima EU i NATO-a. Saradnja se fokusira na sljedeće prioritetne oblasti:

- *Energija, zaštita životne sredine, održivi razvoj i klimatske promjene*: U tom smislu Norveška bilateralna pomoć ima za cilj implementaciju nacionalnog zakonodavstva i podsticanje administrativnih kapaciteta koji se smatraju važnim za pristupanje zemlje EU;
- *Bezbjednost*: Nastavak unapređivanja demokratskog sistema kontrole nad vojskom, kao i praćenje 1325 rezolucije Savjeta bezbjednosti UN-a ;
- *Vladavina prava i pravda*: Podrška sektoru pravde u cilju jačanja demokratske kontrole nad policijom, podržava se nezavisnost i sigurnost sudova i intenzivira se borba protiv organizovanog kriminala i korupcije, jačaju se nezavisne institucije kontrole ;
- *Ekonomski razvoj, inovacije i konkurenčnost*: Za cilj ima uspostavljanje reformi u cilju stvaranja boljeg poslovnog okruženja za privlačenje stranih direktnih investicija;

¹⁷⁸ Izvor: http://www.norveska.org.rs/News_and_events/Development-support/Bilateral-projects/Montenegro/#.V8QCCTX5M5c

¹⁷⁹ Izvor: http://www.norveska.org.rs/News_and_events/Development-support/Bilateral-projects/Montenegro/#.V8QCCTX5M5c

- *Promocija rodne ravnopravnosti, ženskih prava i prava manjina:* Ovdje Norveška nastoji da se izbori sa rodnim nasiljem i promoviše socijalno uključivanje manjina.

Ministarstvo ekonomije upravlja bilateralnim fondovima, a svake godine (januar ili početak februara) pokreće se poziv za podnošenje prijedloga. Norveška pomoć ima za cilj da bude komplementarna IPA fondovima EU (pogledati dalje).

Pored ovih napora za pomoć, postoji Norveški fond za ambasadu. To je integrirani dio norveške pomoći zapadnom Balkanu (Srbija, Crna Gora, Makedonija su ključne zemlje). Norveška ambasada u Beogradu zadužena je za upravljanje programom grantova za razvoj civilnog društva i lokalnih zajednica. Fond je otvoren za prijedloge za različite aplikacije tokom cijele godine. Projekti koji se finansiraju obično traju do godinu dana i imaju maksimalno finansiranje od 750,000 NOK (oko 100,000 eura)¹⁸⁰.

Prioritetne oblasti koje podržava Norveška su u skladu sa tematskim područjima UNIDO CPF-a.

Kina

Od povratka crnogorske nezavisnosti, bilateralni odnosi između Kine i Crne Gore su evoluirali i razvili. Dobra saradnja dvije zemlje je zapečaćena finansiranjem najveće investicije u crnogorskoj istoriji, izgradnji autoputeva od strane kineskog Eximbank-a.

Crna Gora je dio mehanizma 16 + 1 (Saradnja između Kine i zemalja Centralne i Istočne Evrope). U tom okviru, saradnja se prvenstveno fokusira na oblasti luka, trgovine, industrijskih parkova, logistike, proizvodne opreme i transportne infrastrukture. Štaviše, Kina je voljna da promoviše dalju saradnju u oblasti željeznica i osnivanje termoelektrane. Dalji cilj je uspostavljanje prve tradicionalne kineske medicinske bolnice u Crnoj Gori¹⁸¹. Glavna područja saradnje u inicijativi 16 + 1 definisana od strane Kine su infrastruktura, visoke tehnologije i zelene tehnologije¹⁸².

Italija¹⁸³

Crna Gora je jedna od prioritetnih zemalja za razvojnu pomoć Italije. Italija je stabilni donator za Crnu Goru od obnavljanja nezavisnosti zemlje. Počelo je sa skromnim finansiranjem od 15,000 € u 2005. godini i dostiglo vrhunac 2006. godine sa 15,849,441 eura. U 2014. godini (posljednji dostupni podaci) Italijanska razvojna saradnja realizovala je 20 projekata koji su iznosili 261,660 eura sa potencijalnom ukupnom italijanskom obavezom od 734,070 eura. Najnoviji fokus italijanske razvojne pomoći u Crnoj Gori leži u sektorima ekonomске infrastrukture i usluga (šest projekata), proizvodnom sektoru (dva projekta) i socijalnoj infrastrukturi i uslugama (deset projekata). Pored toga, pružena je i italijanska pomoć u područjima djelovanja koja se odnose na dugove i multisektorska/unakrsna pitanja. Sve u svemu, Italijanska razvojna saradnja realizovala je 71 projekat u Crnoj Gori (do 2014. godine) sa kompletним izdatkom od 30,787,592 eura i potencijalnom posvećenošću od 39,124,132 eura (ponekad su se sredstva previše koristila). Poseban fokus italijanske razvojne saradnje stavljen je na sljedeća pitanja: osnovne potrebe, očuvanje ljudskog života, samoodrživost u proizvodnji hrane, poboljšanje ljudskih resursa, očuvanje i samoodrživost životne sredine, društveni i kulturni razvoj i poboljšanje uslova života

¹⁸⁰ Izvor: http://www.norveska.org.rs/News_and_events/Development-support/Embassy-Fund/The-Embassy-Fund--NOW-OPEN-FOR-PROPOSALS-/#.V8QhrTX5M5c

¹⁸¹ Izvor: http://english.gov.cn/premier/news/2015/11/26/content_281475242679738.htm

¹⁸² Izvor: <http://www.mfa.gov.lv/en/policy/multilateral-relations/cooperation-between-central-and-eastern-european-countries-and-china>

¹⁸³ Izvor: <http://openaid.esteri.it/en/code-lists/recipients/65/?year=2014>

žena.

Turska¹⁸⁴

Turska razvojna pomoć u Crnoj Gori u 2013. godini (posljednji dostupni podaci) iznosila je oko 112,000 USD. Zemlja je sedmi najveći primalac turske razvojne pomoći. Ova sredstva su dodijeljena sektorima i) drugih socijalnih infrastruktura i usluga (70,71%), ii) obrazovanja (13,23%), iii) vode i kanalizacije (8,49%), iv) zdravstva (4,28%), v) administrativnih i civilnih infrastruktura (2,76%), vi) ekonomskih i infrastrukturnih usluga (0,48%) vii) proizvodnom sektoru (0,05%). Projekti posebno obuhvataju nastavne napore, pružanje naučne opreme medicinskim objektima i školama, pružanje medicinske opreme bolnicama, uspostavljanje akumulacija vode u Halilovićima i Plunčama, poboljšanje vodoprivrede, isporuku tehničke opreme policijskim stanicama, promociju interkulturalnog dijaloga i konačno pomoć opremljenosti radio i televizijskim stanicama. U cjelini, cilj TIKA je promovisanje ekonomskog razvoja, kao i jačanje sigurnosti i stabilnosti u regionu Balkana.

Japan

Ne postoji konkretna strategija za japansku razvojnu pomoć za Crnu Goru, iako je Crna Gora navedena kao jedna od prioritetnih zemalja.

Glavna područja akcije japanske razvojne pomoći su:

- Smanjenje siromaštva: obrazovanje, zdravstvo, voda i sanitacija, poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj;
- Rješavanje globalnih problema: životna sredina, energetika i smanjenje katastrofa;
- Održivi rast: infrastruktura i ICT;
- Uspostavljanje mira: rješavanje konflikata i razvoj.

Japska agencija za međunarodnu saradnju (JICA) je odgovorna za aspekte tehničke saradnje japanskih programa ODA i stoga podržava strategiju razvojne saradnje.

Mađarska

U cilju poboljšanja efikasnosti saradnje, Mađarska koncentriše svoju međunarodnu razvojnu aktivnost na veće subjekte saradnje. Poseban akcenat stavljen je na susjedne zemlje zbog vitalnog interesa Mađarske za stabilnost regiona Centralne i Jugoistočne Evrope. Crna Gora se u tom pogledu kvalificira kao strateški partner i stoga je jedna od prioritetnih zemalja za razvojnu saradnju Mađarske. Prema Strategiji za međunarodnu razvojnu saradnju i Konceptu strategije za međunarodnu humanitarnu pomoć Mađarske 2014-2020, glavne prioritetne oblasti su:

- Institucionalni razvoj;
- Zeleni rast, zaštita životne sredine i klime;
- Ljudski razvoj.

Hrvatska

Kao punopravna zemlja članica EU od 1. jula 2013. Hrvatska doprinosi razvojnoj saradnji kako kroz doprinos budžetu EU, tako i od 2015. godine, kroz svoj doprinos Evropskom razvojnog fondu – EDF (*European Development Fund*).

Ministarstvo spoljnih i evropskih poslova Hrvatske odgovorno je za razvojnu saradnju i

¹⁸⁴ Izvor: Turska agencija za kooperaciju i koordinaciju, Godišnji izvještaj 2013.

humanitarnu pomoć. Hrvatska je 2009. godine usvojila Zakon o razvojnoj saradnji i spoljnoj humanitarnoj pomoći. Nacionalna strategija za razvojnu saradnju za period 2015-2020., usvojena u septembru 2015. godine, jasno određuje međunarodnu razvojnu saradnju i humanitarnu pomoć kao jednu od ključnih komponenti hrvatske spoljne politike.

Crna Gora je jedna od ključnih zemalja za razvojnu saradnju.

Glavne prioritetne oblasti definisane Strategijom su sljedeće:

- Poslijeratna demokratska tranzicija;
- Ljudski razvoj (obrazovanje, zdravlje, zaštita i osnaživanje žena, djece i mladih);
- Održivi ekonomski razvoj.

Ujedinjeni Arapski Emirati (UAE)

Ujedinjeni Arapski Emirati i Crna Gora formalno su uspostavili diplomatske odnose 4. aprila 2008. godine.

Ministarstvo poljoprivrede i ruralnog razvoja Crne Gore i Fond za razvoj Abu Dabija uspostavili su saradnju vezano za podršku poljoprivredi u Crnoj Gori sa 50.000.000 USD. zajedno sa Fondom za razvoj investicija Crne Gore raspoloživa sredstva se distribuiraju individualnim domaćim investitorima finansirajući (kreditiranje) 75% ulaganja preko preferencijalnih kredita (grejs period od 4 godine i 2,5% kamatne stope). Glavne fokusne oblasti su sljedeće:

- Fabrike za proizvodnju, preradu i skladištenje
- Mašine i oprema za proizvodnju
- Kupovina stočne hrane i sadnog materijala
- Razvoj postojećih resursa i imovine
- Ulaganje u obrtni kapital (ne više od 1/3 ulaganja)

6.3.3. Međunarodne finansijske institucije i međunarodni fondovi

Svjetska banka

Sredinom 2007. godine, Svjetska banka i Vlada Crne Gore su izradile prvu državnu strategiju partnerstva – CPS (*Country Partnership Strategy*) za period od 2007-2010. CPS su klijentski usmjereni i odražavaju status Crne Gore kao zemlje sa višim srednjim prihodom sa jasno definisanim razvojnim prioritetima. Ove ranije akcije, koje je preduzela Svjetska banka, podržale su zemlju u izgradnji lokalnih kapaciteta i unapređenju političkih i institucionalnih okvira, kao u sektorima zemljišne administracije, zdravstva, obrazovanja i poljoprivrede.

Novi CPF Svjetske banke za Crnu Goru pokriva period od 2016. do 2020. godine i ima za cilj podršku zemlji uglavnom na osnovu sopstvenih razvojnih preferencija. I CPF utvrđuje cilj promovisanja ekonomskog razvoja i usklađen je sa Crnogorskim razvojnim smjernicama 2015-2018, Programom ekonomskih reformi 2015-2017, kao i sa Crnogorskim programom za pridruživanje EU za period 2014-2018.

Identifikovane su prioritetne oblasti CPF-a za period 2016-2020:

Tematska oblast jedan:

- I) Osigurati zdravu fiskalnu politiku
- II) Osigurati finansijsku stabilnost

Tematska oblast dva:

- III) Povećati kvalitet ljudskog kapitala
- IV) Povećati pristup ekonomskim mogućnostima
- V) Izjednačavanje tržišta proizvoda i tržišta rada kako bi se podstakao razvoj privatnog sektora
- VI) Zaštita od rizika po životnu sredinu i zaštita prirodnih resursa

Da bi se postigli ciljevi I) i II), predviđeno je poboljšanje održivosti i efikasnosti javnih finansija, kao i povećanje stabilnosti i efikasnosti finansijskih sektora. Ovo treba postići smanjenjem slabosti u bankarskom sektoru i adresiranjem visokih nivoa nekvalitetnih kredita.

Što se tiče III) do VI), CPF planira povećati usklađenost vještina i tržišta rada, riješiti ometanje u sistemu socijalne zaštite, zakonodavstva o radu i porezu, sa posebnim fokusom na rodne i manjinske grupe i time povećati podsticaje za rad. Osim toga, CPF predviđa povećanje ulaganja u privatni sektor i otvaranje novih radnih mjesta u potencijalnim sektorima i na kraju obezbjeđivanje održivosti životne sredine. Fokus se od posljednjeg programa pomjera na makroekonomске reforme¹⁸⁵.

Tokom posljednjih 10 godina Svjetska banka finansirala je 12 projekata u Crnoj Gori sa ukupnim iznosom od 277.86 miliona dolara.

Evropska banka za obnovu i razvoj

Crna Gora se pridružila EBRD-u u junu 2006. Od tada razvojna banka implementirala je 53 projekta sa kumulativnim budžetom od 529 miliona eura (od 15. avgusta 2016. godine). Učešće ovih sredstava u privatnom sektoru čini 41%. Opšti cilj EBRD-a u Crnoj Gori jeste: i) proširiti ekonomsku bazu kroz jačanje konkurentnosti, ii) podržati održivi turizam, imovinu i povezane potrebe za zaštitom životne sredine i infrastrukture i iii) promovisati energetsku sigurnost i efikasnost i regionalnu integraciju energetskih tržišta. EBRD blisko sarađuje sa finansijskim institucijama, bilateralnim i multilateralnim donatorima i Evropskom unijom.

Posljednja strategija Crne Gore usvojena je u novembru 2013. godine i prikazuje različita sredstva za postizanje gore navedenih ciljeva. Što se tiče i), strategija predviđa ulaganje u mala i srednja preduzeća, korišćenje podrške malim preduzećima, obezbjeđivanje srednjeročnih i dugoročnih kreditnih linija i podrška reformi i sektoru agrobiznisa. Što se tiče ii), strategija određuje promociju turističkih projekata niske gustine, visokokvalitetnih turističkih projekata, kao i energetsku efikasnost i ekološki održivu praksu, ulaganje u infrastrukturne projekte i sanaciju životne sredine, kao i opštinske i ekološke projekte, podršku u privatizaciji preduzeća u državnom vlasništvu i na kraju razvoj kvalitetnih i pristupačnih inicijativa za stanovanje i energetsku efikasnost. U cilju adresiranja iii), strategija ističe podršku projektima obnovljivih izvora energije RES (*Renewable Energy Sources*) i programu pametnih brojila EPCG-a (Elektroprivreda Crne Gore) za poboljšanje energetske efikasnosti, ulaganja u energetske projekte koji poboljšavaju energetsku sigurnost, te ulaganje u prenos električne energije radi poboljšanja integracije u energetici¹⁸⁶.

EBRD priprema novu strategiju za Crnu Goru za period 2017-2021.

¹⁸⁵ Izvor: Okvir Svjetske Banke za partnerstvo 2016-2020.

¹⁸⁶ Izvor: Strategija EBRD-a za Crnu Goru.

Međunarodna finansijska korporacija¹⁸⁷

Crna Gora se pridružila IFC-u 2007. godine. Od tada, institucija je isplatila 86,8 miliona USD za sedam projekata u različitim sektorima. Međutim, IFC se uglavnom fokusira na razvoj lokalnih finansijskih institucija, naročito na one koje odobravaju kredite malim i srednjim preduzećima. Dalji ciljevi IFC-a su poboljšanje investicione klime u zemlji, poboljšanje performansi privatnih kompanija i na kraju privlačenje učešća privatnog sektora u razvoju infrastrukturnih projekata. Institucija promoviše održivi razvoj sa fokusom na promociju najvažnijeg finansijskog sektora za SME, energetsku efikasnost, klimatske promjene, investicije u infrastrukturu i energetski sektor, agrobiznis, proizvodnju s dodatom vrijednošću, poslovnu infrastrukturu, upravljanje otpadom i turizam.

KfW (*Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau*) razvojna banka

Nemačka je, pomoću KfW-a, aktivna kao donator u Crnoj Gori od 2009. godine. Ona je jedna od najvažnijih donatorskih institucija za balkansku zemlju. Saradnja je uglavnom usmjerena na pripremu Crne Gore za pridruživanje Evropskoj uniji. KfW finansira projekte u oblasti i) energetske efikasnosti, ii) vode i otpadnih voda, i iii) mikro finansija. Što se tiče i), razvojna banka uglavnom naglašava programe energetske efikasnosti u javnom sektoru, kao što je npr. Modernizacija škola u smislu štednje energije. Što se tiče ii), od 2001. godine, KfW je podržao projekte za zaštitu vode u primorskim regionima Herceg Novog, Kotora, Tivta, Bara i Ulcinja, kao i na Cetinju. Kroz ove projekte gubici vode mogu se smanjiti i poboljšati snabdijevanje. Od 2008. godine, razvojna banka je takođe počela da podržava projekte za poboljšanje sistema otpadnih voda, kao sredstva za stvaranje novih postrojenja za prečišćavanje otpadnih voda ili sanaciju već postojećih. U skladu sa iii), KfW sarađuje sa mikrofinansijskom institucijom "Alter Modus". Ova saradnja pruža mnogim malim preduzećima pristup finansijskim uslugama¹⁸⁸.

Globalni fond za zaštitu životne sredine– GEF (*Global Environment Facility*)¹⁸⁹

Globalni fond za zaštitu životne sredine podržao je 26 nacionalnih projekata u ukupnom iznosu od 63.3 miliona dolara i iskoristio dodatnih 576.11 američkih dolara za sufinansiranje ovih projekata. Trenutna indikativna alokacija GEF-6 za Crnu Goru iznosi 4,25 miliona dolara i fokusira se na tri glavne oblasti: klimatske promjene (2 miliona američkih dolara), biodiverzitet (1.5 miliona dolara) i degradacija zemljišta (0.75 miliona dolara). GEF-6 alokacija za Crnu Goru već je iskorišćena (izdata su sva odobrenja). Vlada Crne Gore planira preuzimanje participativnog pristupa sa više zainteresovanih strana za određivanje svojih partnera za ciklus GEF-7. 2017. godine održaće se sastanci sa više zainteresovanih strana kako bi se zadovoljile potrebe Vlade sa uslugama koje pružaju različite agencije za implementaciju GEF-a i druge međunarodne agencije koje su akreditovane za podugovaranje sa agencijama za implementaciju GEF-a. Cilj je da se diverzifikuje niz partnera koji realizuju GEF u Crnoj Gori.

Zeleni klimatski fond– GCF (*Green Climate Fund*)

Pripremni program zelenog klimatskog fonda zvanično je odobren krajem oktobra 2016. od strane Sekretarijata zelenog klimatskog fonda, i čeka se glavni sastanak koji je zakazan za sredinu marta

¹⁸⁷ Izvor: Međunarodna finansijska korporacija, dostupno na:

http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/region_ext_content/regions/europe+middle+east+and+north+afric/a/ifc+in+europe+and+central+asia/countries/montenegro+country+landing+page?Montenegro

¹⁸⁸ Izvor: KfW, dostupno na: <https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/International-financing/KfW-Development-Bank/Local-presence/Europe/Montenegro/>

¹⁸⁹ Izvor: Globalni fond za zaštitu životne sredine, dostupno na:

<http://www.thegef.org/country/montenegro>

2017. godine. Glavni cilj ovog programa je da utvrdi i razvije u roku od 12 mjeseci Strategiju zemlje koja će obuhvatiti sve prioritete zemalja o klimatskim promjenama. Zeleni klimatski fond finansiraće projekte i programe u javnom i privatnom sektoru koji doprinose postizanju bar jednog od osam strateških uticaja Fonda (saobraćaj, zgrade, gradovi, industrije i uređaji, šume i korišćenje zemljišta, zdravstvo, hrana, sigurnost vode, život ljudi i zajednica, infrastruktura i izgrađena sredina, ekosistemi i usluge ekosistema) i koji su u skladu sa prioritetima utvrđenim u Strategiji zemlje. U 2017. godini, u skladu sa Pripremnim programom biće održani sastanci zainteresovanih strana kako bi se zadovoljile potrebe Vlade sa uslugama koje pružaju različite agencije za implementaciju GCF-a.

Dodatno, Crna Gora je počela sa radom na svom Nacionalnom planu prilagođavanja – NAP (*National Adaptation Plan*) koji će se razvijati u okviru Pripremnog programa. U junu 2016. godine, na svom 13. sastanku, Odbor zelenog klimatskog fonda usvojio je odluku da nacionalni nadležni organi – NDA (*National Designated Authorities*)/fokusne tačke – FPs (*focal points*) mogu zatražiti do 3 miliona dolara po državi u okviru Pripremnog programa i treba da brzo identifikuju partnere i započnu proces prijave za pristup finansiranju za formulisanje svojih NAP-ova. U razvoju NAP-a Crna Gora je odabrala da blisko sarađuje sa UNDP-om i UNEP-om. Koncept projekta je dogovoren, a planiran je detaljni projekat do kraja marta 2017. godine. Odobrenje NAP-a očekuje se do kraja 2017. godine.

UNDAF 2017-2021 i mehanizmi zajedničkog finansiranja

U okviru porodice UN-a u Crnoj Gori, UNIDO će nastaviti da istražuje mogućnosti za mobilizaciju sredstava putem uspostavljenih mehanizama kao što su više-donatorski povjerenički fond – MDTF (*Multi-Donor Trust Fund*) i novouspostavljeni Fond za zajedničku realizaciju rezultata - DRT-F (*"Delivering Results Together" Fund*), koji su stvoreni da podrže zemlje sa jedinstvenim djelovanjem. Trenutno UNIDO sprovodi jedan projekat koji finansira DRT-F u bliskoj saradnji sa ILO, UNCTAD-om i UNDP-om.

PRILOG I. PREDLOŽENE INTERVENCIJE NA PROJEKTU

Komponenta I: Povećanje industrijske konkurentnosti

I.A. Industrijska modernizacija i povećana tržišna konkurentnost nacionalnih operatera metaloprerađivačkog sektora

Informacije:

Predloženi projekat će se formulisati u skladu sa glavnom vizijom Industrijske politike Crne Gore do 2020. godine radi poboljšanja poslovnog okruženja, podrške preduzećima i preduzetništvu, stimulisanja korišćenja novih tehnologija s ciljem novih i kvalitetnijih radnih mesta i stvaranja znanja i podsticanja inovacija kao preduslova za modernizaciju industrije i veću integraciju na međunarodna tržišta. Fokus će biti stavljen na metalo-prerađivački sektor zbog njegovog potencijala za povećanje izvoza, stvaranja zaposlenja i prelivanja i multiplikovanja efekata na druge sektore crnogorske ekonomije. Trenutno sektor pati od niske produktivnosti, zastarjele tehnologije, visokog učešća osnovne proizvodnje, nedostatka naprednih menadžerskih vještina i

drugih nedostataka¹⁹⁰.

Cilj projekta:

Cilj predloženog projekta je da doprinese naporima Vlade da ojača proces reindustrijalizacije u Crnoj Gori poboljšanjem poslovnog okruženja, jačanjem ljudskih i tehničkih kapaciteta relevantnih partnera i industrijskim unapređenjem i modernizacijom odabranih pilot preduzeća koja posluju u metalo-prerađivačkom sektoru.

Očekivani ishodi:

- Unaprijeđeni kapaciteti javnih i privatnih institucija za podsticanje procesa modernizacije industrije, jačanje industrijskih performansi i tržišne konkurentnosti;
- Modernizovana industrijska pilot preduzeća koja imaju koristi od održive nacionalne ekspertize i imaju mogućnost izvoza proizvoda koji su konkurentni na regionalnom i globalnom tržištu.

Rezultat 1: Jačanje ljudskih i tehničkih kapaciteta relevantnih partnerskih institucija i nacionalnih eksperata i inženjera u oblasti modernizacije industrije

- 1.1. Identifikovati i procijeniti kapacitete nacionalne ekspertize i postojećih institucija za podršku industriji, industrijske centre i/ili institucije za stručno osposobljavanje u pružanju podrške nacionalnim operaterima metalo-prerađivačkog sektora
- 1.2. Izgradnja kapaciteta partnerskih institucija i nacionalnih eksperata i inženjera u skladu sa UNIDO-ovim pristupima, tehnikama, alatima i najboljim praksama u oblasti modernizacije industrije, strateške dijagnoze i tehnike nadogradnje, evaluacije planova nadogradnje, marketinškim tehnikama, praćenju i evaluaciji projekta itd. I obezbijediti srodne metodološke alate prilagođene nacionalnom kontekstu za održivu upotrebu i praksu
- 1.3. Priprema Metodološkog vodiča za modernizaciju industrije
- 1.4. Razviti aktivnosti komunikacije i promocije za promovisanje programa modernizacije.

Rezultat 2: Tržišna inteligencija i dijagnoza preduzeća i industrijska modernizacija odabranih pilot preduzeća koja posluju u metalo-prerađivačkom sektoru

- 2.1. Sprovoditi konkurentne studije tržišnog pozicioniranja preduzeća u metalo-prerađivačkom sektoru, uključujući bazu preduzeća (domaća i izvozna prodaja, zapošljavanje, tekuća tržišta i kanali distribucije, asortiman proizvoda, itd.), Analiza ograničenja na strani ponude, glavni direktni konkurenti, ocjena glavnih faktora konkurentnosti na međunarodnom nivou, istraživanje tržišta na najmanje 3 referentna tržišta.
- 2.2. U skladu sa rezultatima marketinške studije o istraživanju (Aktivnost 2.1), identifikovati i odabrati pilot grupu preduzeća korisničkih projekata u identifikovanim prioritetnim proizvodima/sektorima/lancima vrijednosti metalo-prerađivačkog sektora koji su spremni da učestvuju u programu i odgovore na podobnost kriterijuma odobrenih od Savjetodavnog odbora projekta.
- 2.3. Sprovesti studiju kompletne dijagnoze i pomoći u formulisanju i implementaciji cijelokupnog obima aktivnosti modernizacije industrije odabranih korisničkih preduzeća, uključujući tehničku procjenu trenutne tehničke/proizvodne situacije i operativnih tehnologija, analizu i ocjenu marketinških podataka; i razviti planove modernizacije.

¹⁹⁰ Izvor: Strategija razvoja prerađivačke industrije Crne Gore 2014-2018.

- 2.4. Obuka izabranih pilot preduzeća o implementaciji odgovarajućih planova modernizacije i sveobuhvatnih mjera sa fokusom na produktivnost, kvalitet i industrijski učinak preduzeća.
- 2.5. Pomoći sa tehnološkom modernizacijom odabralih pilot industrijskih preduzeća (nabavka opreme, obuka za korišćenje opreme, uvođenje standarda, inovativne aktivnosti itd.).
- 2.6. Formulisati viziju pozicioniranja tržišta za izabrana korisnička preduzeća i izgraditi odgovarajuću strategiju implementacije marketinga i pomoći u implementaciji.

Ciljni korisnici:

- Preduzeća koja posluju u metalo-prerađivačkom sektoru i srodnim industrijama;
- Nacionalna tehnička ekspertiza i institucije za podršku poslovanju;
- Relevantna sektorska udruženja;
- Lokalni stručnjaci; i
- Institucije projektni partneri.

Kriterijumi podobnosti za potencijalna pilot korisnička preduzeća u identifikovanim prioritetnim industrijskim sektorima će biti zasnovani na konsultacijama sa ključnim projektnim partnerima i zainteresovanim stranama tokom faze projekta. Pripremne pomoći i podlježu odobrenju Savjetodavnog odbora projekta.

Trajanje:

36 mjeseci

Indikativni budžet:

Indikativni budžet za glavnu fazu projekta je procijenjen na 1,550,000 eura, isključujući troškove podrške UNIDO-a¹⁹¹. Raspodjela budžeta prema rezultatima projekta je prikazana u donjoj tabeli.

#	Rezultat projekta	Procijenjeni budžet u eurima
1	Jačanje ljudskih i tehničkih kapaciteta relevantnih partnerskih institucija i nacionalnih eksperata i inženjera u oblasti modernizacije industrijske tržišne konkurentnosti i industrijske modernizacije	595,000
2	Tržišna inteligencija i dijagnoza preduzeća i industrijska modernizacija odabralih pilot preduzeća koja posluju u metalo-prerađivačkom sektoru	955,000
Ukupno:		1,550,000

Glavni partner:

Glavni partner Vlade biće Ministarstvo ekonomije Crne Gore.

I.B. Poboljšanje konkurentnosti tekstilne i industrije odjeće kroz modernizaciju i pristup tržištu

Informacije:

U proteklih 10 godina tekstilna industrija u Crnoj Gori je redukovana na manje od jedne desetine u

¹⁹¹ Izvor: Troškovi podrške mogu varirati u zavisnosti od izvora sredstava

odnosu na stanje u 2000. godini¹⁹². Kao radno intenzivni sektor koji može apsorbovati velike djelove nezaposlenog stanovništva u Crnoj Gori, posebno žene, to je jedan od prioritetnih sektora za razvoj u skladu sa agendom Crne Gore za reindustrijalizaciju.

Glavni izazovi tekstilnog sektora (uključujući domaći tekstil, odjeću, radnu odjeću, kožne podsektore) u Crnoj Gori uključuju nedostatak obučene i kvalifikovane radne snage za proizvodnju konkurentnih kolekcija tekstila/odjeće, nedostatak primarne proizvodnje, nerazvijenog lanca vrijednosti, male proizvođače, i nedostatak udruženja proizvođača.

Međutim, zbog centralne uloge i najbržih stopa rasta turističke privrede u Crnoj Gori, koja čini preko 25 procenata GDP-a zemlje, postoji snažan potencijal za razvoj infrastrukture povezane sa turizmom i pratećim industrijama. Stoga, u cilju doprinosa razvoju novih visokokvalitetnih smještajnih kapaciteta¹⁹³ i unapređenja postojećih smještajnih kapaciteta¹⁹⁴, kako je predviđeno u Strategiji razvoja turizma Crne Gore do 2020. godine, snažnije veze i lokalnu ponuduvisokokvalitetnih tekstilnih proizvoda, uključujući domaći tekstil, odjeću, radnu odjeću, kožu i dodatnu opremu i srodne proizvode za hotele, restorane i druge objekte povezane sa turizmom, neophodno je stimulisati i podržavati. Pored toga, imajući u vidu geografsku blizinu regionalnih tržišta i direktni pristup moru, uključujući pogodnu infrastrukturu, postoji potencijal za proširenje proizvodnje za industrije povezane sa turizmom kako bi izvozile svoje proizvode.

Cilj projekta:

Cilj predloženog projekta je da doprinese naporima Vlade da ojača tekstilnu i industriju odjeće u Crnoj Gori, s posebnim fokusom na domaći tekstil (industriju orijentisanu ka turizmu), odjeću, radnu odjeću, kožu, da stimuliše zapošljavanje i stvara povoljne uslove za revitalizaciju sektora, čime doprinosi i razvoju turizma i srodnih sektora Crne Gore.

Očekivani ishodi:

- SME-ikorisnici pilot-projekata modernizuju svoje poslovanje kako bi proširili proizvodnju, poboljšali kvalitet i pristupali tržištima uz podršku ojačane nacionalne tehničke ekspertize;
- Povećanje stvaranja novih radnih mesta i razvoj specifičnih veština sektora;
- Odabrana pilot preduzeća domaćeg tekstila formiraju mreže i uspostavljaju djetotvorna partnerstva za održavanje i unapređenje međunarodne pozicije Crne Gore u proizvodnji dodate vrijednosti, proizvodnji za izvozi stvaranju globalne konkurentnosti.

Rezultat 1: *Dijagnoza preduzeća, modernizacija industrije i pozicioniranje tržišta za odabrana pilot SMEs u domaćem tekstilu, odjeći, radnoj odjeći, koži u Crnoj Gori*

1.1. Sprovesti studije konkurentnog tržišnog pozicioniranja preduzeća u domaćoj industriji (orientisane na turističku industriju), uključujući bazu preduzeća (domaća i izvozna prodaja, zapošljavanje, tekuća tržišta i kanali distribucije, assortiman proizvoda, itd.), Analiza ograničenja na strani ponude, glavnih direktnih konkurenata, ispitivanje glavnih faktora konkurentnosti na međunarodnom nivou, istraživanja tržišta na najmanje 3 referentna tržišta

1.2. U skladu sa rezultatima gore spomenute studije (Aktivnost 1.1.), identifikovati i selektovati

¹⁹² Izvor: Strategija razvoja prerađivačke industrije Crne Gore 2014-2018.

¹⁹³ Izvor: Mjera 1.3 Strategije razvoja turizma Crne Gore do 2020.

¹⁹⁴ Izvor: Mjera 1.4 Strategije razvoja turizma Crne Gore do 2020.

pilot grupu preduzeća korisnika projekta u domaćem tekstilu, odjeći, radnoj odjeći, industriju kože koja želi da učestvuje u programu i odgovoriti na odobrene kriterijume podobnosti.

- 1.3. Sprovesti temeljnu dijagnostičku studiju za svako korisničko preduzeće, uključujući tehničku procjenu trenutne tehničke/proizvodne situacije i upravljačkih tehnologija za sakupljanje, analiziranje i procjenu marketinških podataka, te razvoj planova modernizacije.
- 1.4. Formulisati viziju pozicioniranja tržišta za izabrana korisnička preduzeća i izgraditi odgovarajuću strategiju za implementaciju marketinga.
- 1.5. Obuka izabranih preduzeća u sprovođenju odgovarajućih planova modernizacije i strategija implementacije marketinga zasnovanog na mrežnom pristupu i nalazima konkurentnih studija tržišnog pozicioniranja.
- 1.6. Obezbiti tehničku pomoć izabranim korisničkim preduzećima u tehnološkoj modernizaciji (nabavka opreme, obuka za korištenje opreme, uvođenje standarda, inovativne aktivnosti itd.)

Rezultat 2: Ljudski i tehnički kapaciteti nacionalnih partnerskih institucija i nacionalne ekspertize (stručnjaci, predavači, inženjeri i tehničari) ojačani u obezbjeđivanju dijagnoze i modernizacije preduzeća, izgradnje konkurentnosti i marketinga, međuinstitucionalnog umrežavanja i poslovnih partnerstava i drugih srodnih usluga vezanih za nacionalne tekstilne i industrije odjeće.

- 2.1. Identifikovati i procijeniti kapacitete nacionalne ekspertize i postojeće institucije za podršku industriji i/ili institucije za stručno osposobljavanje u pružanju podrške operaterima domaćeg tekstila, odjeće i kože.
- 2.2. Obezbiti obuke za identifikovanu nacionalnu ekspertizu o modernizaciji industrije, strateškoj dijagnozi i tehnikama nadogradnje, evaluaciji planova nadogradnje, marketinškim tehnikama, praćenju i evaluaciji projekata itd. I obezbijediti srodne metodološke alate prilagođene nacionalnom kontekstu za kontinuiranu upotrebu.
- 2.3. Omogućiti regionalnu i međunarodnu mrežu za podršku industriji i poslovne veze za promociju izvoza domaćeg tekstila, odjeće i kožnih proizvoda na regionalnom i međunarodnom tržištu.
- 2.4. Istražiti prostor za poboljšanje pilot-inicijativa između ostalog u sklopu nacionalnog okvira podrške.

Ciljni korisnici:

- SMEs u privatnom sektoru koja posluju u domaćem tekstilu, odjeći, radnoj odjeći, podsektor kožne industrije;
- Relevantna sektorska udruženja;
- Institucije za tehničku podršku/znanje;
- Programeri (dizajn, modelovanje) domaće, tekstilne odeće, radne odeće, kožnih proizvoda;
- Lokalni stručnjaci;
- Institucije partneri projekta.

Trajanje:

24 mjeseca

Indikativni budžet:

Indikativni budžet za glavnu fazu projekta je procijenjen na 1,500,000 eura izuzev troškova podrške UNIDO-a. Raspodjela budžeta prema rezultatima projekta je prikazana u donjoj tabeli.

#	Rezultati projekta	Procijenjeni budžet u eurima:
1	Dijagnoza preduzeća, industrijska modernizacija i tržišno pozicioniranje za odabrane pilot SMEs u industrijama domaćeg tekstila, odjeće, radne odjeće i prerade kože u Crnoj Gori	725,000
2	Ljudski i tehnički kapaciteti nacionalnih partnerskih institucija i nacionalne ekspertize (stručnjaci, predavači, inženjeri i tehničari) ojačani u cilju obezbjeđivanja dijagnoze preduzeća i modernizacije, građenja konkurentnosti i marketinga, među-institucionalnog umrežavanja i poslovnih partnerstava i drugih srodnih servisa za nacionalnu tekstilnu, odjevnu i industriju prerade kože.	450,000
	Ukupno	1,175,000

Glavni partner:

Glavni partner Vlade biće Ministarstvo ekonomije Crne Gore, Direktorat za industriju i preduzetništvo.

I.C. Razvoj instrumenata orijentisanih tržištu u cilju jačanja veza između istraživanja i industrije u Crnoj Gori

Informacije

Prijedlog je u skladu sa postojećim nacionalnim strateškim i zakonodavnim okvirom koji se odnosi na sistem istraživanja, tehnološkog razvoja i inovacija – RTDI (*research, technological development and innovation*), kao što je Strategija Zakona o naučno-istraživačkoj delatnosti inovacija i Strategija inovacija sa odgovarajućim Akcionim planom, i svim pratećim zakonima i podzakonskim aktima. Pored toga, predloženi projekat je takođe uskladen sa ukupnim nacionalnim strateškim okvirom kao industrijska politika i strategija regionalnog razvoja. Očekuje se da će projekat dopuniti napore Vlade u postizanju usklađivanja nacionalnog razvoja sa politikama i praksama EU, kao što su Principi pametne specijalizacije i odgovorno istraživanje i inovacije. Projekat će se posebno fokusirati na Univerzitet Crne Gore (UCG), konkretnije BIO-ICT Centar izvrsnosti, kao najveći istraživački konzorcijum u zemlji, podržan od strane Vlade Crne Gore¹⁹⁵. Trenutno, očekivani glavni partner projekta BIO- ICT Centar izvrsnosti, implementira pilot BIO-ICT sistem kroz tri istraživačke ustanove čiji je cilj da posluže kao osnova za buduće start-up/spin off

¹⁹⁵ Izvor: Centar izvrsnosti BIO-ICT je prvi Centar izvrsnosti u Crnoj Gori, implementiran kao trogodišnji istraživački program na Univerzitetu Crne Gore pod vođstvom Elektrotehničkog fakulteta, finansiran od strane Ministarstva nauke Crne Gore, putem zajma Svjetske banke od juna 2014. BIO-ICT misija je razvoj modularne i najsavremenije BIO-ICT istraživačke i razvojne platforme u oblastima održive poljoprivrede, praćenja usjeva, šumskog i vodenog/morskog ekosistema, razvoja tehnika za smanjenjivanje i kontrolu zagađenja vazduha, analiza i standardizacija prehrambenih proizvoda, kontrolu kvaliteta zemljišta i poboljšanje oblasti javnog zdravlja. Trenutno je u toku razvoj novog pilot sistema. To je servisno orijentisan sistem sa ciljem povećanja primjene i korišćenja najsavremenijih ICT tehnologija u oblasti poljoprivrede, morske biologije, monitoringa životne sredine. Ova otvorena servisna platforma će biti skalabilna kako bi se mogla proširiti primjena na druge oblasti poput zdravstva, prevoza, pametnih gradova, pametnih objekata itd.

kompanije¹⁹⁶. Da bi se ojačale veze između tehnologije i industrije Crne Gore, sa posebnim fokusom na tehnološke inovativne primjene u poljoprivrednom sektoru, postoji jaka nužnost daljeg istraživanja inovativnih pristupa i najboljih praksi primjene tehnologije u poljoprivredi, koji bi takođe mogli biti komercijalizovani. Prenos, eksploatacija i komercijalizacija rezultata nauke i istraživanja su kritična oblast politike nauke, tehnologije i inovacija. Stoga istraživačka institucija zahtijeva neophodne politike i mehanizme u cilju identifikacije pronalazaka sa komercijalnim potencijalom i, uz pomoć stručnih znanja i nacionalnih stručnjaka za prenos tehnologije, identifikacije najboljeg načina za napredovanje. Nove proizvode ili procese je praktično nemoguće dalje razvijati i prenijeti na tržište bez dokumentovanja prava intelektualne svojine, što zahtijeva održavanje povjerljivosti u određenom vremenskom periodu. Ovo je u velikoj mjeri posljedica koncepta i troškova marketinga koje određeni sektori podrazumijevaju - i stoga, osim ako se monopol ne može odobriti, komercijalizacija postaje neprivlačna - znači proizvodi koji mogu imati koristi od društva mogu ostati neiskorišćeni.

Izgradnja potrebnih institucionalnih kapaciteta na univerzitetima, naučnim i istraživačkim institucijama je centralna za napore Vlade da komercijalizuje javno i privatno istraživanje. U skladu sa OECD-om, neke od zemalja kao što su Kanada, Holandija i Švedska su kombinovale institucionalnu i pravnu podršku za transfer tehnologije i komercijalizaciju uz podršku preduzetničkih kanala za komercijalizaciju znanja: osnivanje univerziteta, inkubatori i akceleratori, mentorstvo i obuka za akademske preduzetnike i politike kako bi se promovisao preduzetnički i početnički kapital, unaprijedili državni fondovi za početnike ili platforme za povezivanje investitora koji ulažu u početnički biznis i malih i srednjih preduzeća – SMEs (*small and medium enterprises*). Međutim, svaka faza procesa komercijalizacije ima svoje karakteristike i mogući su potrebni dodatni napori kako bi se usmjerili instrumenti podrške, s posebnim fokusom na rane faze procesa, koje su najteže za prevazići u domenu malih i srednjih preduzeća i start-up-ova¹⁹⁷.

Inovacije i komercijalizacija istraživanja i inovacija su vrlo osjetljiva obaveza i zahtjevaju razmatranje nekoliko pitanja od kojih su neka navedena u nastavku.

- S obzirom da je cilj bilo kakvog inovativnog pristupa održivo generisanje poslova i dostupnost zapošljavanja, smatra se da zajedno sa veličinom tržišta pomenuti ciljevi omogućavaju efikasno i uspešno uvođenje inovacija. Bez jasnog koncepta koji se tiče tržišne sposobnosti - a prema tome i potražnje proizvoda - za planirane inovativne proizvode/tehnologije gore navedeni ciljevi inovacija će nedostajati;
- Ovo ukazuje na to da važan dio inovacionog rada mora biti posvećen svemu što je povezano sa tržištima - njihovom dostupnošću, veličinom dostupnih tržišta kao preduslovima da kompanije budu iznad kritične veličine, u suprotnom će inovacije pasti u troškove. Kritična veličina preduzeća smatra se veoma važnim pitanjem, koje obično zahtijeva da se tržišta razmatraju izvan domaćih tržišta - barem regionalno ali većinom međunarodna tržišta;
- S obzirom na to da su međunarodna tržišta osnova za dobru veličinu biznisa koja je znatno iznad kritične veličine, sposobnost za međunarodnu saradnju - tehnološki (takođe i kao osnova za jaku konkurenčku poziciju), kao i komercijalno - igraju važnu ulogu;
- U skladu sa tim, strategija za inovativne proizvode moraće da poveže istražene mogućnosti tržišta sa nadležnostima uključenih instituta/centara izvrsnosti. To zahtijeva

¹⁹⁶ Izvor: <http://www.bio-ict.ac.me/About.php>

¹⁹⁷ Izvor: <https://www.oecd.org/sti/outlook/e-outlook/stipolicyprofiles/interactionsforinnovation/commercialisationofpublicresearch.htm>

snažnu institucionalnu vezu i saradnju.

Shodno tome, predloženi projekat će se fokusirati na gore pomenute izazove, koji uključuju i potrebnu saradnju svih domaćih resursa, definišu perspektivne oblasti inovacija i predlaže pravila kako to pretvoriti u industriju i poslovanje.

U ovom kontekstu, predloženi projekat ima za cilj da doprinese razvoju uspostavljanja održivih veza između nacionalnih kapaciteta u nauci i tehnologiji sa industrijskim sektorom u zemlji. Naročito, na osnovu UNIDO ekspertize i bogatog iskustva, predloženi projekat će povećati kapacitete nacionalne ekspertize za razvoj alata za tržišno orijentisane naučne rezultate među poslovnim sektorom i u široj javnosti.

Cilj projekta:

Očekuje se da će projekat doprinijeti jačanju nacionalnih ljudskih i tehničkih kapaciteta nacionalne ekspertize za unapređenje znanja i prenosa tehnologije između naučno-istraživačkih institucija i industrijskog sektora, čime će se povećati komercijalizacija inovativnih tehnoloških aplikacija razvijenih od strane sektora nauke i istraživanja. U skladu sa razvojnim ciljevima Crne Gore i rezultatima Centra izvrsnosti BIO-ICT, aktivnosti će se fokusirati na industrijske sektore poljoprivrede, ekologije, zdravstva i informaciono-komunikacionih tehnologija.

Očekivani ishodi:

- Definisanje inovativnih ciljnih oblasti/proizvoda
- Unaprijeđeni nacionalni kapaciteti naučnih i istraživačkih institucija u smislu uspostavljanja poboljšanih veza između naučnog i industrijskog sektora;
- Komercijalizacija tehnologije i inovativnih rješenja u industrijskom sektoru;
- Poboljšane veze između naučnih i istraživačkih institucija sa industrijom, naročito SMEs i Vladom, kao provajderima potrebnih inovacija i stvaraocima poslovnog okruženja.

Rezultat 1: Sprovedena je tehnička procjena puteva komercijalizacije odabranih tehnologija

- 1.1. Preduzeti istraživanje tržišne inteligencije kako bi se povezala (pristupačna/obećavajuća) tržištima sa raspoloživim/predviđenim tehnologijama/proizvodima sa identifikacijom potencijalno konkurentnih ciljnih područja/proizvoda/tehnologija koje odgovaraju tržišnim mogućnostima u skladu sa odabranim industrijskim fokusom;
- 1.2. Identifikovati najbolje međunarodne prakse za razvoj odabranih tehnologija/proizvoda;
- 1.3. Sprovođenje tehničkih istraživanja za procjenu puteva komercijalizacije odabranih tehnologija;
- 1.4. Pregled odabranih tehnologija razvoja tržišta širom svijeta, fokusiran na odabrane najbolje prakse i naučene lekcije (uključuje studijske ture);
- 1.5. Rad na tehnološkom planu razvoja fokusiranim na odbrane tehnologije, modelovanjem troškova korišćenja i povraćajem investicija
- 1.6. Validacija putokaza o tehnologijama;
- 1.7. Izrada izvještaja o komercijalizaciji izabranih tehnologija, rješavanje tržišne spremnosti, ekonomske analize i analiza poslovnih slučajeva za tehnologije odbrane u planu razvoja;
- 1.8. Validacija puteva komercijalizacije za odbrane tehnologije.

Rezultat 2: Nacionalni kapaciteti ojačani u prenosu znanja i tehnologija i komercijalizaciji inovativnih rješenja

- 2.1. Tehničke obuke o odabranim tehnološkim inovacijama sa domaćim tehničkim

- stručnjacima, privatnim sektorom, istraživačkim institucijama i drugim stručnjacima;
- 2.2. Sproveсти studijsko putovanje za nacionalne stručnjake korisničkih pilot institucija/preduzeća prema identifikovanim zemljama/destinacijama (poput Kanade, Holandije i Švedske) kako bi se naučili iz prve ruke o iskustvima i naučenim poukama za razvoj veza između istraživanja i industrije, uz fokusiranje na komercijalizaciju istraživanja i inovativnih praksi;
 - 2.3. Radionica za nacionalnu ekspertizu zasnovana na najboljem raspoloživom znanju i istraživanju i razvoju o odabranim tehnologijama i inovacijama, inovacijama poslovnih modela i olakšavanju politike;
 - 2.4. Izgradnja kapaciteta za nacionalnu stručnost za komercijalizaciju odabranih tehnologija;
 - 2.5. Obuka o odabranim tehnološkim demonstracijama i implementaciji;
 - 2.6. Obučavanje nacionalnih eksperata o razvoju tržišno orijentisanih inovativnih pristupa/sredstava naučnih/inovacionih/tehnoloških zona.
 - 2.7. Razmotriti proširenu nacionalnu, regionalnu i međunarodnu saradnju kao osnovu za održivost i unapređenje budućeg konkurenetskog pozicioniranja, uključujući olakšavanje nacionalne saradnje koja odgovara odabranim ciljevima između svih domaćih resursa (centri izvrsnosti, instituti, industrija, Vlada).

Ciljni korisnici:

- Institucije za istraživanje i inovacije u zemlji;
- Potencijalni primjenjivači/proizvođači inovativnih tehnologija/proizvoda. Oni se smatraju korisnicima procesa i istovremeno treba da vode čitav proces inovacija;
- Vlada i njene institucije;
- Poslovni sektor u odabranim poljima;
- Šira javnost.

Učesnici u poslovnom sektoru mogu biti odabrani među partnerima BIO-ICT, relevantnim mrežama u okviru Privredne komore, Direkcije za razvoj malih i srednjih preduzeća, Unije poslodavaca i drugih relevantnih zainteresovanih strana.

Trajanje:

24 mjeseca

Indikativni budžet:

Pored podrške UNIDO-a, mogu se uzeti u obzir i drugi izvori kao što su WIPO i WISE fondovi. Trebalo bi istražiti i sinergije sa tekućim regionalnim projektima, poput izgradnje kapaciteta prenosa tehnologije u projektu zapadnog Balkana (EuropeAid/137885/DH/SER/Multi).

#	Rezultati projekta	Procijenjeni budžet u eurima:
1	Tehničko istraživanje je sprovedeno da bi se analizirali putevi komercijalizacije za odabранe tehnologije	78,000
2	Nacionalni kapaciteti ojačani znanjem i prenosom tehnologije i komercijalizacijom inovativnih rješenja	280,000
	Ukupno	358,000

Glavni partner:

Ministarstvo nauke

Univerzitet Crne Gore

Komponenta II: Jačanje ruralnog razvoja i otvaranje radnih mјesta

II.A. Povećanje konkurentnosti lokalnih malih i srednjih preduzećau Crnoj Gori kroz razvoj klastera

Informacije:

Dok godišnji akcioni program za Crnu Goru (IPA 2014) u skladu sa stubom "Unapređenje poslovnog okruženja i konkurentnosti privatnog sektora" (Ref: IPA/2014/032-803.13/ME/Konkurentnost) ima za cilj poboljšanje konkurentnosti privatnog sektora, predviđenom okviru aktivnosti trenutno nedostaje direktni rad na nivou kompanije (odozdo prema gore), koji se smatra ključnim za postizanje predviđenog cilja. Međutim, Program se odnosi na važnost povezivanja sa Strategijom održivog ekonomskog rasta u Crnoj Gori kroz uvođenje poslovnih klastera za period 2012-2016.

Tokom protekle dvije godine druga inicijativa finansirana od strane EU, sufinansirana i implementirana od strane UNIDO-a u partnerstvu sa UNDP-om i Ministarstvom ekonomije Crne Gore pod nazivom "Jačanje konkurentnosti lokalnih malih i srednjih preduzeća u Crnoj Gori kroz razvoj klastera" postigla je izvanredne rezultate direktnim radom sa lokalnim SMEs-ima, koji zahtijevaju nastavak, kao i ekspanziju kako bi pokrili dodatne firme/klastere. Međutim, ovaj projekat je završen u februaru 2016. godine, a njegov nastavak je osiguran kroz zajednički projekat UNDP-a i Ministarstva ekonomije "Poboljšanje konkurentnosti privrede u Crnoj Gori" i zajednički projekat UN-a "Podsticanje konkurentnosti i inovacija Crne Gore kroz održive politike ekonomskog rasta" koje finansira Fond za zajedničku realizaciju rezultata.

Na zahtjev Vlade Crne Gore i prijedloga Ministarstva ekonomije Crne Gore, Direktorata za razvoj, UNIDO je formulisao prijedlog projekta o jačanju konkurentnosti malih i srednjih preduzeća kroz razvoj klastera.

Cilj projekta:

Odabrani klasteri u Crnoj Gori će imati poboljšan pristup tržištima/kupcima i povećanu prodaju.

Očekivani ishodi:

- Ciljni agro-prehrambeni klasteri imaju profesionalnu strategiju marketinga i brendiranja, kao i potrebne standarde kvaliteta koji su potrebni da se iskoriste nova tržišta/kupci u Crnoj Gori i inostranstvu;

Rezultat 1: Najmanje tri agro-prehrambena klastera sa dobriim performansama pomažu u formulisanju, implementaciji i praćenju akcionalih planova klastera

- 1.1. Razvoj novih i/ili ažuriranje postojećih dijagnostičkih studija klastera;
- 1.2. Tehnička podrška u razvoju zajedničkih akcija i formalizaciji struktura upravljanja klasterima od strane eksternih agenata za razvoj klastera;
- 1.3. Pomoć u formulaciji upravljačke strukture u najmanje 3 nova klastera.

Rezultat 2: Nadograđeni su planovi za kompanije u odabranim ciljnim klasterima u pogledu produktivnosti, kvaliteta, sigurnosti hrane i relevantnih srodnih standarda/oznaka

- 2.1. Tehnička ekspertska procjena proizvodnih procesa i tekuće poštovanje potrebnih standarda kvaliteta;
- 2.2. Izrada planova poboljšanja;
- 2.3. Priprema prijedloga za finansiranje dodirnih relevantnih šema za podršku implementaciji akcionog plana (npr. Pozivi za državnu pomoć itd.);
- 2.4. Redovne tematske obuke klastera o poboljšanim tehničkim i poljoprivrednim praksama, finansijskom upravljanju, cijenama i efikasnosti resursa i čistoj proizvodnji radi ostvarivanja štednih operativnih troškova.

Rezultat 3: Razvijanje brendiranja i marketing koncepcija klastera i intenziviranje veza sa turističkom industrijom

- 3.1. Razvijanje brendiranja i marketing strategija za odabrane nove klastere;
- 3.2. Brainstorming okruglih stolova između proizvođača klastera i turističkih agencija/tour operatora, hotela, restorana npr. Kulinarski dan putovanja za ukus lokalnih proizvoda i iskustvo proizvodnje (vino i maslinovo ulje) i priprema zajedničke marketinške strategije;
- 3.3. Organizovanje "lokalnih dana hrane" u hotelima zasnovanim na strategiji brendiranja;
- 3.4. Integracija dodatnih klastera iz agro-hrane pod brendom DM (*Delicious Montenegro*);
- 3.5. Razvoj udruženja i upravljanja/smjernica o brendu DM (izgradnja mreže pristalica uključujući hotelijere, kuvari, rukovodioce supermarketa itd.);
- 3.6. Istraživanje opcija za sporazume o saradnji sa lancima supermarketa za označavanje DM proizvoda posebno putem posebnih tablica na policama;
- 3.7. Veze i unakrsno podržavanje između brenda Delicious Montenegro i robe iz Crne Gore, kao i Nacionalne strategije brendiranja;
- 3.8. Razvijanje visokokvalitetnih i vjerodostojnih promotivnih materijala (vodič za hranu, brošure, kuvari, oglašavanje, video snimci i dalje razvijanje veb stranice Delicious Montenegro);
- 3.9. Organizovanje događaja i saradnja na konkretnim marketinškim akcijama (učešće na sajmu promocije Crne Gore kao turističke destinacije i njenog kulinarског turizma).

Rezultat 4: Uključena diverzifikacija klastera i inovacijski procesi (uključujući razvoj novih proizvoda)

- 4.1. Obuka o inovacionim procesima i redovne radionice o klasterima koje vodi obučeni predavač u ovoj oblasti
- 4.2. Razvoj barem jedne nove linije proizvoda ili projekta dodavanja vrijednosti za ciljanje profitabilnijih tržišnih segmenata

Rezultat 5: Tehnička pomoć opština, drugim vladinim entitetima i institucijama za podršku poslovanju na klasterima kao sredstvo za poboljšanje konkurentnosti

- 5.1. Sviest, obuka i izgradnja kapaciteta relevantnih entiteta
- 5.2. Direktna pomoć lokalnim opština i institucijama podrške da efikasno podrže klastere u implementaciji svojih vizija i akcionalih planova.

Ciljni korisnici:

Ciljne grupe za podršku u okviru ovog projekta uključuju:

- SMEs, grupe proizvođača i udruženja koja čine dio odabralih klastera
- Vladine entitete i institucije za podršku poslovanju relevantne za implementaciju

Nacionalne strategije klastera.

Trajanje:

Trajanje projekta će biti potvrđeno od strane vladinih partnera u zavisnosti od dostupnih resursa i odabranih modaliteta implementacije, ali neće biti kraće od 2 godine.

Indikativni budžet:

Indikativni budžet projekta je procijenjen na 550,000 eura, isključujući troškove podrške UNIDO-a. Raspodjela budžeta prema rezultatima projekta je prikazana u donjoj tabeli.

#	Rezultati projekta	Procijenjeni budžet u eurima:
1	Najmanje tri agro-prehrambena klastera sa potencijalom za dobro poslovanje, potpomognuta u formulaciji, implementaciji i monitoringu akcionih planova klastera	150,000
2	Planovi za nadogradnju kompanija u odabranim ciljnim klasterima sa uzimanjem u obzir produktivnosti, kvaliteta, ispravnosti hrane i relevantnih bitnih standarda/razvijenih oznaka	150,000
3	Razvoj brendiranja klastera i marketinških koncepata uz intenziviranje saradnje sa sektorom turizma	100,000
4	Diversifikacija klastera i inovacioni procesi (uključujući razvoj novih proizvoda)	100,000
5	Tehnička pomoć za opštine, druge vladine entitete i institucije poslovna podrške klasterima kao alatu za podizanje konkurentnosti na veći nivo	50,000
Ukupno		550,000

Glavni partner:

Glavni partner Vlade za predloženi projekat biće Ministarstvo ekonomije Crne Gore, Direktorat za razvoj.

II.B. Kvalitetni agro-prehrambeni proizvodi za lokalni razvoj

Informacije:

Sektor za preradu hrane i pića ima udio od oko 38% ukupne MVA i čini oko 24% radne snage proizvodnje, što ga čini drugim po veličini industrijskim sektorom u Crnoj Gori¹⁹⁸.

Struktura prehrambenog sektora u Crnoj Gori je veoma fragmentirana. Postoje neka postrojenja za preradu malih razmjera, ali većinu hrane obrađuju domaćinstva za njihovu neposrednu potrošnju ili direktnu prodaju na lokalnim tržištima. Domaću tražnju za prehrambenim proizvodima u značajnoj mjeri ispunjavaju strani proizvodi, različitog kvaliteta. Prema studiji GFA

¹⁹⁸ Izvor: Trendovi u Agro-industrije u Crnoj Gori, česta pitanja:

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Europe/documents/Publications/AI_briefs/Montenegro_ai_en.pdf

Consulting Group¹⁹⁹, samo 15-20% ukupne proizvodnje mljekara se isporučuje mljekarama, dok se preostalo koristi u domaćinstvima ili u zelenim tržnicama. Kapacitet lokalnih prerađivača mesa je znatno veći nego što je neophodno za lokalnu primarnu proizvodnju. Neki mesni proizvodi se smatraju kulinarskim specijalitetima. Iako Crna Gora ne može proizvoditi riblje i proizvode akvakulture u količinama po konkurentnim cijenama na tržištima EU, Vlada vidi njihov razvoj u pravcu sektora elitnog nivoa za turističku industriju.

Opšte zakonodavstvo Crne Gore o bezbjednosti hrane obuhvata sve glavne oblasti zakona o prehrambenim proizvodima u EU i djelimično je u skladu sa zahtjevima EU²⁰⁰, ali postojeći kapaciteti države u upravljanju, kontroli i laboratorijskim performansama moraju biti nadograđeni. Što se tiče formiranja vještina, obrazovni sistem nedovoljno priprema studente za tržište rada²⁰¹, imajući u vidu da diplomci VET programa imaju manje šanse za zaposlenje od onih sa opštim obrazovanjem.

Većina privatnih investicija posljednjih godina se sastojala u razvoju fizičke infrastrukture u sektoru turizma i modernizaciji turističkih usluga. Jedan od glavnih izazova za narednu deceniju je razvoj lokalnih proizvoda i usluga za rad nove infrastrukture. Da bi se zadržao dio prihoda koji je ostvario turizam, zemlja mora razviti svoje kapacitete da se nadmeće sa inostranim izvorima i vještinama. Korišćenje turizma kao pokretačke snage za promociju i komercijalizaciju kvalitetnih prehrambenih proizvoda i kulinarskih specijaliteta može postati sredstvo za lokalni razvoj područja koja su tradicionalno marginalizovana.

Cilj projekta:

Cilj predloženog projekta je povećanje kapaciteta grupa dobavljača za proizvodnju kvalitetnih prehrambenih proizvoda u obećavajućim lancima vrijednosti, posebno onih koji se odnose na sektor turizma, poboljšanje efikasnosti sistema kontrole hrane za lance ciljne vrijednosti i opremanje lokalnog stanovništva, posebno mladih ljudi sa tehničkim i preduzetničkim vještinama za poslove u prehrambenoj industriji i aspektima prehrambenog turizma.

Očekivani ishodi:

- Grupe dobavljača stekle su pristup profitabilnim tržištima i uspostavile dugotrajne poslovne veze sa kupcima, trgovinom i turizmom;
- Povećan broj mladih ljudi sa kvalitetnim poslovima u lancima ciljne vrijednosti.

Rezultat 1: Ojačani vrijednosni lanci kvalitetnih prehrambenih proizvoda

- 1.1. Detaljna procjena odabranih lanaca vrijednosti agro-hrane (npr. mlječni proizvodi, proizvodi od mesa, riblji proizvodi i proizvodi akvakulture) i potencijalne veze sa lokalnim turizmom i građevinskim sektorom;
- 1.2. Analiza mogućnosti tržišta i privatnog sektora u prehrambenom sektoru u zemlji;
- 1.3. Tehnička podrška razvoju produktivnih veza između klastera dobavljača i distributivnih lanaca, kao i lokalna turistička industrija;

¹⁹⁹ Izvor: GFA savjetodavna grupa, Studija prehrambene industrije za Jugoistočnu Evropu, završni izvještaj, Decembar 2010.

²⁰⁰ Izvor: Izvještaj skrininga koji je obavila Evropska Unija za Crnu Goru: Poglavlje 12 - bezbjednost hrane, veterinarska i fitosanitarna politika, 2013.

²⁰¹ Izvor: OECD, Premošćavanje nedostataka u vještinama u Jugoistočnoj Evropi: Slučaj Sektora za preradu hrane i pića, 2016, str. 68-69

- 1.4. Tehnička podrška dobavljačima za poboljšanje sigurnosti i kvaliteta i opsega prehrambenih proizvoda koje nude lanci ciljne vrijednosti;
- 1.5. Obuka poslovnih operatera i dobavljača o zahtjevima EU i turističke industrije za bezbjednost hrane.

Rezultat 2: Sistemi za kontrolu hrane su ojačani

- 2.1. Pregled nacionalnih sistema kontrole hrane (bezbjednosti i kvaliteta) za proizvode u odabranim agro-prehrambenim lancima, uključujući infrastrukturu za ispitivanje hrane, administrativne procese i nadležnosti za ljudske resurse;
- 2.2. Nadzor nad nadogradnjom inspekcijskih službi u smislu opreme i kadrovskih nadležnosti;
- 2.3. Jačanje mreže lokalnih i ugovorenih referentnih laboratorijskih institucija;
- 2.4. Izgradnja kapaciteta lokalnih institucija za kontrolu hrane da procijene i obučavaju poslovne subjekte iz privatnog sektora o zahtjevima kontrole hrane i poštuju nacionalne i međunarodne propise.

Rezultat 3: Kvalitetno tehničko i preduzetničko obrazovanje/obuka o preradi hrane

- 3.1. Pregled TVET programa za tehničare i profesionalce u preduzećima za preradu hrane i institucijama za kontrolu hrane uz učešće odgovarajućih sektora.
- 3.2. Revizija postojećih nastavnih planova i programa (nastavni plan i sistem ocjenjivanja) u saradnji sa privatnim sektorom i javnim institucijama, uvođenje novih nastavnih planova i programa u odabrane pilot centre za obuku i razvoj srodnih mehanizama za praćenje i povratne informacije.
- 3.3. Zajednički razvoj (javni/privatni sektor) u izradi šema obuke na poslu za privatne kompanije duž odabranih lanaca vrijednosti;
- 3.4. Unapređenje tehničkih i pedagoških vještina nastavnika/instruktora i nadogradnja tehničkih radionica (pilot postrojenja) u pilot centrima za obuku;
- 3.5. Evaluacija pilot faze;
- 3.6. Razvoj kompletног programa za izvođenje.

Ciljni korisnici:

- Institucije za kontrolu hrane
- Mali proizvođači hrane i dobavljači
- TVET škole i studenti
- Centri za obuku

Trajanje:

48 mjeseci

Indikativni budžet:

Indikativni budžet²⁰² za tri komponente projekta je procijenjen na 3,500,000 eura, isključujući troškove podrške UNIDO-a. Preliminarni raspored budžeta po rezultatima prikazan je u donjoj tabeli.

²⁰² Izvor: Ovaj indikativni budžet predstavlja grubu procjenu mogućih troškova projekta, koju je utvrdilo stručno osoblje UNIDO-a uključeno u izradu predloga projekta, a zasnovana je na iskustvu UNIDO-a u vezi implementacije sličnih projekata u drugim zemljama. Tačan budžet projekta biće određen tokom pripremne faze projekta.

#	Rezultati projekta	Procijenjeni budžet u eurima:
1	Vrijednost lanaca odabrenih prehrambenih proizvoda je ojačana	1,500,000
2	Ojačani sistemi kontrole hrane	500,000
3	Tehnička i preduzetnička edukacija/obuka u odabranim sektorima za preradu hrane je poboljšana	1,500,000
	Ukupno (izuzeti troškovi UNIDO podrške)	3,500,000

Glavni partner

Vladini partneri predloženog projekta biće Ministarstvo ekonomije Crne Gore, Ministarstvo poljoprivrede i ruralnog razvoja i Ministarstvo zdravlja, kao i drugi Vladini subjekti koji će biti identifikovani u toku detaljne izrade projekta.

Komponenta III: Upravljanje životnom sredinom i održiva energija

III. A. Poboljšanje energetske efikasnosti u industrijskom, privrednom i energetskom sektoru u Crnoj Gori (Montenegro IEE Projekat)

Informacije:

Industrijska struktura Crne Gore oslanja se na visoku potrošnju energije, u pogledu visoke potrošnje električne energije i toplice. Istovremeno, tržišna i domaćinska tražnja se smatra visokom i karakteriše neefikasnom upotrebom. U pogledu industrijske proizvodnje i odgovarajuće potrošnje energije, u istorijskom periodu su dominirala KAP-ova aluminijumska postrojenja, koja su u jednom periodu činila do 40% potrošnje električne energije u zemlji. Metalurgija (aluminijum i čelik), energetska i transportna infrastruktura su ključne industrije u naciji. Crnogorski industrijski sektor u cjelini je još uvijek energetski intenzivan i "Strategija energetske efikasnosti Crne Gore" primjećuje značajan potencijal za energetsku efikasnost u industrijskom sektoru. Potrošnjom energije u privrednom sektoru dominiraju maloprodaja i hotelijerstvo, a ovo posljednje je posljedica još uvijek aktuelnih atrakcija zemlje kao turističke destinacije. Na kraju, sam energetski sektor karakterišu mogućnosti za poboljšanje efikasnosti kako u okviru proizvodnje, tako i prenosa.

Program energetske efikasnosti UNIDO-a koji je potvrđen kao uspješan, i koji se fokusira na sisteme energetskog upravljanja i optimizaciju energetskih sistema usklađenih sa ISO 50001, nudi odličan mehanizam da crnogorski industrijski, privredni i energetski sektori najprije smanje operativne troškove i povećaju konkurentnost; i drugo, kada se radi o industrijskom i privrednom sektoru, da se smanji tražnja za utovarom energije i mrežama distribucije električne energije; i na kraju da se poboljšaju učinci različitih sektora za životnu sredinu i klimu.

Sistemi energetskog upravljanja– EnMS (Energy Management Systems)

Tri decenije nacionalnih i međunarodnih iskustava sa industrijskim programima energetske efikasnosti pokazale su da se većina energetske efikasnosti u industriji ostvaruje kroz promjene u načinu energetskog upravljanja u industrijskom postrojenju, a ne kroz instaliranje novih tehnologija.

Cilj održive energetske efikasnosti u industriji zahtijeva da se energetska efikasnost integriše u svakodnevne prakse upravljanja i sisteme za kontinuirano poboljšanje. Da bi se to postiglo, potreban je sistematski pristup, a najviši menadžment treba stalno da se angažuje u energetskom upravljanju. Sistemi energetskog upravljanja pružaju strukturirani i sistematski pristup kako integrisati energetsku efikasnost u kulturu upravljanja preduzećima i svakodnevnu praksu. EnMS obezbjeđuje:

- Okvir za razumijevanje značajne energetske upotrebe.
- Akcione planove za kontinuirano poboljšanje energetskih performansi.
- Dokumentaciju za održavanje i demonstriranje poboljšanja energetskog učinka tokom vremena.

Na osnovu dobro poznatog ciklusa Deming-a "Plan-Do-Check-Act", EnMS uspostavlja bliže veze između poslovnih praksi energetskog upravljanja i osnovnih industrijskih vrijednosti, kao što su smanjenje troškova, povećana produktivnost, usklađenost sa životnom sredinom i globalna konkurentnost.

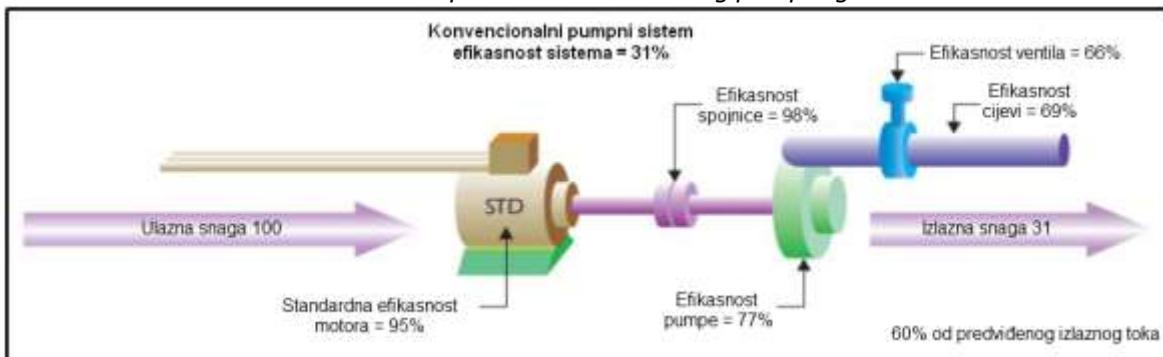
Optimizacija energetskih sistema – ESO (*Energy Systems Optimization*)

ESO se bazira na pretpostavci da je korišćenje energije u industriji mnogo više povezano sa operativnim praksama nego u privrednom i stambenom sektoru. Ako se energetsko efikasna rasvjeta ili uređaji upgrade u komercijalnu ili stambenu zgradu, ovi uređaji snabdijevaju isti nivo usluge uz smanjenu potrošnju energije bez daljnje intervencije od strane korisnika. Postoji niz benefita koji se vezuju za životni ciklus ovih uređaja, ukoliko se ne preduzmu vanredne mјere koje bi ih negirale. Nasuprot tome, obrasci potrošnje industrijskog postrojenja mogu značajno da se promijene i mnogo puta tokom korisnog vijeka trajanja fabrike zbog promjena u proizvodnim količinama ili rasporedima i/ili vrsti proizvedenog proizvoda. Sistemi koji koriste energiju dizajnirani da podrže ove proizvodne obrasce mogu biti relativno energetski efikasni u uslovima inicijalnog dizajna proizvodnje, ali postaju obično znatno manje, kako se proizvodni obrasci mijenjaju.

Prisustvo energetski efikasnih komponenti u industrijskim sistemima, iako je važno, ne daje nikakvu garanciju da će se uštедi energije ostvariti ako sistem u čijem su sastavu komponente nije pravilno dizajnirani i ako se njime ne upravlja pravilno. Pristup optimizacije sistema zahtijeva da se obrati pažnja na sistem kao cjelinu, a ne samo na pojedinačnu opremu, kao i da se analiziraju obje strane ponude i tražnje sistema i u kakvoj su one međusobnoj interakciji. Da bi se ovo ilustrovalo, treba pogledati Sliku 13 u daljem tekstu, koja predstavlja konvencionalni sistem za pumpanje. Kao što se može vidjeti, pojedinačne komponente koje čine pumpni sistem same po sebi su veoma efikasne, međutim, budući da su zajedno postavljene da bi napravile sistem, krajnji rezultat sistema je prilično nizak.

Dokazi iz implementiranih nacionalnih i međunarodnih programa, kao i studije pokazuju da, dok efikasne komponente mogu donijeti dobitke u rasponu od 2,0 do 5,0 odsto, optimizacija sistema može postići prosječne povećane efekte između 15 i 30 odsto, vrlo često sa periodima za otplate kraćim od jedne ili dvije godine.

Slika 18: Šematski prikaz konvencionalnog pumpnog sistema



Izvor: Almeida, et al., 2005.

Cilj projekta:

Opšti cilj projekta IEE u Crnoj Gori je uvođenje i proširenje primjene sistema energetskog upravljanja, energetskih sistema optimizacije i standarda energetskog upravljanja (serija ISO 50001) u okviru crnogorskog industrijskog, odabranog privrednog i energetskog sektora da bi se ostvarila povećana industrijska i energetska efikasnost privrede kroz široko usvajanje dvije metodologije i ISO 50001 u skladu sa (i) poboljšanim institucionalnim okvirima i regulatornim okruženjima, (ii) tehničkom i implementacionom pomoći za industriju i (iii) kapacitetom na više nivoa programa izgradnje.

Očekivani ishodi:

- Poboljšana promocija ulaganja u energetsku efikasnost u industrijskom, privrednom i energetskom sektoru kroz jačanje političkih i regulatornih okvira koji podržavaju povećano korišćenje EnMS-a i ESO-a, kao i sertifikaciju prema standardu ISO 50001 za energetsko upravljanje i drugim relevantnim standardima koji se primjenjuju za usklađivanje crnogorskih standarda i propisa o energetskoj efikasnosti sa praksama i normama EU.
- Vlada je sposobnija da razvije i primjeni nove regulatorne okvire energetske efikasnosti (uključujući moguće mehanizme podsticaja) kroz inventarsku bazu podataka i sistem nadzora za industrijsko i korišćenje značajnih energetskih resursa u privredi.
- Nacionalni regulatorni okviri su ojačani u pogledu energetske efikasnosti putem ažuriranog i odgovarajućeg razvoja propisa.
- Visoko obučeni stručni skup nacionalnih stručnjaka za EnMS i ESO (inženjeri i konsultanti bazirani na firmama) koji su na raspolaganju preduzećima kako bi im pomogli da uspostave EnMS i identifikuju i razvijaju ESO projekte.
- Jačanje nacionalnog kapaciteta za funkcije akreditacije i sertifikacije standarda serije ISO 50001.
- Odabrani broj industrijskih (i velikih privrednih subjekata) će implementirati EnMS i/ili ESO mjeru kao funkciju projektne tehničke pomoći.
- Menadžment preduzeća (u crnogorskom industrijskom sektoru i odabranim privrednim sektorima) je svjestan potencijalnih finansijskih, ekonomskih i dobrobiti koje dolaze od ublažavanja klimatskih promjena a koje su posljedica usvajanja aktivnosti EnMS-a i ESO-a za ciljano podizanje svijesti.
- Povećana dostupnost finansijske i institucionalne podrške industrijskim inicijativama za energetsku efikasnost.

Rezultat 1: Jačanje implementacije politike i okvira podrške za EnMS, ESO i standarde upravljanja

energijom

- 1.1. Razvoj industrijskih objekata (uključujući postrojenja za proizvodnju energije) i mapiranje/registraciju velikog broja komercijalnih korisnika energije, kao i razvoj sistema za nadzor potrošača za Vladu, zajedno sa alatima za podršku preduzećima da sami procjenjuju korišćenje energije i da Vlada vrši funkcije verifikacije i analize.
- 1.2. Ciljna tehnička pomoć i izgradnja kapaciteta za unapređenje i implementaciju IEE politika, podsticaja i regulatornih okvira koji podržavaju EnMS i ESO uspostavljanje i jačanje koordinacije povezanih aktivnosti između Vladinih agencija.
- 1.3. Ciljna tehnička pomoć da se Vladi pomogne da razvije odgovarajuće tehničke regulative o energetskoj efikasnosti i ciljeve učinka u sektoru proizvodnje energije i prenosa.
- 1.4. Pomoć za operacionalizaciju serije ISO 50001 uz dodatnu savjetodavnu podršku i preporučene akcije za Vladine i organe za utvrđivanje standarda da promovišu i usmjeravaju glavni opšti standard ISO 50001 (uključujući energetsku reviziju (ISO 50002); Procjenu usklađenosti (ISO 50003) i indikatore energetskih performansi (ISO 50006).
- 1.5. Kursevi obuke za potencijalne vodeće revizore ISO 50001 sa dodatnim kursevima za pomoć u uvođenju energetske revizije (SANS 50002), Procjene usklađenosti (ISO 50003) i indikatora energetskih performansi (ISO 50006).

Rezultat 2:Nacionalni EnMS i ESO Program za obuku i vještine

- 2.1. Kreirani i realizovani kursevi za izgradnju industrijskog kapaciteta EnMS-a sa inženjerima i konsultantima na naprednom i stručnom nivou.
- 2.2. Kreirani i realizovani kursevi za izgradnju industrijskog kapaciteta ESO-a sa inženjerima i konsultantima na naprednom i stručnom nivou (teme koje treba izvući iz sadašnjeg programa UNIDO-a za ESO su sljedeće: (i) pumpe, (ii) para, (iii) kompresovani vazduh; iv) motori; (v) ventilatori i (vi) rashladni uređaji i čileri).

Rezultat 3: Demonstracija EnMS i ESO u crnogorskim industrijskim (i odabranim privrednim) preduzećima i objektima

- 3.1. Nacionalni EnMS i ESO demonstracioni program od 25 pojedinačnih preduzeća (5 velikih, 20 malih i srednjih preduzeća) u više industrijskih i odabranih privrednih sektora
- 3.2. Izrada studija slučaja za projekt demonstracije EnMS-a i ESO-a u preduzećima i radne dokumentacije za istraživanje Vladine politike.
- 3.3. Program izgradnje kapaciteta za industrijska preduzeća za razvoj profitabilnih projekata energetske efikasnosti u kombinaciji sa kampanjom svijesti i izlaganja finansijskih institucija i lokalnih banaka - kako bi bolje procijenili mogućnosti za kreditiranje industrijskih projekata energetske efikasnosti.

Rezultat 4: EnMS i ESO svjesnost, promocija, generisanje zahtjeva za uslugama i dijeljenje lekcija

- 4.1. Strategija holističke svjesnosti i komunikacije radi povećanja svijesti i prikaza prednosti implementacije EnMS i ESO metodologija
- 4.2. Niz komunikacionih i informativnih aktivnosti širokog opsega za promociju kako bi se promovisali standardi serije ISO 50001 i EnMS i ESO metodologije.

Ciljni korisnici:

Ciljne grupe za podršku u okviru ovog projekta uključuju:

- Crnogorska industrijska (i odabrana privredna) preduzeća, uključujući SMEs
- Vladin regulatorni kapacitet
- Osoblje ministarstava, opština/jedinica lokalne samouprave, posredničkih institucija.

- Nacionalne konsultantske usluge u oblasti inženjeringu i sertifikati
- Vladine institucije relevantne za sprovodenje Strategije energetske efikasnosti za Crnu Goru

Trajanje:

Kako je glavni cilj projekta izgradnja nacionalnih kapaciteta, može se očekivati minimalno trajanje od trideset mjeseci. Međutim, tačno trajanje projekta će se potvrditi zajedno sa Vladinim partnerima u zavisnosti od dostupnih resursa i odabranih modaliteta implementacije.

Indikativni budžet:

Indikativni budžet za glavnu fazu projekta je procijenjen na 1,397,000 eura, isključujući troškove podrške UNIDO-a. Raspodjela budžeta prema rezultatima projekta je prikazana u donjoj tabeli.

#	Rezultati projekta	Procijenjeni budžet u eurima:
1	Jačanje implementacije politike i podrška okvira za EnMS, ESO i standarde upravljanja energijom	300,000
2	Nacionalna EnMS i ESO obuka i program razvoja vještina	583,000
3	Demonstracija EnMS-a i ESO-a unutar crnogorskih (i odabranih komercijalnih) industrijskih preduzeća i postrojenja	269,000
4	Podizanje svjesnosti o EnMS-u i ESO-u uz promociju, generisanje potražnje usluga i razmjenu iskustava	135,000
	Upravljanje i koordinacija unutar države	110,000
	Ukupno	1,397,000

Glavni partner:

Glavni Vladin partner i koordinaciona agencija za predloženi projekat biće Ministarstvo ekonomije Crne Gore, Direktorat za energetsku efikasnost.

III. B. Ekološki prihvatljivo čišćenje kanala Port Milena²⁰³

Informacije:

Port Milena je kanal - vještačko tijelo vode u opštini Ulcinj iskopano 1885. godine kako bi se isušilo jezero Zoganska. Kanal Port Milena povezuje jezero Zoganska sa Jadranskim morem.

U posljednjih 30 do 40 godina, priliv neobrađenih industrijskih i komunalnih otpadnih voda drastično je porastao. Industrijske i stambene zgrade izgrađene su (mnoge bez odgovarajućih dozvola) na obalama kanala, koje su sve više postale mjesto za nekontrolisano industrijsko i domaće taloženje otpada, tako da je kanal popunjen muljem. Ovo je postalo jedna od glavnih ekoloških obaveza u južnom primorskom regionu Crne Gore i predstavlja ozbiljnu prijetnju integritetu okruženja i turističkom potencijalu regiona.

U okviru projekta "Prenos ekološko prihvatljivih tehnologija (TEST) za čišćenje kanala Port Milena", koji je finansirala Slovenija, od UNIDO-a se očekuje da izradi master plan (određivanje zapremine mulja/sedimenta, određivanje opterećenja zagađenja u mulju, razvoj koncepta

²⁰³ Izvor: Prateći projekat UNIDO-a: "Transfer ekološki prihvatljivih tehnologija za čišćenje kanala Port Milena"

uključujući procjenu troškova kako se akumulirani mulj/sediment može izvući na ekološki način i zavisno od opterećenja zagađenja određivanje načina tretiranja), razvoj koncepta, uključujući procjenu troškova i kako i gdje se u blizini opštine Ulcinj iskopani (i ako je potrebno tretirani) mulj/sediment mogu ponovo koristiti i reciklirati na ekološki prihvativ način.

Cilj projekta:

Cilj ovog projekta je da se mulj akumulira u kanalu Port Milena na ekološki prihvativ način, da se tretira po potrebi i da se ponovo koristi i reciklira na ekološki prihvativ način.
Važna napomena: Tačna konceptualizacija ovog projektnog prijedloga nastupiće nakon finalizacije tekućeg projekta i uzeti u obzir date preporuke.

Očekivani ishodi:

Vraćena je ekološka funkcionalnost kanala Port Milena, deponija je očišćena, obnavljanje/održavanje integriteta okruženja i turističkog potencijala južne primorske regije Crne Gore.

Rezultat 1: Mulj akumuliran u kanalu Port Milena je izvađen na ekološki prihvativ način

Rezultat 2: Iskopani mulj se tretira kako je potrebno kako bi se omogućilo njegovo recikliranje i ponovna upotreba

Rezultat 3: Odabrana deponija je očišćena

Rezultat 4: Tretirani mulj se reciklira i ponovo koristi na ekološki prihvativ način u blizini opštine Ulcinj

Ciljni korisnici:

Stanovništvo opštine Ulcinj, stanovnici južnog primorskog regiona Crne Gore

Trajanje:

48 mjeseci

Indikativni budžet:

Ovaj budžet predstavlja grubu procjenu²⁰⁴ i biće adekvatno prilagođen po završetku tekućeg projekta.

#	Rezultati projekta	Procijenjeni budžet u eurima:
1	Mulj akumuliran u kanalu Port Milena je iskopan na ekološki prihvativ način	2,500,000
2	Uklonjeni mulj je tretiran na odgovarajući način kako bi se omogućila njegova reciklaža i upotreba	3,500,000
3	Odabrana deponija je sanitizovana	3,500,000
4	Tretirani mulj je recikliran i iskorušen na ekološki odgovoran način u blizini opštine Ulcinj	2,500,000
	Ukupno	12,000,000

²⁰⁴ Izvor: Ovaj indikativni budžet predstavlja grubu procjenu mogućih troškova projekta, koju je utvrdilo stručno osoblje UNIDO-a uključeno u izradu predloga projekta, a zasnovana je na iskustvu UNIDO-a u vezi implementacije sličnih projekata u drugim zemljama. Tačan budžet projekta biće određen tokom pripremne faze projekta.

Glavni partner:

Ministarstvo održivog razvoja i turizma

III. C. Plan upravljanja eliminisanjem HCFC supstanci (faza I)²⁰⁵

Informacije:

Crnoj Gori je obezbijedena finansijska pomoć Multilateralnog fonda za sprovođenje Montrealskog protokola o supstancama koje oštećuju ozonski omotač. Crna Gora je razvila svoj plan upravljanja eliminisanjem HCFC supstanci – HPMP (*HCFC phase out management plan*) koji pokriva supstance koje oštećuju ozonski omotač – ODSs (*ozone depleting substances*), Prilog C).

Plan upravljanja eliminisanjem HCFC-a za Crnu Goru odobren je na 63. sastanku Izvršnog odbora (ExCom) Multilateralnog fonda za implementaciju Montrealskog protokola u aprilu 2011. godine. U zavisnosti od ispunjenosti obaveza od strane Crne Gore utvrđenih Sporazumom između Izvršnog odbora i Crne Gore, Izvršni odbor se u načelu složio da obezbijedi 483.750 američkih dolara kao ukupno finansiranje za Crnu Goru za smanjenje potrošnje ODS-a od 30 odsto (u Prilogu C) do 31. decembra 2020. godine.

Cilj projekta:

Osigurati usklađenost zemlje sa ciljevima eliminacije korišćenja HCFC-a utvrđenim Montrealskim protokolom o supstancama koje oštećuju ozonski omotač.

Očekivani ishod:

Ovaj plan upravljanja eliminisanjem HCFC-a (u daljem tekstu: HPMP) za Crnu Goru realizuje se kroz kombinaciju investicionih i neinvesticionih aktivnosti u sektoru usluga hlađenja i klimatizacije Crne Gore u periodu od deset godina. Faza I plana će pokazati rezultat od 10% do 2015. godine, 35% do 2020. godine i faza II od 2020. do 2040. rezultat od 100% ispunjenosti.

Vlada Crne Gore usvojila je HPMP i obvezala Agenciju za zaštitu životne sredine – EPA (*Environment Pollution*) da na vrijeme izvrši planirane aktivnosti. Vlada se obvezala na smanjenje potrošnje HCFC-a za 35% od izračunate osnovne linije do 2020. godine.

HPMP ima sljedeće glavne komponente:

- Iniciranje i podrška Udruženju za hlađenje i uspostavljanje Nacionalnog kodeksa dobre prakse
- Uspostavljen sistem obuke za hlađenje i sertifikaciju
- Usavršavanje Centara za obuku
- Komponenta ponovne upotrebe šeme za rashladna sredstva
- Izvršenje, komponenta za obuku
- Institucionalno jačanje Ministarstva održivog razvoja i turizma (bivše Ministarstvo za prostorno planiranje i zaštitu životne sredine), koordinirati nacionalne aktivnosti za usklađivanje Crne Gore sa Montrealskim protokolom
- Monitoring i tehnička pomoć

²⁰⁵ Izvor: UNIDO projekat koji je u toku

Zemlja je dospjela ciljeve smanjenja supstanci koje oštećuju ozonski omotač od 2016. godine i u skladu je sa međunarodnim ugovorom.

Rezultati:

Ukupan HCFC-22 koji treba postići: 0,35 ODP-a, uz:

- Izbjegavanje korišćenja HCFC-22 u sektoru servisiranja rashladnih uređaja
- Poboljšano otkrivanje praksi carinskih organa
- Revidirano zakonodavstvo
- Izgrađen kapacitet
- Podizanje svijesti javnosti

Ciljni korisnici:

Agencija za zaštitu životne sredine

Trajanje:

Dugogodišnji sporazum koji pokriva period 2011 – 2020. godine.

Budžet:

Budžet iznosi 483,750 USD (= 462,465 eura prema kursu UN-a za januar 2017).

Raspodjela budžeta je data u tabeli ispod.

Red	Parametar/Godina	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Ukupno
1.1	Plan redukcije Priloga C, iz Montrealskog protokola Supstance Grupe I (tona ODP-a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.65	N/A
1.2	Prilog C – maksimalna dozvoljena potrošnja, Supstance Grupe I (tona ODP-a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.65	N/A
2.1	Finansiranje vodeće IA (UNIDO) (USD)		155,000		150,000		50,000		50,000			45,000	450,000
2.2	Finansijska podrška za vodeću IA (USD)		11,625		11,250								
2.3	Dogovoren fond za IA saradnju (USD)						3,750		3,750			3,375	33,750
2.4	Troškovi podrške za IA saradnike (USD)												
3.1	Ukupni dogovoreni iznos finansiranja (USD)		166,625		161,250		53,750		53,750			48,375	485,750 (462,465 eura po kursu UN-a za Januar 2017).
3.2	Ukupni troškovi podrške (USD)												
3.3	Ukupni dogovoreni troškovi (USD)												

4.1.1	Totalno eliminisanje HCFC-22 supstanci koje treba postići prema ovom sporazumu (tona ODP-a)	0.35
4.1.2	Eliminisanje HCFC-22 supstanci koje treba postići kroz prethodno odobrene projekte (tona ODP-a)	0
4.1.3	Preostala prihvatljiva potrošnja HCFC-22 supstanci (tona ODP-a)	0.65

Glavni partner:

Agencija za zaštitu životne sredine Crne Gore

PRILOG II: OKVIR REZULTATA ZA CPF ZA ISID U CRNOJ GORI 2017-2021.

Predmet intervencije	Indikatori	Načini verifikacije	Rizici i pretpostavke
Uticaj: Inkluzivni i održivi industrijski razvoj Vlada Crne Gore je postigla strateške ciljeve vezane za industrijski razvoj i pametnu specijalizaciju koji su postavljeni u Strategiji održivog razvoja Crne Gore za period do 2030. godine, Industrijskoj politici Crne Gore do 2020. godine, i u direkcijama za razvoj Crne Gore za period 2015-2018. godine.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Povećanje udjela industrije u BDP-u Rast udjela prerađivačke industrije u ukupnoj industrijskoj proizvodnji Viši promet, dodata vrijednost i radna produktivnost preduzeća u prioritetnim industrijskim podsektorima Poboljšan inovativni učinak malih i srednjih preduzeća (SMEs) u prioritetnim industrijskim podsektorima Povećanje obima izvoza, broja izvezenih proizvoda i diverzifikovana izvozna tržišta za prioritetne podsektore Broj ljudi iz ruralnih zajednica, žena i mladih uključenih u proizvodne aktivnosti Povećana opšta zaposlenost Povećana energetska i efikasnost u upotrebi resursa u industriji, povećano korišćenje eko-remedijacije i praksi za održivo upravljanje otpadom. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Godišnji izvještaji o napretku CPF-a Srednjeročna revizija Programa zemlje Nadzorne posjete terenskim lokacijama i redovni nadzorni izvještaji Završna evaluacija Programa zemlje/nezavisni izvještaj o evaluaciji Statistički pregledi Monstat-a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nedovoljno finansijskih sredstava za implementaciju CPF-a Politička klima i promjena Vladinih prioriteta Mijenjanje politike i zakonodavnih okvira Oskudni nacionalni kapaciteti za usvajanje i implementacije Održavanje posvećenosti zainteresovanih strana Spremnost za učenje i prilagođavanje novim tehnologijama i inovacijama
Komponenta 1	Jačanje industrijske konkurentnosti i otvaranje novih radnih mesta		
Rezultat komponente 1 Prioritetni industrijski podsektori iskoriščavaju proizvodne procese sa većom dodatom vrijednošću i stvaraju proizvode dovoljnog kvaliteta i kvantiteta za unutrašnja i spoljna tržišta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poboljšan ekonomski učinak industrijskih korisničkih malih i srednjih preduzeća koristeći lokalno dostupne resurse Broj obezbijedjenih radnih mesta u ključnim industrijskim podsektorima Smanjen uvoz u prioritetnim sektorima rasta uslijed povećane konkurentnosti domaćih proizvođača Povećanje obima proizvoda za izvoz u ključnim sektorima za rast 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Godišnji izvještaji o napretku CPF-a, periodični i tematski izvještaji Izvještaji o napretku i revizioni izvještaji Statistički pregledi Monstata 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nedostaci u znanju i kapacitet za usvajanje Mijenjanje okvira politike i zakonodavstva Dostupnost samofinansiranja i finansiranja od strane donatora
Rezultat 1.1 Projekat industrijske modernizacije i povećane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indikatori učinka preduzeća, npr. smanjeni faktor troškova, povećan promet, dodata vrijednost, procenat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Izvještaji o napretku, izvještaji brze procjene, statistike 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nedostaci u znanju i kapacitet za usvajanje Mijenjanje okvira politike

tržišne konkurentnosti nacionalnih operatera za preradu metala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • izvoza • Broj obučenih koji su zaposleni u preduzeću (žena i muškaraca) • Broj partnerskih institucija i obučenih nacionalnih stručnjaka i inžinjera (žena i muškaraca) • Povećanje kvaliteta i kvantiteta roba i usluga koji se proizvode/pružaju od strane odabranih korisničkih preduzeća • Učinak nakon usavršavanja i nivo zadovoljstva korisničkih kompanija • Vizija pozicioniranja na tržištu za identifikovane proizvode visokog potencijala i razvijena strategija za implementaciju marketinga • Broj realizovanih partnerstava • Broj i kvalitet izvoznih aktivnosti i organizovanih aktivnosti za unapređivanje izvoza 	Vlade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • i zakonodavstva • Dostupnost samofinansiranja i finansiranja od strane donatora
Rezultat 1.2 Projekat za poboljšanje konkurentnosti tekstilne industrije, industrije odjeće i kože kroz modernizaciju i pristup tržištu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indikatori učinka preduzeća, npr. smanjeni faktor troškova, povećan promet, dodata vrijednost, procenat izvoza • Broj obučenih koji su zaposleni u preduzeću (žena i muškaraca) • Broj partnerskih institucija i obučenih nacionalnih stručnjaka i inžinjera (žena i muškaraca) • Povećanje kvaliteta i kvantiteta roba i usluga koji se proizvode/pružaju od strane odabranih korisničkih preduzeća • Učinak nakon usavršavanja i nivo zadovoljstva korisničkih kompanija • Vizija pozicioniranja na tržištu za identifikovane proizvode visokog potencijala i razvijena strategija za implementaciju marketinga • Broj realizovanih partnerstava • Broj i kvalitet izvoznih aktivnosti i organizovanih aktivnosti za unapređivanje izvoza 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Izvještaji o napretku, izvještaji brze procjene, statistike Vlade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nedostaci u znanju i kapacitet za usvajanje • Mijenjanje okvira politike i zakonodavstva • Dostupnost samofinansiranja i finansiranja od strane donatora
Rezultat 1.3 Projekat za razvoj tržišno orijentisanih instrumenata za jačanje veza između istraživanja i industrije u Crnoj Gori	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broj nacionalnih stručnjaka (žena i muškaraca) koji učestvuju u aktivnostima za izgradnju kapaciteta i broj studijskih tura • Broj uspostavljenih partnerstava na nacionalnom, regionalnom i međunarodnom nivou u cilju olakšavanja puteva komercijalizacije izabranih tehnologija • Osmišljen put razvoja za tehnologije gdje je fokus na odabranim tehnologijama, modelovanjem za 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Izvještaji o napretku, izvještaji brze procjene, statistike Vlade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nedostaci u znanju i kapacitet za usvajanje • Mijenjanje okvira politike i zakonodavstva • Dostupnost samofinansiranja i finansiranja od strane donatora

	troškove potrošačke upotrebe i povraćaj uloženih sredstava		
Komponenta 2	Jačanje ruralnog razvoja i kreiranje novih radnih mјesta		
Rezultat komponente 2: Poljoprivredno-prehrambena mikro mala i srednja preduzeća (MSMEs) proizvode poljoprivredne proizvode visokog kvaliteta i ostvaruju produktivno zapošljavanje	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promet mikro malih i srednjih predužeća, poljoprivredno-prehrambeni klasteri i veći pristup tržištima/kupcima Broj lokalno proizvedenih i prerađenih poljoprivredno-prehrambenih proizvoda Broj mladih ljudi (žena i muškaraca) zaposlenih u prehrambeno-prerađivačkoj industriji Stopa zaposlenosti na lokalnom nivou 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Posjete lokacijama Izvještaji procjene Spremnost klastera i učesnika u vrijednosnom lancu da sarađuju Spremnost za učenje i prilagođavanje novim vještinama među ruralnim zajednicama 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spremnost klastera i učesnika vrijednonosnog lanca za saradnju Spremnost na učenje i usvajanje novih vještin u ruralnim zajednicama Dostupnost samofinansiranja i finansiranja od strane donatora
Rezultat 2.1 Projekat za povećavanje konkurentnosti lokalnih malih i srednjih preduzeća u Crnoj Gori kroz razvoj klastera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broj poljoprivredno-prehrambenih klastera koji su pružili pomoć u formulisanju, implementaciji i monitoring klaster akcionih planova Broj izrađenih planova usavršavanja za kompanije u odabranim ciljnim klasterima sa fokusom na produktivnost, kvalitet, bezbjednost hrane i relevantne povezane standarde/oznake Broj osmišljenih koncepata za brendiranje i marketing klastera i intezivirane veze sa turističkom industrijom Broj novih proizvoda Broj žena i muškaraca iz područja opština, Vladinih entiteta, i institucija za podršku poslovanju koji su pohađali obuke za izgradnju svijesti i kapaciteta u klasterima za podršku 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Izvještaji o napretku, izvještaji brze procjene, statistike Vlade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nedostaci u znanju i kapacitet za usvajanje Dostupnost samofinansiranja i finansiranja od strane donatora Spremnost učesnika klastera za saradnju
Rezultat 2.2 Projekat o kvalitetnim poljoprivredno-prehrambenim proizvodima za lokalni razvoj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broj ojačanih poljoprivredno-prehrambenih vrijednosnih lanaca za proizvodnju kvalitetnih prehrambenih proizvoda Broj usavršenih sistema za kontrolu hrane kako bi se poboljšala efikasnost Broj mladih ljudi koji posjeduju tehničke i preduzetničke vještine za prerađivanje hrane i za aspekte turističkog sektora koji su povezani sa hranom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Izvještaji o napretku, izvještaji brze procjene, statistike Vlade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spremnost odabranih sektora za unutrašnju i saradnju između sektora Promjena politika i zakonskih okvira Spremnost učesnika klastera za saradnju
Upravljanje životnom sredinom i održivi izvori energije			
Rezultat komponente 3: Unaprijedene prakse upravljanja otpadnim vodama i industrijskim otpadom, povećano korišćenje sistema	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broj područja sa obnovljenom ekološkom funkcionalnošću Broj ostvarenih ciljeva vezano za usklađenost Crne Gore sa multilateralnim sporazumima za zaštitu životne sredine i održivo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Posjete lokacijama, izvještaji sopstvene procjene partnera i evaluacija Godišnji izvještaji o napretku CPF-a, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kontinuirana posvećenost Vlade i zainteresovanih strana Dostupnost investicija Nedostaci u znanju i kapacitet za usvajanje

energetskog upravljanja (EnMS), optimizacije energetskih sistema (ESO) u industriji i obnovljivih izvora energije (RE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> upravljanje hemijskim supstancama Razumijevanje sistema energetskog upravljanja, optimizacije energetskih sistema i obnovljivih izvora energije od strane lokalnih kompanija 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> periodični i tematski izvještaji Izvještaji o napretku i revizioni izvještaji Statistički pregledi Monstata 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dostupnost samofinansiranja i finansiranja od strane donatora
<p>Rezultat 3.1</p> <p>Projekat za poboljšanje energetske efikasnosti u sklopu industrijskih, privrednih i energetskih sektora u Crnoj Gori</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pojačano investiranje u energetsku efikasnost u industrijskim, privrednim i energetskim sektorima Postepena smanjenja direktnih GHG emisija (u tonama CO₂eq) Smanjenje energetske potrošnje (GJ ili MWh) u ciljnim industrijskim i privrednim sektorima Dokumenti/izjave od strane Vlade o statusu energetskog učinka crnogorske industrije i privrednih sektora Broj unaprijeđenih okvira politike i regulatornih okvirnih dokumenata donešenih u cilju povećanog razumijevanja mjera energetske efikasnosti, uključujući EnMS i ESO i usvajanje ISO 50001 Broj nacionalnih profesionalaca u oblasti inžinjeringu i konsaltinga koji su pohađali najnovije obuke za poboljšanu ekspertizu metodologija EnMS i ESO industrijske energetske efikasnosti Broj sertifikovanih ISO 5001 vodećih revizora i provajdera centara za obuku (TCPs) koji su dostupni preduzećima u svim sektorima za ISO 5001 funkcije sertifikacije Broj industrijskih i velikih privrednih entiteta koji su implementirali EnMS i/ili ESO mjere Broj prijedloga za finansijsku pomoć podnešenih od strane preduzeća i broj odobrenih garancija/pozajmica Broj održanih seminara o industriji i energetici i seminara u kojima se učestvovalo. Broj prijava za projekat objavljenih u industrijskim i dr. novinama Broj održanih seminara o industriji i energetici i seminara u kojima se učestvovalo. Broj prijava za projekat objavljenih u industrijskim i dr. novinama Broj prijedloga za finansijsku pomoć podnešenih od strane preduzeća i broj odobrenih garancija/pozajmica 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zvanične publikacije i publikacije Vlade, konačni izvještaj o projektu, izvještaji o procjeni Računanja GHG emisija od strane NCCRS strategije Nacionalnih komunikacija za Okvirnu konvenciju UN-a o klimatskim promjenama Registri Vlade i dozvole za zvanične objave 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kontinuirana posvećenost Vlade i zainteresovanim strana Dovoljan nivo potražnje za EnMS i ESO sistemima Spremnost preduzeća da implementiraju EnMS i ESO mjere Dostupnost investicija Nedostaci u znanju i kapacitet za usvajanje Dostupnost samofinansiranja i finansiranja od strane donatora

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broj održanih seminara o industriji i energetici i seminara u kojima se učestvovalo. Broj prijava za projekat objavljenih u industrijskim i dr. novinama • Broj nacionalnih industrijskih profesionalaca u oblasti EnMS i ESO sistema sa poboljšanom ekspertizom i koji su pohađali najnovije obuke • Broj industrijskih i velikih privrednih entiteta koji su implementirali EnMS i/ili ESO mjere 		
Rezultat 3.2 Projekat o ekološki prihvatljivom čišćenju kanala Port Milena	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projekat o ekološki prihvatljivom čišćenju kanala Port Milena • Mulj koji je nakupljen u kanalu Port Milena očišćen je na ekološki prihvatljiv način • Očišćeni mulj se tretira na način da se omogući njegovo recikliranje i ponovna upotreba • Odabrana deponija je prečišćena • Tretirani mulj se reciklira i ponovo koristi na ekološki zdrav način u blizini opštine Ulcinj 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posjete lokacijama Izvještaji sopstvene procjene partnera Izvještaji o napretku i revizioni izvještaji 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kontinuirana posvećenost Vlade i zainteresovanih strana • Dostupnost samofinansiranja i finansiranja od strane donatora
Rezultat 3.3 Projekat plana upravljanja za eliminaciju HCFC supstanci	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 odsto smanjenja potrošnje HCFC supstanci • Broj obučenih i sertifikovanih tehničara (muškaraca, žena) i kompanija • Broj tehničara koji su usavršeni za rad rashladnih uređaja • Broj centara za obuku koji su usavršili kompetencije i opremu da obučavaju o upotrebi R22 alternativa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Izvještaji o podacima projekta Sekretarijatu za Montrealski protokol, izvještaji o napretku i revizioni izvještaji, statistike Vlade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posvećenost Vlade • Spremnost zainteresovanih strana na saradnju
Upravljanje okvirnim programskim dokumentom (CPF) i monitoringom i evaluacijom (M&E)			
Rezultat komponente 4 Snažni mehanizam kako bi se osiguralo postizanje strateškog uticaja CPF-a, izvršio nadzor njegove implementacije, donijela odluka o sakupljanju finansijskih sredstava, saradnji, monitoringu i evaluaciji i izvještavanju	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Osmišljeni i donešeni okvirni dokumenti o saradnji, monitoringu/evaluaciji i izvještavanju • Broj sastanaka Upravnog odbora za usmjeravanje Programa zemlje koji su omogućeni i održani • Kontinuirano prikupljanje finansijskih sredstava 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terenske posjete • Dvogodišnji izvještaji o napretku/izvještaji Upravnog odbora • Izvještaji menadžera projekta • Izvještaji procjene • Prikupljanje podataka 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posvećenost Vlade CPF-u, njegovoj implementaciji i prikupljanju sredstava • Spremnost zainteresovanih strana i nacionalnih partnera za saradnju prema okviru CPF-a
Rezultat 4.1 Jedinica za upravljanje Programom zemlje stvorena u cilju nadzora CPF-a, saradnje, prikupljanja finansijskih sredstava,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broj održanih sastanaka državne kancelarije za upravljanje programom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Izvještaji menadžera projekta • Izvještaji državne kancelarije za upravljanje programom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministarstvo ekonomije nastavlja da obezbjeđuje kancelariju za eksperta/e UNIDO-a kao vid doprinosa aktivnostima za saradnju

monitoringa/evaluacije i izvještavanja			
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COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK
FOR INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
MONTENEGRO
2017- 2021
SAP ID 150451

This Country Programming Framework (CPF) is designed to enhance UNIDO's support to the Government of Montenegro to implement a road-map towards Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) as stated in the Lima Declaration, adopted on 2 December 2013 during the 15th session of the General Conference of UNIDO. In doing this, UNIDO has aligned itself with the priorities of the Development Directions of Montenegro 2015-2018 and builds on the achievements of past projects and programmes. As industrialisation is a long-term endeavour involving many stakeholders, efforts will be made to strengthen synergies and minimise duplication by collaborating with development cooperation partners, state and non-state actors, including the private sector in the country. As a framework based on established national priorities, it will be a useful guide for UNIDO's interventions in Montenegro over the next years.

The funds mobilization to implement the CFP is the shared responsibility of the Government and UNIDO.

*On behalf of Government of Montenegro
(THE NAME OF THE SIGNING MINISTRY TO BE INDICATED AT A LATER STAGE)*

Date

Name and Title

Signature

*On behalf of UNIDO
Date*

Name and Title

Signature

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List of abbreviations

ADA	<i>Austrian Development Agency</i>	IMF	<i>International Monetary Fund</i>
ADC	<i>Austrian Development Cooperation</i>	ISID	<i>Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development</i>
BMZ	<i>German federal ministry for economic cooperation</i>	ICT	<i>Information Communication Technologies</i>
CPS	<i>Country Partnership Strategy</i>	IPA	<i>Instruments for pre accession</i>
CEDAW	<i>Committee on the elimination of discrimination against women</i>	IPARD	<i>IPA Rural Development</i>
CEFTA	<i>Central European Free Trade Agreement</i>	JCSC	<i>Joint Country Steering Committee</i>
CPF	<i>Country Programme Framework</i>	JICA	<i>Japan International Cooperation Agency</i>
CP	<i>Cleaner Production</i>	M&E	<i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i>
DaO	<i>Delivering as One</i>	MSMES	<i>Micro Small and Medium Enterprises</i>
DCA	<i>Development Assistance Committee</i>	MONSTAT	<i>Montenegro Statistical Office</i>
DG	<i>Director General</i>	MDGs	<i>Millennium Development Goals</i>
DFIs	<i>Development Finance Institutions</i>	NATO	<i>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</i>
EBRD	<i>European Bank for Reconstruction and Development</i>	NGOs	<i>Non-Governmental Organizations</i>
EC	<i>European Commission</i>	NSSD	<i>National Strategy for Sustainable Development</i>
EnMS	<i>Energy Management Systems</i>	NUTS	<i>Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics</i>
ESO	<i>Energy System Optimization</i>	OECD	<i>Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development</i>
EU	<i>European Union</i>	ODA	<i>Official Development Aid</i>
EIU	<i>Economist Intelligence Unit</i>	PSF	<i>Programme Screening Form</i>
FDI	<i>Foreign Direct Investment</i>	POPs	<i>Persistent Organic Pollutants</i>
GDP	<i>Gross Domestic Product</i>	PPP	<i>Purchasing Power Parity</i>
GIZ	<i>Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i>	PPP	<i>Public Private Partnership</i>
GEF	<i>Global Environment Facility</i>	RAE	<i>Roma, Ashkhal and Egyptians</i>
GHGs	<i>Greenhouse Gases</i>	RE	<i>Renewable energy</i>
GVA	<i>Gross Value Added</i>	R&D	<i>Research and Development</i>
HQs	<i>Headquarters</i>		

RECP	<i>Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production</i>
SDGs	<i>Sustainable Development Goals</i>
SMART	<i>Specific, Measurable, Assignable, Realistic, Time-related</i>
SMEs	<i>Small and Medium-sized Enterprises</i>
SWOT	<i>Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities Threats</i>
TIKA	<i>Turkish International Cooperation Administration</i>
USD	<i>United States Dollars</i>
UK	<i>United Kingdom</i>
UN	<i>United Nations</i>
UNIDO	<i>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</i>
UNDP	<i>United Nations Development Programme</i>
UNDAF	<i>United Nations Development Assistance Framework</i>
UNWTO	<i>United Nations World Tourism</i>
US	<i>Organization</i>
WB	<i>United States World Bank</i>

Executive summary

This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets forward a frame of programmatic vision and strategy for engagement and partnership for inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID)¹ between the Government of Montenegro and UNIDO. It has been prepared as a result of extensive consultations with the Government, key national stakeholders and development partners to ensure strong and inalienable country ownership and leadership in the aimed transformative change that this CPF is aimed to bring about.

Montenegro faces a future populated with familiar challenges and novel opportunities. As the country continues moving toward the European Union accession, a robust development program has been ushered in through reforms and policy initiatives, including those directly related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The Government of Montenegro formally stated its commitment towards a more intensive cooperation with UNIDO, and requested the formulation of the CPF for Montenegro to ensure modern industrial development and reindustrialisation oriented towards higher value added production, smart specialisation and resource efficiency with an official letter from H.E. Mr. Vladimir Kavaric, Minister of Economy of Montenegro, dated 17 November 2015. The political dialogue between UNIDO and Montenegro has been intensified by the high level visits paid by H.E. Ms. Sanja Vlahović, Minister of Science of Montenegro on 4 November 2015 and by Mr. Igor Lukšić, Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration on 10 March 2016 to the UNIDO Director General Mr. LI Yong. Both representatives of the Government of Montenegro reiterated Montenegro's interest in strengthening cooperation with UNIDO and formalizing it through the elaboration of a CPF to support the industrial development and sustainable growth efforts of the country.

The CPF is based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and will contribute to their attainment at the national level, specifically SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation and all other inter-linked goals of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 10, SDG 12, and SDG 17). The CPF is aligned with the main development policy frameworks of Montenegro, including the Industrial Policy of Montenegro until 2020, the Sustainable Development Strategy of Montenegro by 2030, the Montenegro Development Directions 2015-2018, the Economic Reform Programme for Montenegro 2017-2019, the Strategy for Regional Development of Montenegro 2014-2020, and draws upon the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Montenegro 2017-2021. The CPF provides an important opportunity for an invigorated partnership between UNIDO, the Government of Montenegro and other

¹ The Lima Declaration, adopted by UNIDO's Member States during the 15th Session of UNIDO General Conference in December 2013, sets the foundation for a new vision of inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) and highlighted the role of industrialization as a driver for development. ISID enhances and reinforces economic growth and diversification in a socially inclusive and environmentally sound manner. In light of the renewed mandate given to UNIDO, the Organization's programmatic focus is accordingly structured in three main fields of activity, each of which represents different aspects of ISID: Creating shared prosperity, advancing economic competitiveness and safeguarding the environment. UNIDO's renewed vision for ISID is now officially embedded in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) with the adoption of SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

key stakeholders leading to results that are strategic, specific and measurable.

Similarly to other countries from the region, Montenegro's economy has been severely de-industrialized making it increasingly vulnerable to external shocks and volatilities. Growth has contracted abruptly since the global financial crisis and previously attained poverty gains have largely been deteriorated. Hence, Montenegro's growth strategies rely on improving the overall competitiveness of the economy, and with respect to the industrial sector, on increasing industrial productivity, stimulating entrepreneurship and encouraging knowledge and innovation within the overarching goal of full integration into EU markets and into global value chains.

As Montenegro is an upper-middle income country, the majority of traditional donors are phasing out their support, thus this CPF will put efforts on mobilizing funds from the main development partners of Montenegro such as the European Union, the Global Environmental Facility, the Green Climate Fund, non-traditional bilateral donors and Development Finance Institutions. With an overall estimated budget of EUR 21,167,465, the CPF will pave a path towards the inclusive and sustainable industrial development of Montenegro through implementation of technical cooperation projects within the following three thematic components representing the identified priority areas of cooperation:

- 1) Component I: **Strengthening industrial competitiveness**
- 2) Component II: **Boosting rural development and job creation**
- 3) Component III: **Environmental management and sustainable energy**

In a nutshell, the integrated UNIDO's assistance aims at contributing to the Government's efforts for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth realized by a knowledge-based and resource-efficient economy. Thus this CPF will strongly focus on the above listed three dimensions and will target 1) creating favourable conditions for a lasting transformation of the national economy through modernization of priority growth sectors, based on knowledge and innovation for expanded industrial base with greater productivity, increased value addition and competitiveness; 2) boosting private sector development and rural development for overcoming regional disparities, and 3) introducing sustainable environmental and energy management practices.

This CPF constitutes a flexible framework allowing new technical cooperation projects and initiatives to be included at any stage in line with the country's evolving priorities and needs.

1. Country situation analysis

1.1. The National Context

BASIC KEY INDICATORS	
Population Disaggregated by gender and age, rural and urban	622,218 (2016 estimates) ² . 49.5% males and 50.5% females ³ . 64% urban and 36% rural (2015) ⁴ .
GDP per capita, PPP (US \$) ⁵	15,485 (2015)
Income group	Upper middle income country
Economic growth in %	1.8% ⁶
Origin of GDP (%) ⁷	Agriculture 8% Industry 11,5% Tourism, construction, other 80,5%
Manufacturing value added per capita ⁸	US\$ 283 to US\$ 333 for "Other Developing Economies"
Doing business rank ⁹	46 (out of 189) for 2016
Main natural resources	Water, wood, coal, bauxite, sea salt, oil and gas, stone, gravel and sand. ¹⁰
Major industries	Manufacturing industry, tourism, energy ¹¹
Competitiveness index 2015-2016 ¹²	70 (out of 140)
Main trading partners	Export: Serbia, Italy, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania , Kosovo Import: Italy, Serbia, Greece, Germany, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Unemployment rate desegregated by region, age and gender	At the country level: 17.25%, Northern region: 26.45%, Central region: 14.55%,

2 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Population estimates.

3 Source: Monstat, Population estimates

4 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Statistical Yearbook for 2016, available at: http://monstat.org/cg/publikacije_page.php?id=1474

5 Source: World Bank Data (2015): <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD>

6 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Gross Domestic Product (GDP) data.

7 Source: Industrial Policy of Montenegro until 2020, page 7

8 Source: UNIDO International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics 2016.

9 Source: The World Bank, available at: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/montenegro/>

10 Source: Resource map of Montenegro, available at:

http://www.mek.gov.me/ResourceManager/FileDownload.aspx?rid=90967&rType=2&file=Mapa%20resursa_Crne%20Gore.pdf

11 Source: Industrial Policy of Montenegro until 2020, page 8

12 Source: World Economic Forum, available at: <https://widgets.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2015/>

	Southern region 13.32% 20.1% female and 18.3% male (2014). 36% Youth (2014). ¹³ .
MDG indicators ¹⁴	MDG 1:not achieved MDG 2:achieved MDG 3:not achieved MDG 4:achieved MDG 5:achieved MDG 6:partially achieved MDG 7:partially achieved MDG 8:achieved

Montenegro is an upper-middle-income country with GDP per capita at PPP of USD 15,485, (42% of EU28 average)¹⁵. It is one of the smallest and youngest countries in Europe with a total area of 13,812 km² as well as a 293.5 km coast along the Adriatic Sea, sharing land borders with Albania, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Kosovo¹⁶. According to latest estimates, the population in 2016 accounts to 622,218 inhabitants¹⁷. The country is endowed with insufficiently utilized natural resources, such as water, whose used potential is just 17% (from total hydro power potential), and forest and forest land, which covers 69.4% of Montenegro's territory¹⁸. Additionally, Montenegro is rich in coal, bauxite, sea salt, oil and gas, stone, gravel and sand.

As a small open economy without its own currency, Montenegro is vulnerable to external shocks. Long-term unemployment, regional disparities, reduced industrial capacities and the need to further strengthen competitiveness of the national economy remain serious challenges.

Since restoring independence in 2006, Montenegro has been strongly devoted to the process of European integration and committed to implementing economic reforms and harmonizing its policies with the *EU Acquis Communautaire*, which has posed further challenges to the national economy. The current capacities of local institutions and in particular the private sector in Montenegro to absorb and utilize EU funding are limited – even more so those of MSMEs.

1.1.1. Overall macroeconomic profile

Over the last decade, Montenegro experienced intensive transitional changes and the strengthening of the market economy. Prior to the outbreak of the global economic crisis, the Montenegrin economy was characterized by a rapid growth at an average real GDP growth rate of 1,9% per year between 2010 and

13 Source: Employment office data for the 2015.

14 Source: Report on Millennium Development Goals in Montenegro 2010-2015.

15 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), National Accounts Statistics, available at <https://www.monstat.org/cg/>

16 Source: Statistical Yearbook for 2016, available at: http://monstat.org/cg/publikacije_page.php?id=1474

17 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Population estimates.

18 Source: Montenegro Development Directions 2015- 2018.

2015¹⁹ that was mainly based on a high inflow of foreign direct investment and government spending. This boosted consumption and imports, which led Montenegro to incur a large external debt to GDP ratio of 106% and an alarming current account deficit²⁰. The global economic crisis exposed some pre-existing fissures in the foundations of Montenegro's economy and the combination of a series of economic developments has caused a deeper recession in the country than previously anticipated. GDP growth contracted abruptly, from 6.9% in 2008 to -5.7% in 2009 and remained at 1.7% on average until 2014²¹.

Growth rebounded in 2015 and increased by 3.37% driven by excessive boost in public investment²². The economy is expected to continue expanding in the medium term as a result of new large infrastructure investments, namely new power generation plants and highway construction. Beyond the completion of these infrastructure projects, Montenegro would need to reorient its economy towards a more sustainable and inclusive growth model if to maintain the high growth. In the absence of structural changes, the rate of economic growth is projected to fall below 1% by 2019 as the country runs out of fiscal space and borrowing capacity to stimulate growth directly through public investment²³. This would require developing economies of scale through increasing the competitiveness and productivity of growth sectors and boosting private sector development for increased welfare.

The current account deficit remains one of the main structural problems facing the economy. According to data of Montenegro Central Bank, the account deficit in 2014 widened to the equivalent of 15.4% of GDP, from 14.6% of GDP in 2013. According to the Central Bank of Montenegro the current account deficit in 2015 decreased to 13.4% of GDP²⁴. The main reason for the receding trend was an increase in international trade and primary income which resulted in the improvement of the current account.

The public debt will rise since the Government decided to finance the construction of the highway by foreign loans between 2015 and 2018. This decision will cause Montenegro's public debt to increase from 68% of GDP up to an estimated 80% in 2019²⁵.

CEFTA (Central European Free Trade Agreement) countries are the largest export trading partners for Montenegro. In 2015, the main export partner of Montenegro was Serbia (22.1%), followed by Italy (12.6%) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (9.3%). In the same year, the main import partner of Montenegro was Italy (41%) followed by Serbia (18%).

19 Source: Industrial Policy of Montenegro until 2020, page 6

20 Source: Central Bank of Montenegro, Macroeconomic report of Montenegro for 2nd quarter 2016, available at http://www.cb-cg.org/index.php?mn1=publikacije&mn2=qvartalni_izvjestaj&mn3=makroekonomski_izvjestaj_cbcg

21 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), National Accounts Statistics, available at <https://www.monstat.org/cg/>

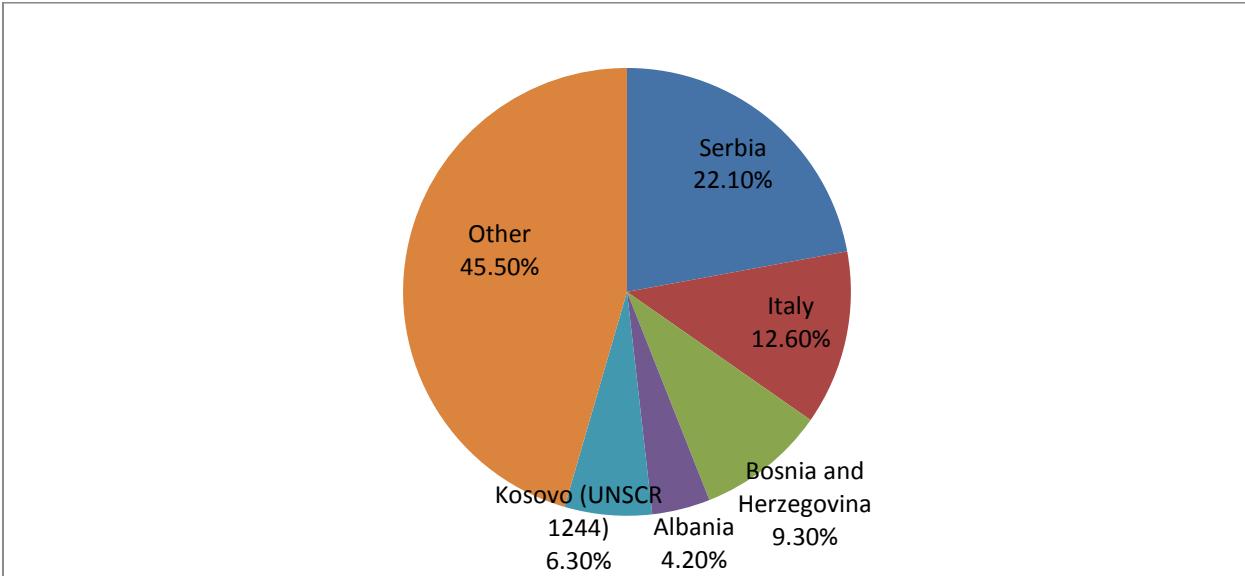
22 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), National Accounts Statistics, available at <https://www.monstat.org/cg/>

23 Source: World Bank Country Partnership Framework 2016- 2020.

24 Source: Central Bank of Montenegro, Report of the Governor, May 2016

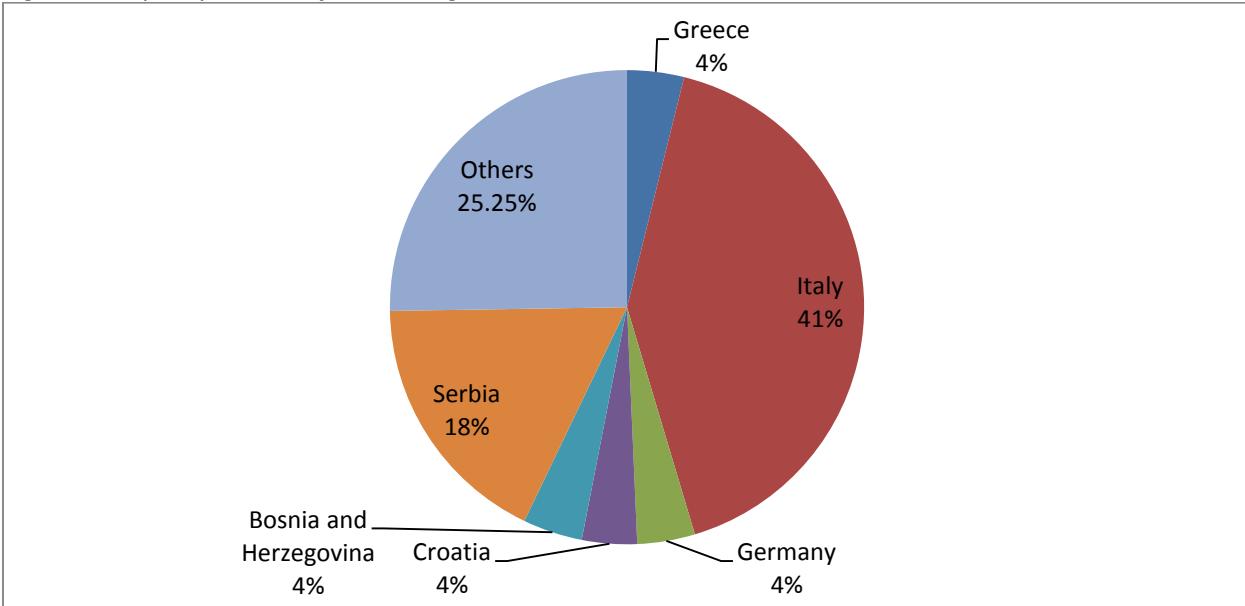
25 Source: Ministry of Finance of Montenegro, Report on public debt, September 2016

Figure 1: Export partners of Montenegro in 2015



Source: Montenegro Statistical Office, External trade of Montenegro January-December 2015

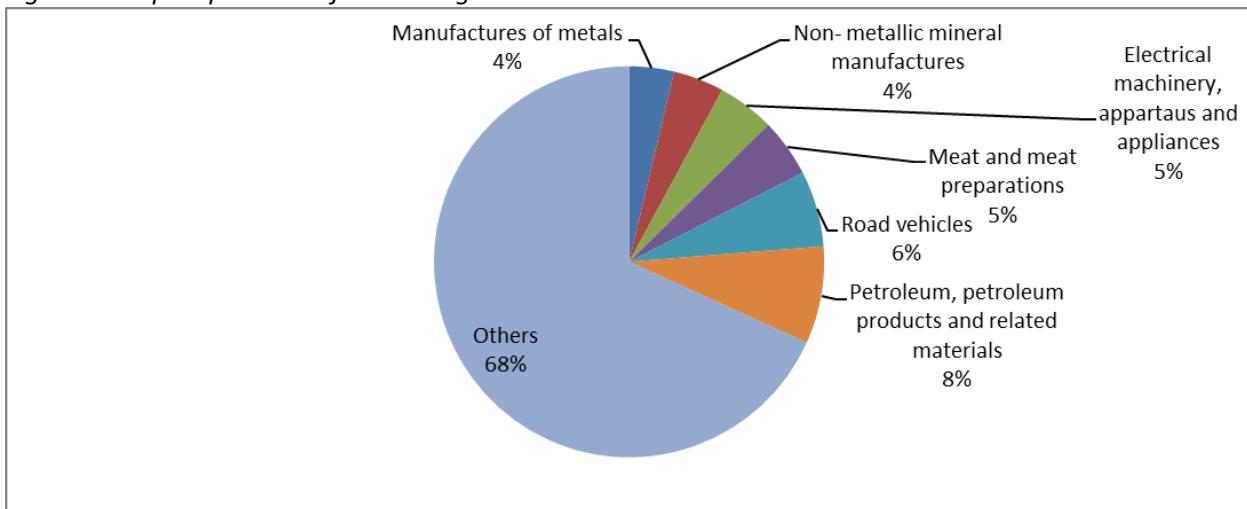
Figure 2: Import partners of Montenegro 2015



Source: Montenegro Statistical Office, External trade of Montenegro January-December 2015

In 2015, Montenegro's main export was petroleum, petroleum products and related materials (8.05%) followed by road vehicles (6.28%), meat and meat preparations (4.82%), electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances (4.72%), non-metallic mineral manufactures (4.22%) and manufactures of metals (3.70%).

Figure 3: Import partners of Montenegro 2015



Source: Montenegro Statistical Office, External trade of Montenegro January-December 2015

Economic transition in Montenegro has contributed to high unemployment as it led to the shedding of workers from traditional areas and the decline of agriculture. The main labor market issue in Montenegro is structural, referring to the considerable underutilization of labor resources arising from the weak labor demand²⁶. The situation is largely due to an underdeveloped private sector, coupled with a relatively large public sector that does not create an enabling environment for entrepreneurship. As a result, entry into the labor market is difficult and the chances of escaping unemployment are unfavorable.

According to data from the Employment Agency of Montenegro, in January 2017 the total number of unemployed people was 50,995 (21.98% unemployment rate compared to 17.65% in the same period last year).²⁷ Although this is a decline compared to shortly after the financial crisis, it is still stubbornly high. Montenegro also has one of the lowest levels of labor force participation in Europe with 53% of individuals aged 15+ in the labor force in 2014²⁸. Unemployment remains and labor force participation low, especially among the poor and Bottom 40, youth, women, and middle-aged men²⁹. In order to reduce poverty and increase shared prosperity, Montenegro needs to invest in an inclusive growth model where the private sector serves as the engine of growth.

In recent years the basic features of the situation in the labor market are high long-term unemployment representing close to 80% of total unemployment, a high unemployment rate for young people, regional disproportion between employment demand and supply, seasonal employment, and a high number of unemployed people with a university degree. The rate of unemployment among young people is twice

26 Source: World Bank, Montenegro Country Program Snapshot, April 2016.

27 Source: Employment Agency of Montenegro, Weekly statistical report, 30 January 2017

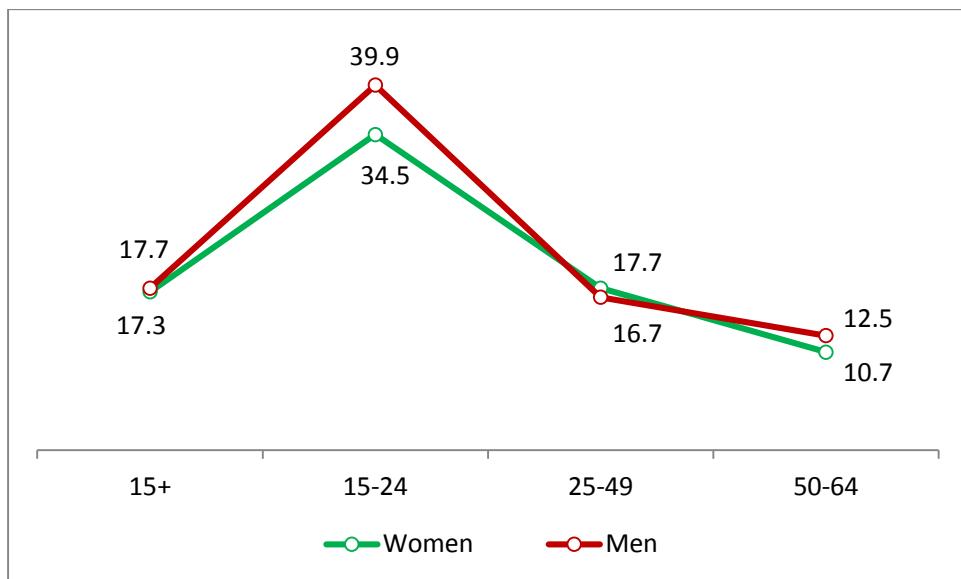
28 Source: Employment Agency of Montenegro, Working programme for 2017

29 Source: Employment Agency of Montenegro, Working programme for 2017.

as high as the average, with about 36% of young people unemployed in 2014. Long term unemployment is particularly high for individuals with primary or vocational education as most new jobs are being created in the high skills sector and there is an excess of people with primary education and vocational training. For this group those unemployed for more than 24 months rose to over 85% in 2013³⁰. There is therefore a need to improve the quality of education to reduce the gaps between the skills produced by the education system and those demanded by the labor market. As well as reducing unemployment, this investment will also help to make the country more competitive and innovative. Unemployment also has a significant regional dimension, where the Northern region has the highest number of jobless people. The unemployment rate in the Northern region was 24.83% (14.519), compared to the Central region at 12.71% and the Southern region at 10.81%³¹.

The below figure summarizes unemployment rates for different age groups disaggregated by sex. The highest unemployment rate was recorded in the age group from 15 to 24 and it stands at 34.5% for women and 39.9% for men. Compared to 2014 for the same age group, the unemployment rate had declined both for men and for women (in average by 3.9 percent points). The highest unemployment rate for women was recorded in 2010 when it was 20.7% and for men in 2013 when it was 20%.³²

Figure 4: Unemployment rates by age, 2015



Source: Labor Force Survey, 2015, Monstat

The employment rate is highly gender sensitive especially in manufacturing, transport, storage and communication, and construction. Education, health, wholesale, and retail are women dominated sectors.

³⁰ Source: Employment Agency of Montenegro, Yearly statistical report/s (2014, 2013)

³¹ Source: Employment Agency of Montenegro (contacted 20.10.2015).

³² Source: Labour force survey data, Monstat

Table 1: Employment by sector, disaggregated by sex for 2015 (in 1000)

Sectors of activity	Total	Men	Women
Agriculture	17,1	8,9	8,2
Mining	1,7	1,5	0,2
Manufacturing	(14,8))	(10,5)	.
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	2,7	2,5	(0,3)
Water supply, wastewater management	4,9	3,9	.
Construction	14,6	12,2	(2,4)
Wholesale, retail; certain repair	47,1	21,9	25,2
Transport, storage and communication	13,5	10,7	2,7
Accommodation and food services	17,5	9,7	(7,8)
Information and communications	5,0	2,8	2,2
Financial and insurance activities	4,2	1,6	2,6
Real estate, leasing and business activities	0,6	(0,3)	0,3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	(9,9)	.	(5,4)
Administrative and support service activities	8,1	(4,5)	3,5
Public administration, and defense	21,2	12,0	(9,3)
Education	13,5	3,7	9,7
Health and social work	11,7	(3,5)	8,1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5,4	3,1	2,3
Other social and personal services	8,3	2,8	5,3

Source: Women and Men in Montenegro, Podgorica 2016, Statistical Office of Montenegro and Ministry for Human and Minority Rights of Montenegro

In 2015, a significant increase in foreign direct investment inflows was recorded. According to preliminary data, net FDI inflow in 2015 amounted to 619.3 million euros, or 75% more than in the previous year (2014)³³. In the same year, net FDI was 17.2% of GDP which compared to 10.2% in 2014³⁴. This significant increase in 2015 was mainly due to increased investments, primarily from Austria and Ukraine, in companies and banks³⁵. According to the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) inward FDI flows in 2015 were US\$13,117 per head, which is the highest in the former communist republics in the Balkans³⁶.

In 2015, Austria was the largest source of FDI inflow in Montenegro with a share of 34.81% of the total. This was followed by Netherlands (9.40%), the Russian Federation (9.10%), Serbia (6.52%), Switzerland (4.36%), the United Kingdom (3.46%), Italy (3.15%) and the United Arab Emirates (2.97%)³⁷. Of the total FDI inflows in 2015 46.10% (or EUR 349.2 million) related to investment in companies and banks, 18.63% (or EUR 141.1 million) to sale of real estate and 33.69% (or EUR 255.2 million) in intercompany debt³⁸. This intercompany debt was 10.8% more than in 2014³⁹.

33 Source: Central Bank of Montenegro Annual Report 2015.

34 Source: Central Bank of Montenegro Annual Report 2015.

35 Source: Central Bank of Montenegro Annual Report 2015.

36 Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, Montenegro Country Report 2nd Quarter 2016.

37 Source: Central Bank of Montenegro Annual Report 2015.

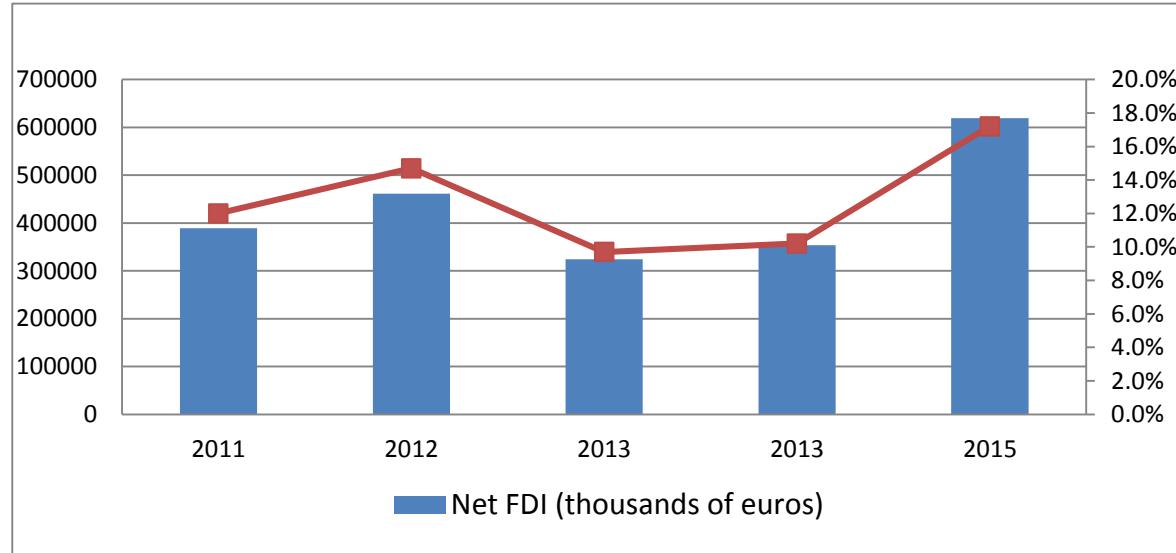
38 Source: Central Bank of Montenegro Annual Report 2015.

Table 2: Montenegro FDI Flows 2011- 2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total inflow (thousands euros)	494,740.8	633,694.5	479,191.5	498,084.3	757,435.2
Total outflow (thousands of euros)	105,636.3	172,104.0	155,312.8	144,144.2	138,161.0
Net FDI (thousands of euros)	389,104.4	461,590.6	323,878.7	353,940.1	619,274.2
Net FDI flows as a % of GDP	12.0%	14.7%	9.7%	10.2%	17.2%

Source: Central Bank of Montenegro Annual Report 2015

Figure 5: Net FDI for the period 2011- 2015



Source: Central Bank of Montenegro Annual Report 2015

The EIU forecasts that FDI inflows will be US\$ 586 million (or approximately EUR 520 million) in 2016 and US\$ 715 million (or approximately EUR 634.5 million) in 2017⁴⁰. The Government of Montenegro also forecasts that net FDI will average around 13.5% for the 2015- 2018⁴¹. This figure is based on planned large infrastructural projects in tourism, energy and real estate.

39 Source: Central Bank of Montenegro Annual Report 2015.

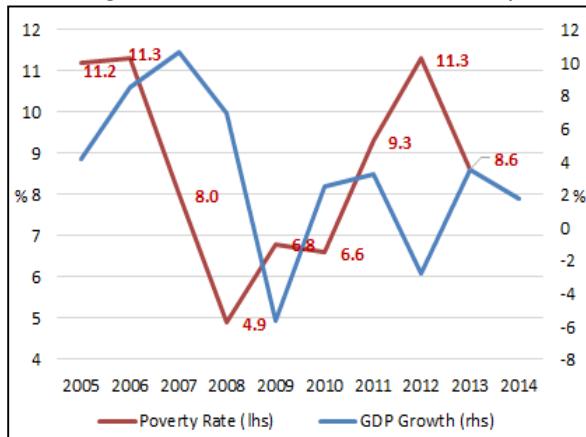
40 Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, Montenegro Country Report 2nd Quarter

41 Source: Program for Economic Reform in Montenegro 2015-2018.

1.1.2. Overall socioeconomic profile

Growth before the global financial crisis reduced poverty rates and there was an increase in the income of households in the bottom 40% of income distribution⁴². Poverty fell from about 11% in the mid-2000s to its lowest point of 4.9% in 2008⁴³. However, the crisis and the resulting deterioration in growth led to a significant increase in the poverty rate to 11.3% in 2012 with an increasing fraction of vulnerable households near the poverty line (from 18.9% in 2007 to 26% in 2013), thus offsetting the earlier gains⁴⁴. There was a reduction in poverty during the boom years (2000- 2008) due to an increasing demand for unskilled labour. However, in the bust and stagnation period (2009- 2012) growth became less pro-poor as demand shifted towards higher skilled labour. It is therefore important for Montenegro to attract investments and foster job creation in key sectors requiring labour-intensive and lower-skill labour, such as tourism services and agriculture to have an impact on poverty⁴⁵. This investment and job creation would also substantially benefit rural communities and vulnerable groups, including women and youth⁴⁶. In rural areas agriculture is the largest source of income and is where 41% of the poor live⁴⁷.

Figure 6: GDP Growth versus Poverty Rate



Source: World Bank Country Partnership Framework 2016- 2020

In 2013, poverty started to decline again to 8.6%, which is one of the lowest poverty rates in the Western Balkans⁴⁸. However, a large number of households are still considered vulnerable and could easily fall into or out of poverty as a result of small changes in income⁴⁹. Montenegro did not fully achieve the Millennium Development Goals indicators for the "Reduction of Relative Poverty and

42 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Data on the poverty line, available at: <http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=73&pageid=73>

43 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Data on the poverty line, available at: <http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=73&pageid=73>

44 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Data on the poverty line, available at: <http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=73&pageid=73>.

45 Source: World Bank Country Partnership Framework 2016- 2020.

46 Source: World Bank Country Partnership Framework 2016- 2020.

47 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Analysis of Poverty in Montenegro, available at: <http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=193&pageid=73>

48 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Analysis of Poverty in Montenegro, available at: <http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=193&pageid=73>

49 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Analysis of Poverty in Montenegro, available at: <http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=193&pageid=73>

Other Poverty Dimensions” and poverty remains a key challenge for Montenegro. The Gini coefficient also increased from 24.3 in 2010 to 26.2 in 2013⁵⁰, indicating a rise in inequality which is another challenge for Montenegro. Between 2007 and 2003 average consumption growth was 2.5%, however, consumption growth for the Bottom 40%⁵¹ of the population grew slightly less than for the top 60%⁵².

Because of the existing socio-economic differences, for the needs of internal regional policy Montenegro is divided into three regions: Northern, Central and Southern⁵³. There are strong regional disparities in terms of poverty. In 2013, the North and Central regions of the country had a poverty rate of 10.3% whereas the South of the country has a poverty rate of 3.8%⁵⁴. In rural areas the poverty rate is higher than in urban areas. However, rural areas have been more successful in poverty reduction than urban areas. In rural areas the poverty rate decreased by 8.4 % between 2012 and 2013, whilst for the same period in urban areas it merely decreased by 0.2 %⁵⁵. In addition to this, a majority (59% in 2013) of households below the poverty line as well as in the Bottom 40 live in urban areas⁵⁶. Vulnerability⁵⁷ has increased even more than poverty since 2008 and most of this increase happened in urban areas, where vulnerability more than doubled from 10% in 2009 to 22% in 2013⁵⁸. In 2013, almost 30% of the population in urban areas was either poor or vulnerable, largely as a result of the downsizing of the ailing metal industry⁵⁹. During the same period the Gini coefficient decreased in rural areas from 26.3 to 23.5 whilst in urban areas it increased from 25.7 to 26.8⁶⁰.

In terms of educational attainment, there is also a significant difference between the poor, the vulnerable and the rest. 67.5% of the heads of households in poverty have achieved primary education or less, which compares to 41% of the vulnerable and 11.7% of the rest⁶¹. Given these differences, it is less likely that these groups will benefit from opportunities in higher skilled sectors, which will become more significant as Montenegro adopts a growth model that is private sector-driven and requires firms to become more competitive⁶².

Roma, Ashkaelia, and Egyptians (RAE) are also included in groups that lack educational attainment. In 2009 36% of this group had no education and 72% were illiterate. Further to this, a 2009 UNDP

50 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Analysis of Poverty in Montenegro, available at: <http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=193&pageid=73>

51 Bottom 40 corresponds to the first two quintiles of the wealth distribution (as per the World Bank definition)

52 Source: World Bank, Montenegro Country Program Snapshot, April 2016.

53 According to the Eurostat classification on the size of regional (NUTS 1, NUTS 2, NUTS 3), Montenegro is one region.

54 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Analysis of Poverty in Montenegro, available at: <http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=193&pageid=73>

55 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Analysis of Poverty in Montenegro, available at: <http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=193&pageid=73>

56 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Analysis of Poverty in Montenegro, available at: <http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=193&pageid=73>

57 Households whose consumption per adult equivalent is below 1.50 times the poverty line.

58 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Analysis of Poverty in Montenegro, available at: <http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=193&pageid=73>

59 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Analysis of Poverty in Montenegro, available at: <http://monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=193&pageid=73>

60 Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro (Monstat), available at: <http://www.monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=340&pageid=73>

61 Source: World Bank Country Partnership Framework 2016- 2020.

62 Source: World Bank Country Partnership Framework 2016- 2020.

report found that among RAE groups, more than 14% were “excluded”⁶³, which compared to a national average of 3.5%. The same report also states that 25% of the RAE population lack identity documents which means that they have limited access to public services and only 18.4 % of RAE families received allowances or other social benefits⁶⁴.

1.1.3. Economic structure

Table 3: GDP structure by sectors (2002-2014)

Percentage (%)	Average contribution to growth (2002-2008)	Average share in GDP (2002-2008)	Average contribution to growth (2009-2014)	Average share in GDP (2009-2014)
Agriculture	0.2	9.1	0.2	8.0
Industry	0.2	14.8	-0.2	10.7
Services	2.9	59.8	0.8	64.4
Tourism	0.23	3.0	0.16	5.9
Construction	0.36	3.8	-0.23	4.7
Retail trade	1.55	12.1	-0.03	11.8
Financial sector	-0.01	2.5	0.04	4.2

Source: "World Bank Country Partnership Framework 2016-2020"

The structure of the Montenegrin economy has undergone some serious changes (Table 2). Currently it is dominated by the service sector and there has been a decline in both the agricultural and industrial sectors. Between 2009 and 2014 services contributed 64.4% to GDP whilst agricultural and industry contributed 8.0% and 10.7% respectively. These figures compare to 59.8% (services), 9.1% (agriculture) and 14.8% (industrial) for the period 2002 to 2008⁶⁵. The tourism sector is a major source of economic growth and employment, and the share of tourism in gross value stood at around 21.9% in 2014⁶⁶.

1.1.4. Industrial sector

The effects of the global economic crisis and the de-industrialization process have been profound. The deindustrialization process has led to the economy moving away from industry to being dominated by services. These processes mean that the Montenegrin economy is at great risk of

⁶³ Households are considered vulnerable/excluded if their incomes are low, they have difficulty in paying utility, mortgage or any other bills and are in arrears, and if they have insufficient access to health services. Individuals are considered as vulnerable/socially excluded if they are unemployed or are employed but social contributions are not paid, if they have less than 8 years of schooling and are no longer in education, and if they have insufficient access to health services.

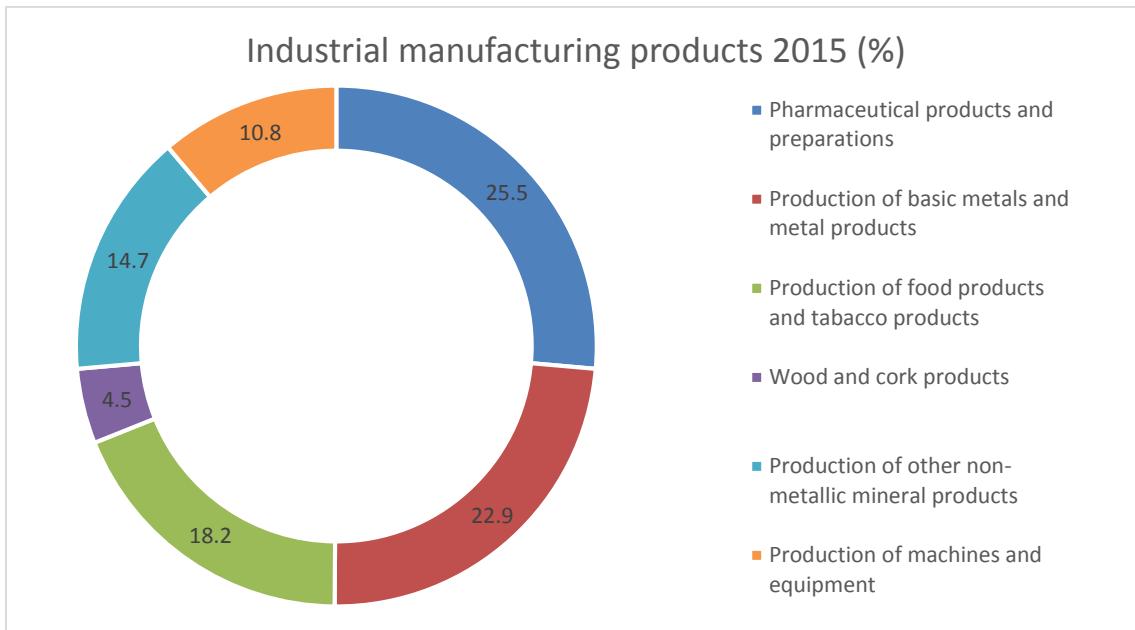
⁶⁴ Source: UNDP, Montenegro Country Report

⁶⁵ Source: Industrial Policy of Montenegro until 2020, page 7.

⁶⁶ Source: Industrial Policy for Montenegro until 2020.

becoming sectorally unbalanced, insufficiently diversified and vulnerable to external economic shocks⁶⁷. In the 1990s, the Montenegrin industry was estimated to account for more than 35% of GDP with around 56,000 employees, while today's share of industry amounts to merely 10.7% with 24,000 employees⁶⁸. The industrial sectors contributing most to the economy are steelmaking, aluminium, agricultural processing, consumer goods, and tourism.

Figure 7: Industrial manufacturing products 2015 (%)



Source: Industrial Policy for Montenegro until 2020

The contribution of manufacturing stands at merely 3.9% and provides employment to 6.6% of the total number of employees in Montenegro in 2015⁶⁹. Within manufacturing (according to MONSTAT data for 2015), the most significant share of production has sub-sector production of pharmaceutical products and preparations 25.5%, followed by production of basic metals and production of metal products 22.9%, and production of food products, beverages and tobacco products 18.2%. Significant sub-sectors are wood and cork products (4.5%) as well as production of other non-metallic mineral products (14.7%) and production of machines and equipment (10.8%).

In terms of exports, agro-food products, raw materials and processed wood and metal products remain amongst the most important export sectors. A general export weakness within industry is the lack of diversification in terms of both numbers of products exported, and numbers of countries exported to. Most of the export growth was a result of exporting to growing world markets (48.8%

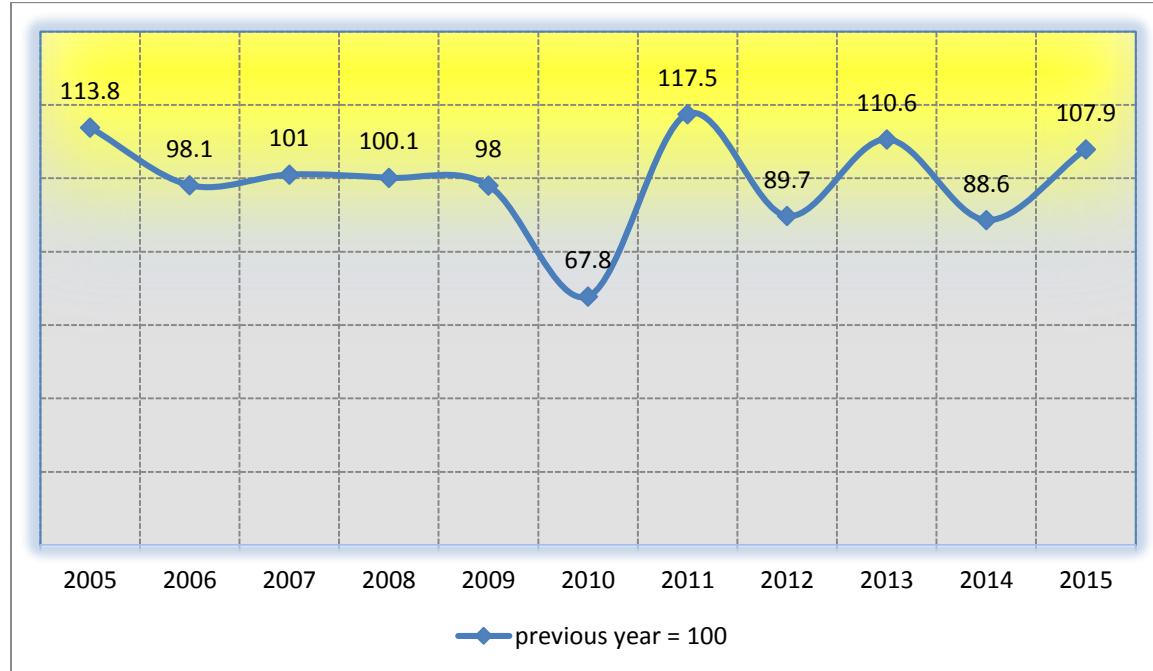
⁶⁷ Source: Industrial Policy for Montenegro until 2020.

⁶⁸ Source: Industrial Policy of Montenegro until 2020., Statistical Office, Monstat

⁶⁹ Source: Industrial Policy of Montenegro until 2020.

increase in export in the period 2009-2013), rather than increases in competitiveness (-13.5%), or improved geographic (-7.4%) or product specialization (-0.3%) according to International Trade Centre analysis and assessment⁷⁰ of the six main components contributing to overall export growth.

Figure 8: Annual indices of industrial production



Source: Government of Montenegro. Statistical Office of Montenegro. Industrial production PRODCOM 2015

In terms of investment structure, industry in the narrow sense attracted only 22.5% of fixed capital investment in Montenegro in 2014, with manufacturing accounting for only 7.9%⁷¹. The greatest share of investment into fixed assets was into other parts of the non-financial business sector, especially in retail related activities.

The industrial sector of Montenegro is characterized by low productivity and weak competitiveness. Starting from 2009, mainly due to the global economic crisis, a significant two-digit reduction in the volume of the industrial production was recorded, so that the industrial production in 2012 was at a level of 75% of the production in the year 2000⁷². The manufacturing industry showed the same trend. The sub-sectors of textile production and textile products, leather production and leather products, as well as rubber and plastic production and products, have almost completely

70 Source: International Trade Centre, available at: www.intracen.org/country/montenegro/

71 Source: Industrial Policy of Montenegro until 2020.

72 Source: Development Strategy of the Manufacturing Industry in Montenegro, 2014-2018, available at:

www.mek.gov.me/.../FileDownload.aspx?...Development%20Strategy%2

disappeared from the manufacturing industry of Montenegro in the past ten years. It is expected that the real growth rate of the industrial sector in 2016 will be 4.4%, 2.9% in 2017 and 2.9% in 2018⁷³. Industrial production growths, as well as real GDP growth, will be driven by large infrastructure and energy projects. In 2014, the Government of Montenegro selected two Chinese companies to construct a 41 km-long section of the country's highway system. Construction will cost around US\$1.1 billion and 30% of works will be undertaken by local companies which will accelerate local economic development.

The Industrial Development Policy of Montenegro until 2020 has identified the key sectors in which Montenegro has comparative advantages, with strong potential for an increase in exports: **energy, agri-food industry, metal industry, wood industry and tourism**. In addition to these, the policy prioritizes some support sectors such as: **construction, transport, ICT and business services**.

1.1.5. Agricultural sector

The agricultural sector plays an important role in Montenegro's economy, with a significant share of the GDP (8.1% in 2014, including forestry and fisheries, compared to approximately 2% in the EU)⁷⁴. The main agricultural products are wine, water, meat and meat products, wood and timber, as well fruits (apples, plums and citrus fruits)⁷⁵. Agriculture along with the tourism sector is one of the strategic development sectors in Montenegro with a share of 2.2% of permanent employees from total employment, according to data from the Statistical office of Montenegro from the third quarter of 2015⁷⁶. However, according to the Agricultural Census from 2010⁷⁷, 98,341 individuals (of approximately 625,000 inhabitants in Montenegro) carried out some agricultural activities on family farms (part-time or unofficial work). This suggests that the real employment in agriculture is almost 30% of the total number of employees⁷⁸. Compared to EU28 countries, Montenegro has a significantly higher employment share in the agricultural sector (3-4 times)⁷⁹. As one of the key sectors of the Montenegrin economy, agriculture is an important source of income for the population, especially in the northern mountainous region, where it is by far the greatest source of income. About 41% of the poor live in rural areas where inactivity rates reach up to 67% for women and 40% for men⁸⁰.

73 Source: Montenegrin Guidelines of Macroeconomic and Fiscal Policy for the Period 2015-2018.

74 Source: Strategy for Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas 2015-2020.

75 Source: Agricultural development strategy 2015-2020.

76 Source: Statistical office of Montenegro, Labor force survey III quarter 2015.

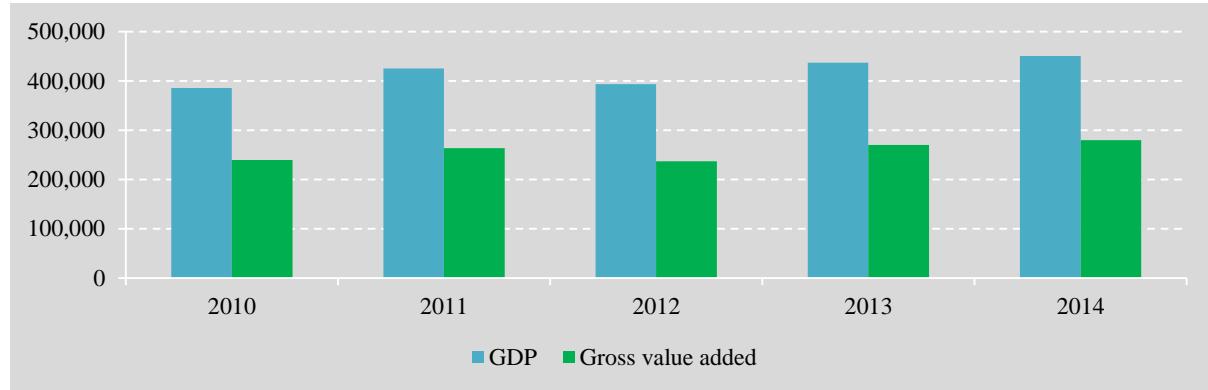
77 Source: Statistical office of Montenegro, Agriculture census data.

78 Source: Strategy for Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas 2015-2020.

79 Source: Strategy for Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas 2015-2020.

80 Source: World Bank Country Partnership Framework 2016- 2020.

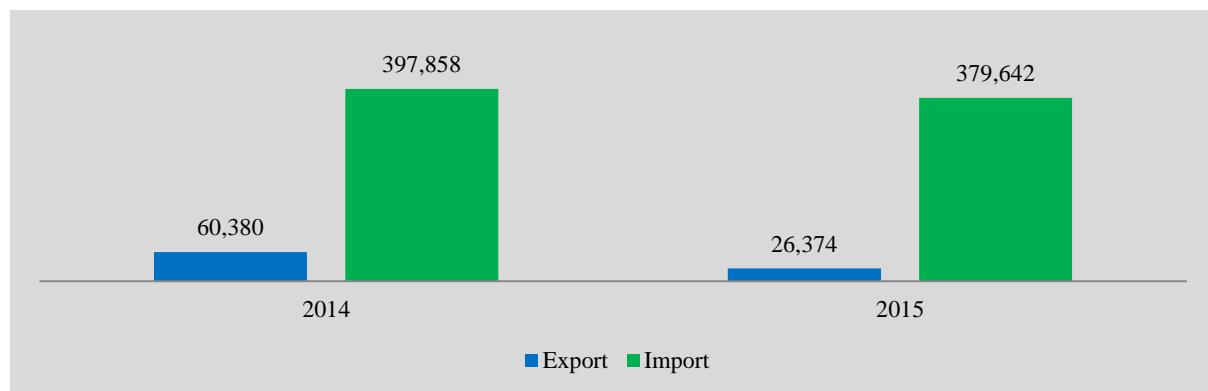
Figure 9: Agriculture GDP and Gross Value Added (in current prices)



Source: Montenegro Statistical Office, Gross Domestic Production for the period 2010- 2014

In 2013, the import value of agricultural products (fresh meat, food stuff – sauces, spices) represented 26.4% of total imports; exports (wine, processed meat) amounted to 29.2% of total exports with Serbia being the most important partner for both the export and the import⁸¹. Of these agriculture exports wine is the most important product, and occupies 14% of all agro exports⁸². Agricultural production in Montenegro is characterised by very low rate of finalised products, which is why Montenegro imports a bulk of final food products and exports secondary products. There is a great potential to increase the export of finalized products to achieve import substitution.

Figure 10: Import and export of agricultural products in 1.000 EUR



Source: Montenegro Statistical Office, External trade of Montenegro January-December 2015

The agriculture sector has a huge potential in terms of increasing value added in primary production through processing. The processing sector is under-developed. Other than a few processing plants, fruits and vegetable processing is only carried out on agricultural holdings. Only the first degree of

⁸¹ Source: Strategy for Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas 2015-2020.

⁸² Source: Strategy for Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas 2015-2020.

processing is performed – the final product is frozen, dried or boiled. According to companies directly involved in processing, the supply of raw materials is a problem due to high prices, insufficient quantities and continuity in primary production. The processing industry, amounts to 4.1% of the total GDP, with food, beverage and tobacco processing representing one third⁸³.

Despite having abundant water resources, a favourable climate and land resources, as well as a strong demand for agricultural products, Montenegro has made moderate improvement in area of agriculture and rural development.⁸⁴ Farming is dominated by small-scale operations that produce limited yields owing to insufficient knowledge, outdated technologies, and weak supply chains. Investment capital and government extension services are limited, and agriculture institutions and practices lack compliance with EU and international standards. Because of these weaknesses, agriculture has not been able to respond the increasing demand which includes seasonal tourism, and the agriculture deficit as a share of the goods trade increased from 21% to 27% from 2005 to 2012.⁸⁵

Modernizing agriculture, upgrading production processes, increasing the competitiveness of farmers and producers, creating economies of scale, introducing quality management systems, implementing EU-compliant food safety standards are among the priorities of the Government for the development of the agriculture sector in Montenegro.

Another relevant factor for Montenegrin agriculture, taking into account that the country attracts many tourists every year, is that gastronomy has become a central part of the tourism experience. In recent years, food tourism has grown considerably becoming one of the most dynamic and creative segments of tourism. Both destinations and tourism businesses have realized the importance of gastronomy in order to diversify tourism and stimulate local economic development. The “*Global Report on Food Tourism*”⁸⁶ published by UNWTO, provides an extensive analysis of the current situation of food tourism, identifying the importance of gastronomy in the development of tourism destinations worldwide and reviews the global trends in food tourism. According to the results of this survey, 88.2% of respondents consider that gastronomy is a strategic element in defining the brand and image of their destination. However, small agricultural households in Montenegro are not able to produce the sufficient quantities in the required quality, and lack linkages to the tourist sector. Even the higher quality products are poorly promoted and not marketed because producers are not organized into groups/clusters to maximize their potential collectively.

Organic production is a key development opportunity for Montenegrin agriculture, especially taking into account the availability of very favourable natural conditions (uncontaminated soil, water and air). So far the range of organic products is limited both in terms of available quantities and variety.

83 Source: Strategy for Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas 2015-2020.

84 Source: EU Accession Report for Montenegro 2016, page 41.

85 Source: World Bank, Montenegro Country Program Snapshot, April 2016.

86 Source: UNWTO Global Report on Food Tourism, available at: <http://silkroad.unwto.org/publication/unwto-am-report-vol-4-global-report-food-tourism-0>

1.1.6. Tourism

Tourism brings in more than twice as many visitors as Montenegro's total population every year. It is the fastest growing sector and one of the main strategic sectors in the country. It is also a major source of economic growth and employment. Over 18% of total employment in the country was generated by the tourism industry in 2014, while foreign receipts from tourism service exports corresponded to 21.9% of GDP in the same year⁸⁷. This sector is perhaps the most interesting sector for foreign investment. Several new luxury tourism complexes are in various stages of development along the coast, and a number are being connected with nearby boating and yachting facilities. The Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, as the responsible government body for tourism development, is continuously implementing activities with the aim to position Montenegro as a high quality touristic destination. Increased private sector investments and job creation in the areas of agriculture and sustainable tourism would substantially benefit rural communities and vulnerable groups, including women and youth.

According to the "*Travel and Tourism economic forecast for 2016*", the World Travel and Tourism Council has formed four key annual research facts reflecting tourism and travel contribution to the economic development of Montenegro, as presented below:⁸⁸

GDP	The total contribution of travel and tourism to GDP was EUR 794.8mn (22.1% of GDP) in 2015, and is forecast to rise by 6.6% in 2016, and to rise by 6% pa to EUR 1,652.9 mil (29.9% of GDP) in 2026.
EMPLOYMENT	In 2015, the total contribution of travel and tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by the industry, was 20.5% of total employment (37,000 jobs). This is expected to rise by 6.2% in 2016 to 39,000 jobs and rise by 3.3% pa to 54,000 jobs in 2026 (27.7% of total).
VISITOR EXPORTS	Visitor exports generated EUR 688.7mn (54.3% of total exports) in 2014. This is forecast to grow by 7.0% in 2015, and grow by 8.0% pa, from 2015-2025, to EUR1.584 mil in 2025 (51.6% of total).
INVESTMENTS	Travel and tourism investment in 2015 was EUR 224.5mn, or 32.6% of total investment. It should rise by 7.2% pa over the next ten years to EUR 487.5 mil in 2026 (50.1% of total).

A weaker Euro, Montenegro's increasing reputation as an up-market tourist destination and continued development of the sector are expected to bring a greater number of tourists to the country in the coming years. The tourism sector continued to grow in 2016 according to data from

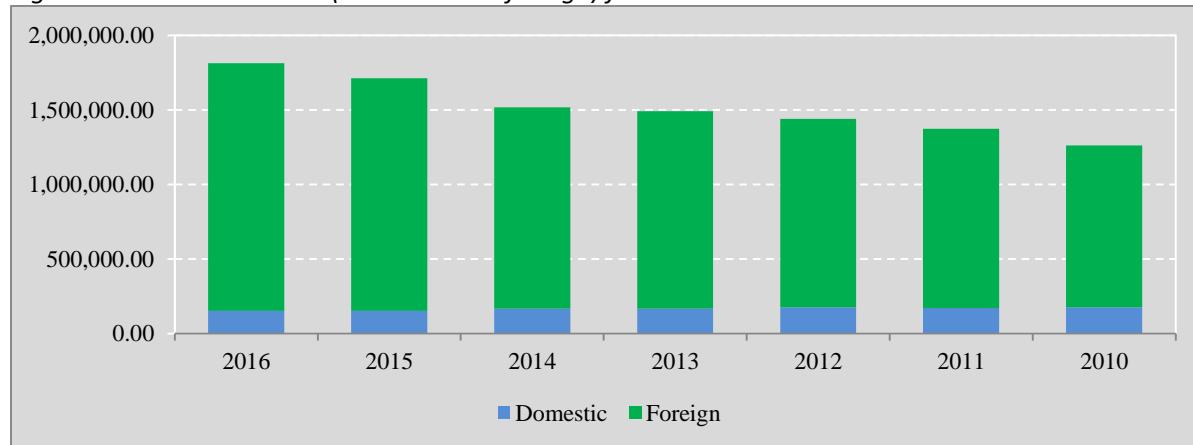
87 Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Satellite accounts in tourism sector.

88 Source: World Travel and Tourism Council, Travel and Tourism Economic Impact, Montenegro, available at: <https://www.wttc.org/-/media/files/reports/economic%20impact%20research/countries%202015/montenegro2015.pdf>

the Statistical Office of Montenegro. In 2016 Montenegro was visited by 1.8 million tourists, which represents 5.9% increase compared to 2015⁸⁹. Data shows that structure of tourist arrivals for 2016 was dominated by foreign tourist arrivals with 92% and domestic tourist arrivals with just 8%, which during 2016 increased from 5.8% compared to 2015. Data on tourist arrivals from 2010 to 2016 show a constant year-to-year growing trend with 6.3% annual average growth rate.

The structure of foreign tourist arrivals in 2016 is dominated by tourists from Russia (25.5), Ukraine (3.5%), Poland (3.22%), Germany (3.6%), France (2.99%), Italy (2.36%), Turkey (2.33%), United Kingdom (2.27%), Belarus (2.18%) and tourists from neighbouring countries such as Serbia (22.49%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (10.76%) and Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) (2.31%).

Figure 11: Tourists arrivals (domestic and foreign) from 2010 to 2016



Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro

While Montenegro has consistently demonstrated one of the fastest rates of tourism growth in the world, its major challenge as recognized by the National Tourism Development Strategy to 2020, is to assure that it is a growth which is sustainable, balanced and which brings both immediate and long term benefits to the people of Montenegro, while protecting and preserving the natural assets that are the engine of tourism growth in the first place.⁹⁰ The Government is particularly eager to attract investment to the north, which remains less developed than the southern seaside regions.

Despite the observable positive trends, there are certain institutional and infrastructure requirements still pending to allow Montenegro to achieve the full potential of its tourism sector. This is specifically related to the associated environmental and infrastructure needs. In addition, the environmental risks of further tourism development are significant.⁹¹ This is particularly valid for the Southern region of Montenegro (coastline) which is facing considerable growth rates especially in

89 Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro (Monstat), available at: <http://www.monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=1295&pageid=44>

90 Source: Montenegro Tourism Development Strategy to 2020. Available at:

<http://www.mrt.gov.me/ResourceManager/FileDownload.aspx?rid=89273&tType=2&file=01%20Montenegro%20Tourism%20Development%20Strategy%20To%202020.pdf>

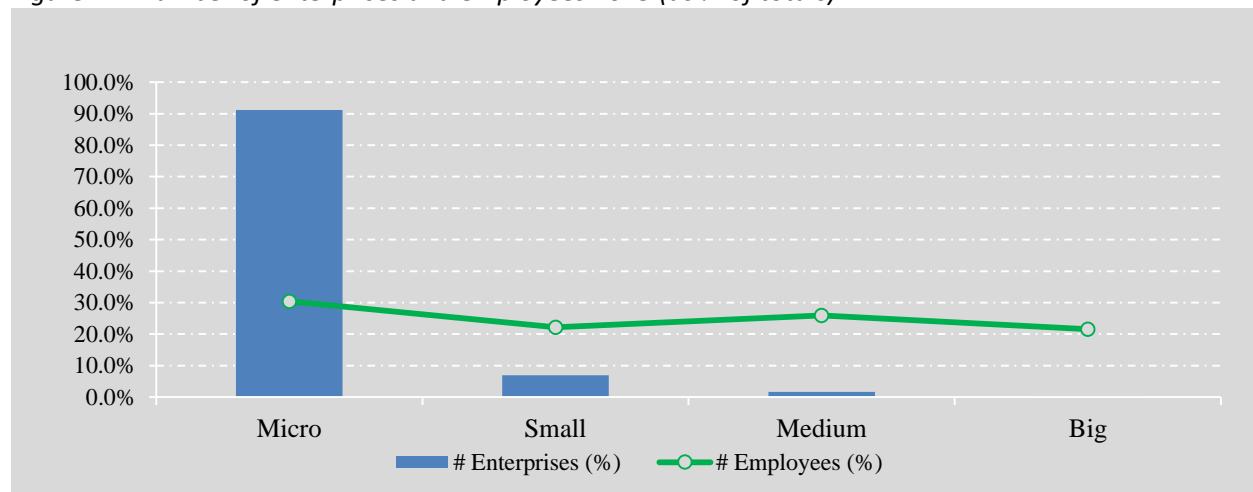
91 Source: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development- Strategy for Montenegro.

the construction segment. Sustainable practices in the tourism could be still addressed, also through public private partnerships. Having in mind that gastronomy is closely linked with agro-business and destination tourism, the highest potential is located in the Northern part of Montenegro. There are however projects being implemented by the WB, IFC and MIGA that aim at increasing private sector investments in the areas of sustainable tourism, tourism related infrastructure and agribusiness projects.⁹²

1.1.7. Private sector development and MSMEs

As in other upper middle income countries, economic activity in Montenegro is dominated by a high number of micro small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). In 2015, 0.1% of the total numbers of enterprises were large enterprises, 0.9% medium and 99% micro and small enterprises⁹³. The largest number of SMEs was concentrated in the wholesale, retail and repair (34.45%) sectors, followed by accommodation and catering services (11.8%), while industrial processing came third with only 8.03%.⁹⁴ The average density of enterprises at the national level amounts to 34 companies per thousand inhabitants and is the largest in the Southern region. The importance of MSMEs is best reflected through their contribution in creation of economic value. According to official statistical data by Montenegro statistical office (MONSTAT) for 2015, SMEs are generating 76% of production gross value and 67% of total gross value added, which is actually below the EU-average. Also, despite this numerical concentration of micro- and small-enterprises, the greatest share in employment is generated by medium-sized enterprises. This data highlights the importance of industrial policy targeting all size classes of enterprises for employment generation.

Figure 12: Number of enterprises and employees 2015 (as % of totals)



Source: Tax office of Montenegro

92 Source: World Bank Country Partnership Framework 2016- 2020.

93 Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro (Monstat),

<http://monstat.org/userfiles/file/registri/BROJ%20I%20STRUKTURA%20POSLOVNIH%20SUBJEKATA%20ZA%20%202015%20.pdf>

94 Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro (Monstat), available at: http://www.monstat.org/cg/publikacije_page.php?id=1080

Spurring the growth of entrepreneurial, innovation-driven and productivity-led MSMEs is critical to enhance private sector competitiveness in key economic sectors. As agriculture and tourism are Montenegro's main economic sectors with great potential to create income and jobs, it is particularly important that MSMEs in these sectors are given support. Especially due to the fact that these are relatively poorly integrated into the global economy; still struggle with accessing finance; are characterized by a low use of ICT; and have limited business skills and capacity for innovation and absorption of new technologies. This is evident as Montenegro has one of the lowest goods exports to GDP ratios in the world and only 7% of firms export their goods which compares to a figure of 18% for the Balkans⁹⁵. In addition to this, despite opportunities for the country to connect with the EU and other markets, the country's firms and products are not competitive enough and often do not meet the necessary regulatory standards. In relation to ICT for example, barely 80% of firms use email to communicate with suppliers and clients, just over 70% have high speed internet, and fewer than 30% have a website⁹⁶. Even those firms that are more dynamic and innovative are constrained due to labor not having the relevant skills and also due to weaknesses in transport and ICT infrastructure. To ensure that labor has the relevant skills to meet the needs of the private sector the education system needs to be reformed.

Investing in R&D is important to develop a private sector that is more innovative, productive and competitive. Expenditure on R&D in Montenegro has increased in recent years and in 2014 total expenditure on R&D stood at €12.55 million⁹⁷. However, overall R&D investment in the country amounts to only 0.45% of GDP and 75% of it comes from the government⁹⁸. The current cooperation and linkages between research and industry have also not reached an appropriate level to facilitate significant results in the field of innovation⁹⁹. One of the ways in which Montenegro can increase the impact of R&D is by taking a smart specialization approach that identifies and supports sectors with the greatest innovative potential for future growth and development. This is recognized in the Industrial Policy for Montenegro until 2020 along with the need to develop new emerging industries and their grouping within clusters and industrial value chains. Clusters will assist MSMEs in overcoming the challenges that they face, such as isolation, low innovation, and others,

In the 2016 Ease of Doing Business Ranking, Montenegro ranked 46 and scored 71.85 which is an improvement compared to a rank of 47 and score of 71.05 in 2015¹⁰⁰. This 2016 score is also higher than the Europe and Central Asia regional average of 69.82¹⁰¹. Whilst Montenegro ranks below FYR of Macedonia, Bulgaria, Croatia and Hungary, it ranks above Serbia and Bosnia Herzegovina. Although Montenegro has an overall rank of 46, it performs better in some Doing Business areas

95 Source: World Bank Country Partnership Framework 2016- 2020.

96 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Use of ICT technologies in enterprises in Montenegro, available at:

<https://www.monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=459&pageid=457>

97 Source: Industrial Policy of Montenegro until 2020.

98 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Research and Development in Montenegro, available at: <https://www.monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=1093&pageid=77>

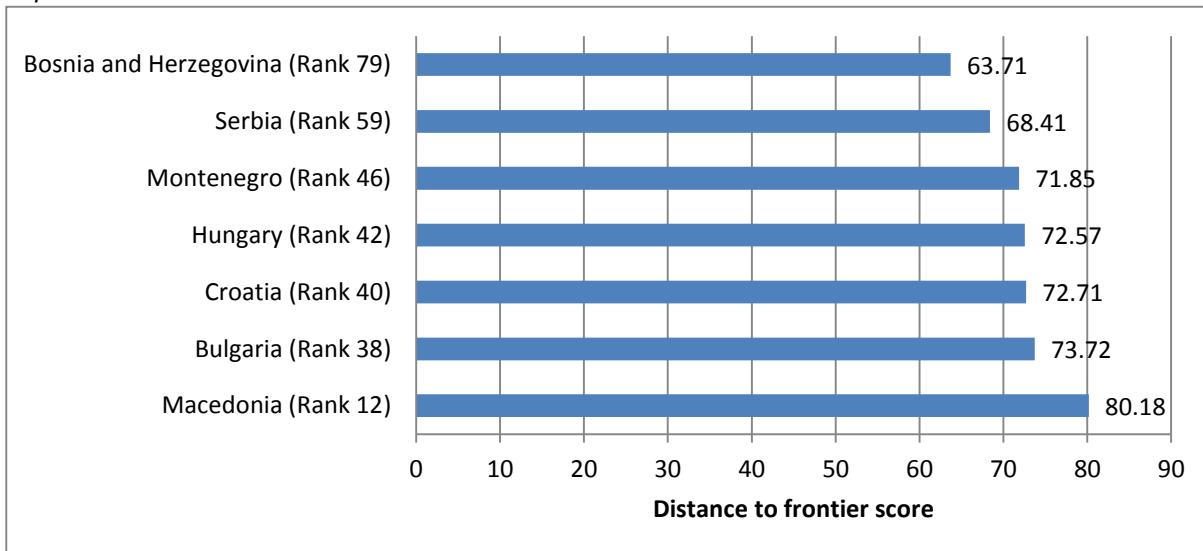
99 Source: Industrial Policy of Montenegro until 2020.

100 Source: World Bank Ease of Doing Business 2016 Report.

101 Source: World Bank Montenegro Doing Business 2016 Report.

than others. The below table summarizes Montenegro's differing performance in each of the ten topics that make up the overall ranking.

Figure 13: How Montenegro and competing economies rank on the 2016 Ease of Doing Business Report



Source: World Bank Montenegro 2016 Doing Business Report

Table 4: Montenegro's rating in Ease of Doing Business, 2015 versus 2016

Doing Business Topic	2016 Doing Business Rank	2016 Doing Business Score	2016 Europe and Central Asia Regional Average Score	Change in Rank between 2015 and 2016	Change in Score between 2015 and 2016
Getting Credit	7	85.00	62.20	-1	0
Resolving Insolvency	36	68.21	51.06	-3	-0.01
Protecting Minority Investors	36	63.33	61.87	-3	0
Trading across Borders	42	88.75	82.42	0	0
Enforcing Contracts	43	66.75	66.43	0	0
Starting a Business	59	90.08	91.27	-4	+0.03
Paying Taxes	64	78.57	76.15	+33	+6.42
Registering	79	65.81	75.32	-2	+0.01

Property					
Dealing with Construction Permits	91	68.57	65.23	+11	+1.50
Getting Electricity	163	43.42	66.24	-1	+0.04

Source: World Bank Doing Business Reports 2015 and 2016.

'Getting Credit' is an area of strength for Montenegro with a rank of 7. This strong performance has been achieved with reforms, such as the improved access to credit information by guaranteeing borrowers' rights to inspect their personal data¹⁰². This area of strength is in contrast to other areas that are impediments to private sector development. 'Getting Electricity' has a rank of 163, and it requires 7 procedures, takes 142 days and costs 464.80% of income per capita to obtain a new electricity connection¹⁰³. 'Registering Property' (ranked 79) and 'Dealing with Construction' (ranked 91) are also obstacles to the development of the private sector. Even though 'Dealing with Construction' remains an obstacle, in 2016 there was significant progress made in this area as the time needed to issue building permits was reduced¹⁰⁴. There was also significant progress made in 2016 with 'Paying Taxes' as it was made easier to pay taxes due to the introduction of an electronic system¹⁰⁵. From this analysis it is clear that the Government has implemented business environment reforms, and this is reflected in the fact that in 2009 Montenegro was ranked 77 in the overall Ease of Doing Business and is now in the top 50¹⁰⁶. However, there is still room to improve the business environment, particularly for MSMEs, which will be essential in creating the long term conditions for private sector growth and job creation.

Table 5: Overview of key benchmark indicators of the international competitiveness of Montenegro

Key Issues:	Baseline Benchmark		Source
Competitiveness	Rank (out of 140 countries)	70	WEF Global Competitiveness Report 2015-2016
Business Environment	Rank (out of 189)	46	World Bank Doing Business 2016
Market Access	Rank (out of 138)	49	Global Enabling Trade Report 2014 - World Economic Forum

102 Source: World Bank Overview of Business Reform in Montenegro, available at: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/reforms/overview/economy/montenegro>

103 Source: World Bank Montenegro Doing Business 2016 Report.

104 Source: World Bank Overview of Business Reform in Montenegro, available at: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/reforms/overview/economy/montenegro>

105 Source: World Bank Overview of Business Reform in Montenegro, available at: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/reforms/overview/economy/montenegro>

106 Source: World Bank Ease of Doing Business, available at: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/rankings>

Trade Logistics	Rank (out of 160)	67	World Bank Trade Logistics Index 2014
Entrepreneurship	Rank (out of 132)	54	Global Entrepreneurship & Development Index – GEDI 2016
Innovation	Rank (out of 141)	41	Global Innovation Index 2015
Finance	Rank (out of 120)	91	IESE Venture Capital & Private Equity Country Attractiveness Index 2015
Skills	Rank (out of 103)	45	The Global Talent Competitiveness Index 2015
Information Society	Rank (out of 166)	60	ICT Development Index (IDI) 2015
ICT Communications Networks	Rank (out of 143)	56	Global Information Technology Report 2015 - Networked Readiness Index
Gender Gap	Rank (out of 145)	79	Global Gender Gap 2015 – WEF
Corruption	Rank (out of 174)	61	Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index 2015
Environment	Rank (out of 178)	62	YCELP, CIESIN, WEF Environmental Performance Index 2014

Source: *Industrial Policy of Montenegro until 2020*

1.1.8. Environmental aspects of industrial activity

Despite the fact that Montenegro is constitutionally declared an “Ecological State” (even 12.8% of the country are environmentally protected), the country is struggling with low environmental practices. The majority of municipalities in Montenegro do not have waste water treatment plants. Companies and households are the biggest polluters of rivers and sea water. Companies dispose waste into rivers without prior treatment; household waste systems are based on the use of septic tanks, which means that waste passes into the soil. Specifically in coastal areas of the country, there still remains a large number of inadequate sanitation systems and unsanitary disposal. However, the Montenegrin government has already identified this problem and has tried to address it by

upgrading the sanitation infrastructure¹⁰⁷.

Notwithstanding the fact that industrial production is stagnant, industrial waste is continuously increasing which poses a great threat to the environment. The existing main industrial waste disposal sites containing materials such as coal ash, lead, other heavy metals and hazardous waste pose risks not only to the immediate environment, but also to the public health of surrounding communities due to groundwater contamination and other pathways. These risks are amplified for some of the sites located in zones of seismic risk. Other areas, such as the surroundings of Skadar Lake, where the Aluminium Plant KAP is located, were already subject to serious flooding, which could become more frequent and severe under predicted climate change-related shifts. Some of the polluted sites are located not far from the country's most valuable natural resources, important from both environmental and economic points of view. These include national parks, the most important watershed in Montenegro and the largest and trans-boundary lake in the Balkans, tourist centers, and a UNESCO protected site.

Lake Skadar itself is subject not only to overfishing but also to industrial pollution from the closely located aluminium production site. This pollution obviously poses great danger to the lake's water quality, which is one of the most important drinking water sources of the country. There is, however, an Industrial Waste Management and Clean-up project operational which will help to address the issue of remediation of such crucial sites.¹⁰⁸ Furthermore, following the international trend, a transition and re-orientation towards re-processing and recycling of aluminium is needed to mitigate and finally minimize the environmental burden of the aluminium industry¹⁰⁹. Another factor that could become a liability for the environment is the rapidly expanding tourism sector. Particular attention has to be paid to the sustainable development of this sector.

1.1.9. Energy

The inherited industrial structure relies on high energy consumption, high household and inefficient use. The old age of the electricity transmission system causes energy losses.¹¹⁰ By improving the physical infrastructure, the country could profoundly decrease the cost of energy and also increase its final output. The over-proportional use of electricity can to a large extent be explained with the high energy consumption of big industrial enterprises. The World Economic Forum ranks Montenegro 85th out of 144 countries on quality of electricity supply, close to that of its neighbours (Serbia and Albania, ranked 76th and 79th, respectively) but well below Croatia (ranked 40)¹¹¹.

The country depends on electricity imports, while the usage of renewable energy resources is low especially from solar, wind, despite having a significant potential for the development of renewable energy sources (including biomass, new hydro, wind, and solar). Montenegro is only using 17% of its

107 Source: World Bank, Montenegro Country Program Snapshot, April 2016.

108 Source: World Bank Country Partnership Framework 2016- 2020.

109 Source: Industrial Policy for Montenegro until 2020.

110 Source: World Bank, Montenegro Country Program Snapshot, April 2016.

111 Source: World Bank, Montenegro Country Program Snapshot, April 2016.

hydro power potential¹¹². Besides hydropower, coal is the country's most significant energy source¹¹³. Being aware of this potential, the Montenegrin Government has identified the energy sector as one of its priority areas for investment and improvement in order to obtain energy security, energy self-sufficiency, sustainable development as well as job creation¹¹⁴.

From 2005 to 2013, Montenegro met 29% of its electricity needs through imports¹¹⁵. The share of renewables in gross inland energy consumption in Montenegro for 2013 was 36.9% while the biggest share is coming from biomass and renewable wastes (16.1%) and hydro power (20.8%)¹¹⁶. Montenegro is significantly above EU28 average which is standing at 11.8% for 2013¹¹⁷. There is, however, action being taken in order to increase the countries own energy production. Two hydropower plants are being modernised that play a crucial Montenegro's energy supply with the funding of KfW Development Bank.¹¹⁸

Montenegro's industrial sector has improved in terms of energy efficiency. Although energy intensity in 2012 was 30% lower than in 2005, energy intensity is 3.3 times higher than the EU28 average¹¹⁹. This can be explained to some degree by the make-up of the industrial sector which is focused on metallurgy enterprises aluminium and steel), power, chemicals and transport infrastructure, with these being typically highly energy intensive operations. Aging infrastructure also is a contributing factor in some cases. The Government therefore views improving national, energy efficiency, incl. industrial energy efficiency as a priority area due to the objectives of strengthening national energy security, increasing industrial competitiveness within the ultimate goal of Montenegro becoming a net electricity exporter in the near-to-medium future.

The energy sector could become an important source of growth and exports, provided that environmental impacts can be adequately contained and investments do not create large negative externalities encroaching on the country's tourism potential. Favourable natural conditions, abundance of clean energy sources such as water, wind and sun, minerals resources (especially in the northern part of Montenegro) and large wood presence are good preconditions for a Montenegrin transition from an energy import orientated country towards energy self-sufficiency and later even towards energy exports. Montenegro has a hydro potential of about 10 billion kWh/year¹²⁰. Presently the potential of small hydro power remains untapped and it merely provides 0.82% of the total electricity production¹²¹, to be increased to 3 % in 2017 as per the plans of the Ministry of Economy. Besides hydro power, Montenegro shows a great potential regarding both

112 Source: Industrial Policy for Montenegro until 2020

113 Source: Industrial Policy for Montenegro until 2020

114 Source: Industrial Policy for Montenegro until 2020

115 Source: World Bank, Montenegro Country Program Snapshot, April 2016.

116 Source: Eurostat, Renewable energy statistics, available at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Renewable_energy_statistics

117 Source: Eurostat: Renewable energy statistics, available at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Renewable_energy_statistics

118 Source: World Bank Country Partnership Framework 2016- 2020.

119 Source: International Energy Agency, World Energy Statistics and Balances.

120 Source: Montenegro Energy Development Strategy until 2030.

121 Source: 'Montenegro a Challenge to Investors' news article, available at: <http://www.gov.me/en/News/33338/510.html>

wind and solar power. Already a large investment project has been started on wind power construction at two locations in Montenegro, Krnovo and Možura.

1.1.10. Regional and international economic integration

Montenegro needs to become more integrated into global value chains so that it can generate a higher value of export products. Amongst other things, this will require Montenegro to improve transport connectivity and simplify procedures for trade and business. NATO membership and EU accession, which are priorities of Montenegro's Government, offer the country the opportunity to increase international cooperation and integration. All of the country's strategic documents, including its national policies, have been aligned with those two processes. The latest European Commission (EC) Progress Report on Montenegro, issued in November 2016, notes that Montenegro has made good progress towards meeting opening benchmarks for chapters such as agriculture and rural development, energy, employment and social policy, and regional policy and preparation for structural instruments¹²². However, the same report also notes that more attention needs to be paid in chapters like competition policy and environment and climate change.

1.1.11. Government vision & strategic planning for industrial development

Guided by the determination to establish an ecological state, Montenegro was among the first countries in the region of South-East Europe that defined the strategic and institutional framework for sustainable development, in accordance with the standards of the developed EU member states. In cooperation with the UN University for Peace, in 2001, Montenegro developed a comprehensive document "Directions for the development of Montenegro as an ecological state"¹²³. Montenegro has made significant progress in the development of a national policy of sustainable development and the creation of the necessary institutional framework. The National Council for Sustainable Development Climate Change and Integrated Coastal Zone Management was established as an advisory body to the Government of Montenegro with the aim of strengthening the capacity to implement sustainable development policies. The Council was chaired by the Prime Minister, and since 2013 it is chaired by the President of the State¹²⁴.

Being aware of the complexity of the challenges that the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development has put in front of national authorities, the most valuable example of good practice which Montenegro may share is the experience that was gained in creating a methodological concept and establishing a related process for preparation of new a *National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) until 2030* which put transposition of SDGs and indicators for sustainable

122 Source: European Commission Progress Report on Montenegro,. Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/pdf/key_documents/2016/20161109_report_montenegro.pdf

123 Source: Agenda 21 represents a global action plan on sustainable development for the 21st century, which defines the obligation to take action at the global, regional and local level by the agencies within the UN system, the governments and the main groups in each sector where negative impact of human activity on environment has been detected. Agenda was adopted at the UN Conference on Environment and Development, that is, the First Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

124 Source: Voluntary National Reviews at The HLPF 2016 Montenegro.

development at the center of such created national response¹²⁵.

On 7 July 2016, the Government of Montenegro adopted the NSSD until 2030 to address the national needs that were identified through the analysis of the lack of national development. Moreover, the policy is responding to the challenges that have been introduced by 2030 UN Agenda on Sustainable Development. The central place in the new NSSD is given to the determination of strategic goals and measures as to define answers on how to achieve sustainable governance of four groups of national resources - human capital, social capital and values, natural capital and economic capital. Additionally, it specifies how to achieve good governance and sustainable financing for sustainable development of Montenegro in period until 2030¹²⁶.

Apart from the NSSD, several other strategies were introduced to foster sustainable economic development. *The Strategy for the Regional Development of Montenegro from 2014-2020 (SRDM)* aims at improving the life of every citizen through sustainable and equitable socio economic growth based on competitiveness, efficiency and employment. This is being realized through smart, sustainable and inclusive growth that also leads to greater social cohesion. There are also geographical priorities in order to reduce disparities.

The *Montenegro Development Directions 2015-2018* have the objective of achieving smart, sustainable and inclusive growth on a large scale. It is aligned with the *Europe 2020 Strategy*. The main areas for obtaining the aspired objectives were identified as being tourism, energy, agriculture and rural development, and the manufacturing industry. Through this policy the Government of Montenegro envisions becoming less dependent on imports as well as an increase in productivity and foreign direct investment. In order to achieve the objectives, the government aims at a more effective use of natural resources and an enhanced inclusive labor participation model¹²⁷.

The Industrial Policy of Montenegro until 2020 is aimed at increasing Montenegro's economic output and achieving economic growth. This is to be achieved by the modernization of the industry. The policy is geared towards more efficient use of resources, better use of human and financial resources which will lead to higher employment and decreasing disparities between the country's regions. It furthermore aims at decreasing structural and sectoral imbalances which will prompt improvement in the business environment and correspondingly boost development and growth of enterprises. The priority sectors for economic growth in this policy have been identified as being the manufacturing industry, energy and tourism. The main objectives are to increase the competitiveness of the industry, to achieve higher investment and financing for industrial modernization, innovation and entrepreneurship and finally market access¹²⁸.

Another document aimed at improving Montenegro's industrial performance is the *Strategy for the Development of Manufacturing Industries 2014-2018*. In this document, the Montenegrin

125 Source: Voluntary National Reviews at The HLPF 2016 Montenegro.

126 Source: Voluntary National Reviews at The HLPF 2016 Montenegro.

127 Source: Montenegro Development Directions 2015-2018, page 2.

128 Source: Industrial Policy for Montenegro until 2020.

government is addressing the manufacturing industry, identifying it as one of the most important sectors for the overall economic development. The goal of this strategy is to unveil the manufacturing industry's potential and utilize the possibilities for sustainable development as well as the well-being of the citizens. The priority sectors are defined as the metal and the wood industry. Another objective of the policy is to reduce regional disparities by increasing the competitiveness of the manufacturing industry in all provinces of the country¹²⁹.

The *Economic Reform Programme 2017-2019* is the most important economic document of the country, since it is the basis for the economic dialogue with Brussels. It comprises the economic policy of Montenegro for the medium run and is structured according to the criteria and methodology of the European Commission. The underlying objective of this policy is to achieve more intense and sustainable economic growth along with job creation. This is to be achieved by way of structural reforms, infrastructure development inciting national and foreign direct investment. The strategic development goal defined by the Economic Reform Programme 2017-2019 is sustainable and inclusive economic growth which will contribute towards lowering the development gap between Montenegro and EU as well as towards further improvement of the quality of life. The document envisages a comprehensive structural reform agenda which reflects public policies in the areas of public finances management, energy, transport and telecommunications, reforms in industrial sector, agriculture and services, lowering informal economy, research and innovation, foreign trade and investment promotion, education and skills, employment and labour market, social inclusion and poverty reduction.¹³⁰

The tourism sector has greatly increased in importance for the economic development of Montenegro (the Central Bank estimates a growth of 460% from €86 million to €480 million between 2001 and 2017¹³¹) and the sector has further been identified as one of the major contributors to economic growth by the Montenegrin authorities. The *Montenegro Tourism Development Strategy To 2020* was set in place in 2008. It was a joint initiative between the then Montenegrin Ministry of Tourism and Environment, the German Development Finance Agency and the Deutsche Investitions und Entwicklungsgesellschaft, aiming at the sustainable development of the tourism sector while preserving and protecting the environment. The strategy particularly highlights its commitment to sustainability. Furthermore, the "masterplan" recommends the establishment of five regional strategies with the goal of making use of regional specific features as well as the diversification of Montenegro as tourist destination.¹³²

The Strategy for the Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas 2014-2020 paves the way for reforms in the agricultural sector and provides a response to the changing environment (harmonisation of Montenegrin standards in agriculture with European standards). 1) Managing agricultural resources in a long-term and sustainable manner, while preserving the environment; 2) Ensuring a stable and acceptable food supply in terms of quality and price; 3) Ensuring adequate

129 Source: Development Strategy of the manufacturing industry in Montenegro 2014-2018.

130 Source: Montenegro Economic Reform Program 2017 - 2019.

131 Source: Montenegro Tourism Development Strategy to 2020.

132 Source: Montenegro Tourism Development Strategy to 2020.

living standards for the rural population, while preserving traditional values; and 4) Enhancing competitiveness of food producers.

Montenegro is on a path to EU alignment and accession and therefore, the country needs to align its policy, legislative and regulatory measures to the 'EU Directive 2012/27/EU on Energy Efficiency'. In reflection of these objectives, the government has released firstly the *Energy Development Strategy of Montenegro by 2030* and secondly *Energy Efficiency Strategy of Montenegro*. These policy documents highlight the need for, and the potential of, increasing national energy efficiency and energy security.

Lastly the *Integrated UN Programme for Montenegro (2017-2021)* is a UN Delivering as One programme that has been voluntarily adopted by the government of Montenegro in 2009. It is implementing all DaO Standard Operating Procedures: one programme, common budgetary framework, one fund, and one leader, operating as one, communicating as one. The programme sets out a set of envisaged results that have been agreed between the Government and the United Nations System in core areas of cooperation to allow for the realisation of the country's human development potential. The programme aims at supporting Montenegro's development agenda in the core areas of Democratic Governance, Environmental Sustainability, Social Inclusion and Economic Governance.

1.1.12. Gender and women empowerment policies

The principles of non-discrimination and gender equality have been clearly articulated in Montenegro's legal framework and included in the countries' development plans. Article 17 of the 2006 Constitution of Montenegro upholds the principle of legal equality for all citizens and in October 2006 Montenegro ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The Government of Montenegro has also created the Department of Gender Equality and the Action Plan for Achieving Gender Equality¹³³. Although strides have been made, the realization of gender equality goals remains a challenge.

By international standards, Montenegro has made limited progress in the area of gender equality and this is evident in a number of global indicators. In the 2015 Global Gender Gap report Montenegro has an index of 0.689 and ranks 79 out of 145 countries¹³⁴. This is a deterioration compared to the 2014 report in which Montenegro has an index of 0.693 and rank of 74 out of 142 countries¹³⁵. National targets for MDG 3 (Promote gender equality and empower women) were not fully achieved by the end of 2015. Additionally, gender equality is addressed in the EU accession agenda and in 2014, a European parliament report noted that Montenegro has made limited progress regarding women's rights, gender equality, representation of women in politics and within the labor market, and the fight against domestic violence¹³⁶.

133 Source: Montenegro Tourism Development Strategy to 2020.

134 Source: The Global Gender Gap Report, available at: <http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GGGR2015/cover.pdf>

135 Source: The Global Gender Gap Report, available at: <http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GGGR2015/cover.pdf>

136 Source: UN Montenegro Country Analysis, July 2015 (Internal Document).

The status of women is best demonstrated by their inclusion in economic activity. With regards to the gender disaggregated employment rate, it reached its highest value in the last decade, while the rate of unemployment for women declined from 35.5% in 2014 to 18.2% in 2015. Although the unemployment rate has been cut in half in the last 10 years, the unemployment rate for women remained twice as high as the MDG goals¹³⁷. Although there is little difference between male and female unemployment, in 2014 46% of women aged 15+ participated in the labor market compared to 60% of men¹³⁸. In addition to this, in 2014 only 11.3% of women were self-employed, which is twice as low as men (21.3%). The gender gaps in labor participation are particularly large in rural areas where the inactivity rate for women reaches 67%, 27% points higher than for men¹³⁹. The gender gap in rural areas could be reduced through increased private sector investments and job creation in the areas of agriculture and sustainable tourism. Among those who work, a clear wage gap exists; with women earning 16 % less than men with similar observed characteristics¹⁴⁰. An overall lack of decent jobs for women also impacts their ability to earn pensions. Consequently, only 30,300 women utilize pensions whereas 49,569 men receive these benefits¹⁴¹. The UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) has raised concerns regarding the situation of women in the labor market, particularly with regards to the concentration of women in low-paid sectors of employment, often on fixed-term contracts that can be easily terminated to avoid dealing with their right to paid maternity leave and to return to work following childbirth. Representation of women in high-level positions in public and private sectors is improving but it is still relatively low.

In order to strengthen women's economic position in society, the Government of Montenegro adopted the Strategy for Development of Women Entrepreneurship 2015-2020, with aim to encourage economic empowerment of women by creating a supportive business environment and by supporting the development of their entrepreneurial potential, which will also contribute to the development of existing companies and the creation of new companies as well as job creation and employment growth, which will ultimately lead to the overall development of the SME sector.

137 Source: UN Montenegro Country Analysis, July 2015 (Internal Document).

138 Source: World Bank Country Partnership Framework 2016- 2020.

139 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Women and Men in Montenegro, 2014, available at: <http://bit.ly/1Hz4Mth>

140 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Women and Men in Montenegro, 2014, available at: <http://bit.ly/1Hz4Mth>

141 Source: UN Montenegro Country Analysis, July 2015 (Internal Document).

1.2. Challenges to be addressed

Bearing in mind Montenegro's long term development goal is to achieve "Smart Growth, Sustainable Growth and Inclusive Growth"¹⁴² for increased quality of life in the long run, there still remains a significant number of development challenges to be addressed in the upcoming years. *Tourism, energy, agriculture and rural development, and manufacturing industry* have been set out as the main priority sectors by the Montenegro Development Directions 2015-2018, in recognition of the need to increase productivity and enable job creation. The Industrial Policy for Montenegro until 2020 recognizes "enterprises and industries" as the real agents of change and development and identifies four immediate tasks within the framework of the intended long-term modernization of industry, namely: 1) introduction of "smart specialization" to support the most promising new industries; 2) development of new emerging industries and their grouping within clusters and industrial value chains; 3) linking business services to industrial design and manufacturing; and 4) minimizing the long-term environmental impact of industrial modernization and restructuring. In line with the Montenegro Development Directions 2015-2018 and building on its findings, the Industrial Policy identifies 3 industrial and service-related sectors with potential for growth, possessing strong export potential: manufacturing industry (agro-food, wood processing, metal and pharmaceuticals), energy, and tourism. The policy encourages other sectors, which contribute to industrial development, such as: transport, ICT and creative industries, business service sectors, and construction.

In addition, SDG 9 is among the prioritized SDGs for the country and is heavily reflected in the main national strategy and policy documents such as the Industrial Policy 2020 and National Sustainable Development Strategy 2030.

In view of the past cooperation experience and lessons learned and with due regard to the national development strides and the priority areas of cooperation identified together with the Government of Montenegro, the main challenges to be addressed during the implementation of the current CPF are:

1. Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of MSMEs in priority manufacturing sectors
Manufacturing is not only severely underrepresented in the overall economic landscape of Montenegro, but the industrial base is outdated, inefficient, lacks innovations and has only weak linkages to the regional and global economy. In addition, many work-intensive manufacturing sub-sectors (e.g. textile, leather production) have almost completely disappeared. An increased number of productive, efficient and profitable MSMEs are critical for Montenegro's growth and competitiveness as their value added is estimated to account for about two thirds of GDP. Among them manufacturing MSMEs are particularly vulnerable as they utilize obsolete technologies for manufacturing processes and produce low technology and low value added products. A general export weakness is the lack of diversification in terms of both numbers of products exported, and numbers of countries exported to.

¹⁴² Source: Montenegro Development Directions 2015-2018.

Cognizant of these challenges, the Government prioritizes industrial modernization and increased R&D as means to halt the long-term deindustrialization trend. In this regard, support is especially needed on widening the production base, increasing industrial output quantity and quality, and facilitating market access at national, regional and international levels.

2. Strengthening business linkages and lowering private sector transaction costs for market access

In small countries such as Montenegro where the domestic market is of limited size, entering new markets is a matter of survival. MSMEs in Montenegro are poorly integrated into the global economy and face substantive barriers to be competitive in exports as they often operate in isolation, are unable to innovate, have low productivity, and are hampered by high costs and lack of information on market needs. To fully realize Montenegro's substantive comparative advantage in some sectors, especially in agro-industries and tourism, development of business linkage and clustering has been put high on the country's industrial development agenda.

3. Advancing fragmented agricultural production and low standards compliance

Agriculture is a key sector for achieving shared prosperity in Montenegro as it provides by far the largest source of income in rural areas, where 41% of the poor live, and where the inactivity rate of women reaches 67%¹⁴³. Despite having an immense potential due to favorable climatic conditions and output diversification, agricultural and rural development are confined by small-scale farms that produce limited yields, owing to insufficient knowledge, outdated technologies, and weak supply chains. Farms are often fragmented and not officially registered as agricultural holdings and therefore deprived of market access. These shortcomings make it difficult for agricultural producers to invest in equipment and new technologies and hence produce agricultural output that can respond to the increasing demand, also stemming from the seasonal tourism. The result is that the sector is hampered by low productivity, high input costs and difficulties in producing standardized products in larger quantities intended for domestic and international markets that correspond to international standards and are in compliance with EU regulations.

4. Improving environmental practices and enhancing the utilization of energy efficiency measures and renewable energy sources

Montenegro has been constitutionally defined as an "ecological state", yet the country faces serious sustainability challenges. Low environmental practices further aggravate the dire legacy of the past in the area of industrial pollution, often in close proximity to major cities and tourist areas. Water quality is a significant challenge as there are many hotspots around residential areas. In addition, the inherited industrial structure relies on high energy consumption. The country depends on electricity imports, while the usage of renewable energy resources is low especially from solar, wind and geothermal resources, despite having a significant potential for the development of renewable energy sources (including biomass, new hydro, wind, and solar). Energy intensity is 3.3 times higher than the EU28 average¹⁴⁴.

143 Source: Strategy of Agriculture and Rural Development 2015-2020., page 25.

144 Source: International Energy Agency, World Energy Statistics and Balances.

2. UN Coordination Framework

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) contains the strategic programme planning framework for collaboration between the UN System and Government of Montenegro for the period 2017–2021. It is closely aligned with national human rights and development priorities and is based on extensive consultations with the Government of Montenegro across all sectors, with local government, national institutions and partners, and with civil society. Furthermore, the UNDAF is aligned with the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals. It is also particularly framed by the EU accession reform agenda systematically pursued by the Government of Montenegro.

The UNDAF frames the work of the following resident and regionally based United Nations Organisations: UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, WHO, ILO, IAEA, UNIDO, UNECE, UNESCO, UNEP, UN Women, UNOPS, FAO, UNODC and UNCTAD.

UNIDO has actively participated in the formulation of the UNDAF 2017–2021. It aims at taking full advantage of the combined knowledge and resources of the UN System organizations working under the “Delivering as One” modality applied in the country as of 2010, and sustaining the results of the past Integrated UN Programme 2010–2016.

The planned results of UNDAF focus on four strategic areas that respond to Montenegro’s development and human rights challenges and make use of the United Nations’ comparative advantages, as follows:

- 1) Democratic Governance
- 2) Environmental Sustainability
- 3) Social Inclusion
- 4) Economic Governance.

UNIDO contributes to focus area “Environmental Sustainability” and “Economic Governance” under two outcomes (as shown below) with a total resource mobilization requirements of USD 1,400,000.

Outcome statement 2.2: By 2021, the people of Montenegro are benefiting from sustainable management of cultural and natural resources, combating climate change and disaster-risk reduction.

Outcome statement 2.5: By 2021, people of Montenegro are benefitting from an enabling institutional and regulatory framework for sustainable and inclusive economic growth based on innovation, entrepreneurship and competitiveness.

As part of the Delivering as One family in Montenegro, UNIDO is actively participating in joint programming, which resulted in the successful implementation of two projects, one focused on green jobs in tourism, wood processing and agriculture industries and the other one related to cluster development as means of boosting SME competitiveness in Montenegro.

In 2009, together with UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO and FAO, UNIDO leveraged funds under the One UN Fund for the implementation of the joint UN Programme “Improving livelihoods and employment opportunities in the northern region of Montenegro through the promotion of green jobs, cluster development and institutional capacity building with a focus on the tourism, wood processing and agriculture industries”. UNIDO’s role was to support the Ministry of Economy in the development and implementation of a national cluster strategy, containing a concrete set of measures for systemically increasing the competitiveness and market access of SME clusters and networks in the country. The process led up to the development of the Strategy for Sustainable Economic Growth through the Introduction of Clusters (2012-2016) focused on: (a) mapping of existing business clusters and networks in Montenegro; (b) undertaking diagnostic studies of 15 selected sample clusters to identify the key challenges and problems faced by the local businesses; (c) undertaking a demand assessment for key cluster products with a focus on potential buyers in the food and tourism industries; (d) undertaking a capacity building and testing interventions in selected pilot clusters that have been diagnosed; (e) carrying out a capacity assessment of key support institutions and municipalities; and (f) drafting and implementing the national strategy with a view to increasing the contribution of selected clusters and networks to employment retention, import substitution, export promotion or new business and job creation.

Over the period 2014-2016 UNIDO joined hands with UNDP for the implementation of the EU-funded project “Enhancing the competitiveness of local SMEs in Montenegro through cluster development”. It built on predecessor initiatives that encompassed cluster development components implemented by UNIDO in Montenegro since 2009, and set a strong focus on supporting the Ministry of Economy in the implementation of the Strategy for Sustainable Economic Growth through the Introduction of Clusters (2012-2016) as a tool for competitiveness enhancement of SMEs. In addition, UNIDO’s part of the project included the provision of direct assistance to four clusters (fresh water fish, olive oil, metal works and wine cluster) in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of joint action plans and the creation of market linkages. Among the project achievements stand out the following results:

- 4 clusters assisted in implementation of cluster action plans
- 1 new luxury product produced from old olive trees older than 2000 years developed
- The project has supported 47 SMEs in 4 clusters directly (representing 167 full-time and about 280 part time employees), based on the UNIDO cluster development methodology. These firms benefited from upgraded equipment and production capacities, improved sales, access to new markets and value addition to their projects – all by engaging in joint actions, which would not have been achieved by firms individually.
- The employees of 13 self-government units were engaged in 29 training courses (including study tours) and 102 other project related meetings and field visits, which resulted in the development of 7 project proposals to support SME clusters, out of which 3 were developed under the model of inter-municipal cooperation
- 9 joint business projects/initiatives initiated by each pilot cluster
- New marketing brand for agricultural products developed: “Delicious Montenegro”

- 4 cluster diagnostic studies updated and one new diagnostic study developed
- 2 training courses for new cluster development agents organized
- Analysis of the appropriate legal structure for Montenegrin cluster carried out
- Study to identify funding possibilities for cluster initiatives prepared
- Technical inputs for the cluster selection process during the Rollout phase of the Strategy prepared

Currently, UNIDO partners with 3 other UN agencies (UNDP, ILO and UNCTAD) and leverages funds through Delivering Results Together Fund (DRT-F) for the implementation of the joint project "Fostering competitiveness and innovation of Montenegro through sustainable economic growth policies". UNIDO is supporting the Ministry of Economy in the implementation of the Industrial Policy until 2020 as well as continues providing assistance on the SMEs and cluster level.

3. Past Cooperation and Lessons Learned¹⁴⁵

UNIDO was the first UN organization that Montenegro joined after it restored independence in 2006. Since that time UNIDO supported Montenegro with the delivery of 14 technical cooperation projects with a total budget around 3,000,000 EUR. Technical cooperation was predominantly in the field of safeguarding the environment with Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism (cleaner production, compliance with the Montreal Protocol, national energy development strategy and action plan, as well as water management (transfer of eco-remediation and TEST technologies)) but also addressed areas such as SMEs competitiveness and cluster development, jointly with Ministry of Economy. UNIDO could leverage funds from various partners and funds such as: One UN Fund, the Montreal Protocol Fund, the European Union, the Delivering Results Together Fund (DRT-F) and Slovenia.

Taking into account the absence of UNIDO representation in Montenegro, the fact that UNIDO was able to raise funds from different sources could be considered a success. In this regard, the strong support of the Government side was central. An illustrative example is the strong national back up, which allowed UNIDO to tapping into EU funds through "indirect management" modality for the implementation of the project "Enhancing the competitiveness of local SMEs in Montenegro through cluster development", where a competitive tender process proved inefficient in granting access to the required expertise. The project was highly successful and contributed greatly to the larger visibility of UNIDO on the ground.

Throughout project implementation, UNIDO became well acquainted with the development challenges of Montenegro as well as the realities on the ground, and was able to draw some useful lessons. These include:

- Given the size of Montenegro, large-scale projects with multimillion budgets would

¹⁴⁵ No independent project evaluations of the UNIDO TC portfolio in Montenegro were conducted so far.

definitely face certain impediments related to national absorption and implementation capacities; well-tailored projects reflecting the actual realities on the ground and taking into account the execution potential of national counterparts have a better chance to leave a lasting development impact.

- Development funding is not readily available in Montenegro as the country is not in the focus of the donor community being an upper-middle income country. Bilateral donors are increasingly phasing out and are redirecting their assistance to newly emerging needs in the region, such as the refugees' crisis. Striving to become an EU member, Montenegro's development efforts are supported mainly by EU-funding instruments and some DFIs. As mentioned above, the Government's support is of utmost importance for leveraging funding from both the EU and the DFIs, such as the World Bank.
- The lack of formal UNIDO representation in Montenegro has been an obstacle for the smooth TC delivery and the overall visibility of UNIDO in the country. However, through different projects a UNIDO National Consultant in Montenegro has been maintained on the regular basis and is hosted by the Ministry of Economy of Montenegro. This semi-institutionalized and semi-formal representation has proved to be central for strengthening UNIDO's portfolio in Montenegro and increasing the visibility of the Organization among national and international development partners.

The details of the current UNIDO project portfolio are given in the below table and in brief UNIDO currently has 5 ongoing TC projects with a total budget of roughly US\$1.7 million.

Table 6: Current UNIDO Project Portfolio

	Project Title	Thematic area	Project status	Budget¹⁴⁶	Donor(s)
1	Enhancing the competitiveness of local SMEs in Montenegro through cluster development	GC2 Advancing Economic Competitiveness	On-going	\$848,237	- Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation ; - UN Country Fund Montenegro ; - European Union.
2	HCFC phase- out management plan (Stage 1)	GC3 Safeguarding the Environment	On-going	\$353,500	Montreal Protocol

¹⁴⁶ Budgets are quoted from the UNIDO Open data Platform and are expressed in US dollars as per UN exchange rate of 21 Oct 2016; the budgets do not reflect UNIDO support costs; in some instances, the original budgets are in euro thus due to exchange rate fluctuations the online data might vary.

3	Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies (TEST) for the treatment of biological sludge from Mojkovac's municipal waste water treatment plant	GC3 Safeguarding the Environment	On-going	\$290,176	Slovenia
4	Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies (TEST) for the clean-up of Port Milena Channel	GC3 Safeguarding the Environment.	On-going	\$210,000	Slovenia
5	Montenegro ODS alternatives survey	GC3 Safeguarding the Environment.	On-going	\$40,000	Montreal Protocol

4. Country Programme Components

In December 2013, Montenegro signed the Lima Declaration on inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) which aims at harnessing the full potential of the industry's contribution to the achievement of sustainable development and lasting prosperity for all. The country has undertaken coordinated efforts to pitch sustainable re-industrialization as one of the pillars of its smart growth model based on increased industrial productivity, private sector development, and innovation. Building on the results of UNIDO's successful project portfolio in the area of eco-remediation, the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism with an official letter, dated 2 April 2015, called upon expanding the existing cooperation in response to Montenegro's priorities related to wastewater treatment, sludge management and rehabilitation of dump sites. The Government of Montenegro through the Ministry of Science and the Ministry of Economy, have officially stated their commitment for more intensified collaboration with UNIDO and requested the development of a country programming framework (CPF) for Montenegro in official letters, dated 21 October 2015 and 17 November 2015 respectively. UNIDO fielded a fact-finding and programming mission to Podgorica in April 2016, during which a series of meetings with representatives of the Government, UN, private sector and donor institutions were held to gather first hand data, identify the country priorities and industrial development needs, scope the possible UNIDO interventions under the CPF and define potential partners for its implementation. The findings of the mission were captured in the Needs Assessment of Montenegro¹⁴⁷. Among the mission's conclusions was that a parceled approach based on individual technical assistance projects could not bring about the critical mass of impact needed to meet the industrial development strides of Montenegro, hence, a road-map geared towards commonly agreed results and guided by a strategic programmatic framework would be better positioned to steer the attainment of ISID-related outcomes.

The overall objective of the CPF is to support the Government of Montenegro to achieve and sustain smart, sustainable and inclusive growth through increased competitiveness, accelerated re-industrialization, increased productivity in selected sectors, job creation and private sector development. It aims at creating favourable conditions for the attainment of the strategic goals of Montenegro set out in the Sustainable Development Strategy of Montenegro by 2030, the Industrial Development Policy until 2020, and Montenegro Development Directions 2015-2018, and is fully in line with the UNDAF 2017-2021 and Delivering as One approach and activities. The CPF will contribute to the achievement of all industry-related goals of the 2030 Agenda, specifically SDG 9.

In close cooperation with the national counterparts, the following three components representing thematic areas of UNIDO interventions under the CPF for Montenegro were agreed upon:

Component I: Strengthening industrial competitiveness

Component II: Boosting rural development and job creation

Component III: Environmental management and sustainable energy

The CPF addresses cross-cutting issues including economic empowerment of youth and women.

¹⁴⁷ Needs assessment for CPF is available in a separate document.

Specifically in terms of gender mainstreaming, each component is to implement project activities that ensure women and men can equally access project resources and services, equally participate in project activities and decision-making processes and equally benefit from trainings or other capacity building activities offered by the projects.

Table 7: Alignment of the CPF

CPF components	CPF WILL BE ALIGNED WITH:			
	Relevant national sector priorities	UNDAF 2017-2021 Pillars	Other national/regional/international frameworks and commitments	UNIDO's priorities - ISID
Strengthening industrial competitiveness	Industrial Policy of Montenegro till 2020, National Sustainable Development Strategy 2030, Montenegro Development Directions 2015-2018, Programme of Economic Reforms 2017-2019, Strategy for Scientific Research Activities	Pillar Economic Governance: Outcome 2.5	SDG 1, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 12, SDG 16 EU accession chapters Chapter 8: Competition policy Chapter 20: Enterprise and industrial policy Chapter 25: Science and research	Advancing Economic Competitiveness
Boosting rural development and job creation	Industrial Policy of Montenegro till 2020, National Sustainable Development Strategy 2030, Montenegro Development Directions 2015-2018, Strategy for Regional Development of Montenegro 2014-2020	Pillar Economic Governance: Outcome 2.5	SDG 1, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 12, SDG 16 EU accession chapters Chapter 8: Competition policy Chapter 11: Agriculture and rural development Chapter 22: Regional policy	Creating Shared Prosperity
Environmental management and sustainable energy	National Sustainable Development Strategy 2030, National Strategy for Climate Change 2030, Strategy for Eco-Remediation of Montenegro, Energy Policy of Montenegro until 2030	Pillar: Environmental Sustainability: Outcome 2.2	SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15 EU accession chapters Chapter 15: Energy Chapter 27: Environment	Safeguarding the Environment

The following section describes the thematic components of the CPF. A number of project proposals are listed for consideration under each component. Annex I features detailed description of these proposals, whose implementation depends on the successful funds mobilization. Other projects can be freely included under the components whenever identified.

4.1. Component I: Strengthening industrial competitiveness

Situation analysis

Currently, the economic structure of Montenegro is not easily adaptable to changes in the demand on the local and world markets. The long-term capability of the Montenegrin economy to be nationally, regionally and internationally competitive is inhibited by its sectoral imbalance, low productivity within industry, undiversified export structure, unrealized innovation potential, underutilization of modern and advanced manufacturing and other factor.

Montenegro is trying to respond to the ongoing sectoral and growth challenges by prioritizing re-industrialization as set out in the newly adopted Industrial Policy of Montenegro till 2020 and in other key strategic documents such as: Economics Reform Programme of Montenegro 2017-2019, Montenegro Development Directions 2015-2018 as well as by the National Sustainable Development Strategy by 2030. For instance, the Industrial Policy of Montenegro recognizes the need for re-industrialization as a primary objective in order to strengthen the economy to allow production processes based on modern technical and technological achievements, where the structure, quality and design are constantly adapting to market demands. The vision is to create conditions for modernization of industry based on knowledge and innovation aiming to provide better integration into international market, through further improving the business environment, supporting enterprises and entrepreneurship, and stimulating the use of modern technologies with a view to creating new and better quality jobs¹⁴⁸.

Indeed in Montenegro the effects of the global economic crisis and the deindustrialization process have been profound. The ongoing trend of the Montenegrin economy over the past few decades – away from industry towards an economy dominated by services – creates significant risks that the economy is becoming sectorally unbalanced, insufficiently diversified, and vulnerable to external economic shocks¹⁴⁹. Between 1990 and 2015 the contribution of industry to the GDP decreased 3.5 times (from 35% to 10.7%)¹⁵⁰. Between 2000 and 2014 the share of industry continued decreasing (from 17% to 10.7% at constant prices)¹⁵¹. The industrial sectors contributing most to the economy are energy, tourism, manufacturing industry¹⁵². The share of GDP for manufacturing is way below the European standards and amounts to merely 3.9%¹⁵³. The sub-sectors of textile production and garment, leather production and leather products, as well as rubber and plastic production, have in

148 Source: Industrial policy for Montenegro until 2020.

149 Source: Industrial Policy of Montenegro until 2020.

150 Source: Industrial Policy of Montenegro until 2020, MONSTAT.

151 Source: Industrial policy for Montenegro until 2020, MONSTAT.

152 Source: Industrial Policy of Montenegro until 2020.

153 Source: Industrial policy of Montenegro until 2020.

the past 10 years almost completely disappeared from the manufacturing industry of Montenegro. Still there are some positive estimates for the future development of industry and it is expected that the real growth rate of industrial sector in 2016 will be 4.4%, 2.9% in 2017 and 2.9% in 2018¹⁵⁴.

The industrial sector of Montenegro is characterized by low productivity, obsolete production technologies, lack of innovation and weak competitiveness. Thus industrial modernization through use of modern technologies and production facilities, improvement of industrial value chains, and integration of Montenegro into the global market is set as an immediate priority in Montenegro's development agenda. Moreover, through the linkage with the accompanying industry sectors, with the support of scientific institutions, strengthening links between the economy and research community will enable the diversification of the production base in industry and development of new sources of comparative advantage as a basis for sustainable economic development.

The main objective of this CPF component is to unlock Montenegro's competitiveness potential through assistance in moving towards higher value-added processes and products in priority growth sectors, strengthening the linkages between science and industry aiming to create and implement innovation, enabling better access to financial resources, improving the business environment and providing better compliance of the education system with labor market needs for achieving long-term sustainable growth.

Under this component, it is therefore envisaged the implementation of three pilot projects (details are provided in Annex I). In the area of industrial modernization and upgrading two proposed projects are focusing on industrial modernization and competitiveness of industry targeting selected pilot enterprises in the metal sector, as the most important sub-sector of the manufacturing industry (production of basic metals and production of metal products) with a share of 22.9%¹⁵⁵ in 2015 and on improving the competitiveness of the textile industry (including home textile, garment, occupational clothing, leather), as a work-intensive but disappearing sector, through modernization and market access. These project ideas are direct spin-offs of the UNIDO programming and fact-finding mission to Montenegro in April 2016, after which the Ministry of Economy of Montenegro proposed the initiation of the below two technical cooperation projects. In addition, the Ministry of Science has expressed interest in cooperating in the area of developing sustainable linkages between the national capacities in science and technology with the industrial sector of the country.

4.2. Component II: Boosting rural development and job creation

Situation analysis

Despite being one of smallest countries in Europe with 622,218 inhabitants (2016 estimates)¹⁵⁶, Montenegro is facing severe regional development disparities. The Northern region of the country still lags significantly behind the other two regions (Central and Southern region) in terms of the poverty incidence and the availability of socio-economic opportunities compared to the national

¹⁵⁴ Source: Montenegrin Guidelines of Macroeconomic and Fiscal Policy for the Period 2015-2018.

¹⁵⁵ Source: Industrial policy of Montenegro until 2020.

¹⁵⁶ Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Population estimates.

average. The Northern region covers more than 50% of the state's territory, but host less than a third of the total population. From eleven municipalities of the Northern region, the competitiveness level for ten of them is below the national average. Accordingly, unemployment in Montenegro has a very strong regional dimension¹⁵⁷. One result of this economic divide is a considerable level of North-South migration, resulting in a net population decrease of 28% in the North over the past ten years¹⁵⁸. Boosting economic activities in the impoverished regions and municipalities would have a strong effect on their overall welfare. For the predominantly rural population in the Northern and mountainous region, where income generation possibilities are limited, agriculture represents a major source of income generation. This also holds true for 30% of the Montenegrin economically active population, who is predominantly engaged in agricultural activities on family agricultural holdings/farms, despite the official statistical data indicating that agriculture employs merely 1.6% of the population¹⁵⁹. According to the Agricultural Census data from 2010, 98.949 persons are hired on farms, out of which 39.155 are women, or 39.57%.

Currently, less than 1% of all agricultural holdings in Montenegro are registered as business entities¹⁶⁰. The small, fragmented family farms dominate the agricultural landscape. Productivity is held back by the lack of knowledge, limited mechanization and application of modern technologies, missing storage facilities (e.g. for fruits and vegetables), which hampers the abilities of farmers and producers to meet even the increasing local demand for branded and high quality goods, as well as for organic produce, also boosted by the rising tourism. Agricultural production has a seasonal character, thus limiting the farmers' ability to achieve higher income and continuous market supply.

The Government of Montenegro recognizes the multi-functional role of agriculture for the national economy and the sector is viewed in a broader context beyond its mere contribution to the GDP. It provides revenue to a large segment of the population, balances off regional disparities and poverty in rural areas, has strong inter-linkages to the tourism sector and enriches its offer, supports food security and others. Cognizant of the fact that Montenegro is not in a position to become a major large-scale producer and exporter, the objective of the Government is to focus on the development and production of high-quality traditional agri-food products which will be marketed through tourism and to ensure that domestic demand can be met by locally produced all year round agricultural outputs as the country is a net importer of food. To achieve this a further impetus is needed to increase the economic activity in the agricultural sector, turn more farmers into market oriented suppliers and enhance their capacity to produce high-quality food products, hence create more and viable micro, small and medium-sized businesses (MSME) and jobs.

For newly emerging and already existing MSMEs, support is needed to increase their competitiveness and enable them access the markets. Improving the export oriented performance is especially relevant in light of the niche orientation toward branded products of high value. This is confirmed by the detailed analysis of the different respective international comparative indicators

157 Source: Ministry of Economy, Competitiveness level of local self-government units.

158 Source: Statistics Office of Montenegro (Monstat), Migration statistics, available at: <http://www.monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=1340&pageid=53>

159 Source: Strategy for the Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas 2015-2020

160 Source: Strategy for the Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas 2015-2020

and reports, which cover all main topics of international competitiveness¹⁶¹. Still MSMEs are facing a series of challenges that hamper their competitiveness and they could be summarized as follows:

- Lack of empowered organizations with entrepreneurial capacity to sustain viable business relations and negotiate equitable future contracting;
- Inadequate and inequitable market governance;
- Underdeveloped value chain infrastructure enhances the marginalization of MSMEs, and there is a lack of concerted and sustained efforts promoting private sector investments with equitable partnering with smaller producers and processors along the value chain;
- Transaction costs associated with sourcing and transporting/shipping products are high for several reasons. First, production is highly fragmented and they lack the economies of scale/volumes required to harvest lots which can economically be produced, and transported;
- Emerging agri-businesses have only limited access to capital, relevant information and know-how to produce, pack, brand, promote and market their products.

As a reaction to the rapid changes brought about by globalization, more and more consumers are searching for what is authentic or special. The market for high end food and luxury goods is growing and many are also willing to pay higher prices for traditional products (i.e. food and handicraft) that retain the quality of the past and that are deeply rooted in the popular cultures of their territories of origin. For small producers, these new trends signify a major opportunity, as it frees them from having to compete on price with generic and standardized products. The challenge for producers in a region when they all produce the same good is to identify its unique features and to enhance its reputation in the market. This process will be largely linked to Montenegro's natural heritage and preserved nature and the declaration of ecological state of Montenegro back in 1991.

Another key trend of relevance for Montenegrin industry (taking into account that the country attracts many tourists every year) is that gastronomy has become a central part of the tourism experience. In recent years, food tourism has grown considerably becoming one of the most dynamic and creative segments of tourism. Both destinations and tourism businesses have realized the importance of gastronomy order to diversify tourism and stimulate local economic development.

Consequently, a cluster approach, combined with a strong market-access element, has been identified as an optimal solution to support local MSMEs to gain the necessary competitive position to sustain their business, thereby creating more job opportunities, especially in the rural areas. UNIDO has supported the Government of Montenegro through the implementation of two clusters related projects, under which the Strategy for Sustainable Economic Growth in Montenegro was developed and its implementation was facilitated through the provision of pilot support to four clusters. The importance of the clusters approach has been recognized by other strategic Government documents such as the Industrial Policy of Montenegro until 2020, the Development

¹⁶¹ Source: Industrial policy for Montenegro until 2020.

Directions of Montenegro 2015-2018 and the Strategy for Regional Development of Montenegro 2014-2020.

The main objective of this CPF component is to strengthen the competitiveness of agri-food MSMEs and increase Montenegro's overall capacities for production of high quality agricultural products through a cluster-based and value-chain approach whereby boost rural development and job creation. It aims at encouraging women economic empowerment by supporting the entrepreneurial potential of women, especially in rural regions, where their inactivity rate reach 67%¹⁶².

The project ideas in Annex I are direct spin-offs of the UNIDO programming and fact-finding mission to Montenegro in April 2016.

4.3. Component III: Environmental management and sustainable energy

Situation analysis

The constitution defines Montenegro as a “civic, democratic and ecological state”¹⁶³, and there is a general perception in the population that the environment represents one of the most important assets for the future of the country. However, there are concerns about the deterioration of the environment due to pollution and over-exploitation of natural resources.

According to the EU Report on Montenegro for 2015, the country still falls far short of meeting the requirements on environmental performance and climate change, although some progress has been achieved, for example in energy efficiency, in promoting “greening of the economy” and efforts to develop the potential of green jobs¹⁶⁴. The main challenges highlighted refer to implementation of the relevant legislation, to strategic planning related to final outcomes of the 2015 Paris Climate Change Conference, and to alignment of legislation with the Acquis and preservation of several nature reserves¹⁶⁵.

Environmental sustainability in Montenegro has a particularly strong linkage to economic development, given the critical importance of tourism for the Montenegrin economy. Significant improvements are urgently needed in water and industrial waste management. Enforcement of environmental regulations on industrial pollution is still fairly weak and waste disposal and treatment practices are below EU and international standards. The energy sector, comprising energy supply and consumption in the transport, residential and service sectors, has the highest share in GHG emissions, accounting for 68% of the total emissions in 2011. This was followed by the industry (20%), agriculture (10%) and waste (2%) sectors. About 99% of emissions from the industrial sector originated from Aluminium Plant Podgorica (KAP).

Although policy and legislative improvement has occurred in recent years, a number of challenges

¹⁶² Source: Strategy of Agriculture and Rural Development 2015-2020

¹⁶³ Source: The Constitution of Montenegro.

¹⁶⁴ Source: EU 2015 Report on Montenegro, available at: <http://www.delmne.ec.europa.eu/code/navigate.php?id=1>

¹⁶⁵ Source: EU 2015 Report on Montenegro, available at: <http://www.delmne.ec.europa.eu/code/navigate.php?id=1>

remain in the area of water management. Among them is groundwater protection, since most water for human consumption relies upon groundwater from karstic aquifers. Another challenge is coastal zone management, where the introduction of integrated management is required.

Montenegro has been a state party to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants since March 2011. Nevertheless, the total amount of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in Montenegro is not known, but a survey conducted in 2007 indicated about 2,000 tons of PCBs in transformers and capacitors¹⁶⁶. A detailed, countrywide inventory of equipment containing PCBs is lacking for now but it will be performed in the framework of the GEF funded project “Comprehensive Environmentally Sound Management of PCBs” to be implemented by UNDP as of mid. 2017.¹⁶⁷ The country is also a signatory to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer.

Montenegro as one of the signatories of the Energy Community Treaty has obligation to harmonize legislation with EU directives in the energy sector. The Law on Energy has been put into enforcement in January 2016 and has significantly transposed the Directive on renewable energy 2009/28¹⁶⁸. Although Montenegro has high potential for renewable energy, only hydropower is used for electricity production in considerable quantity, as is biomass for heating purposes. The country gives efforts to increase renewable energy sources, i.e to produce 33% of share of renewable energy in total final consumption of energy by 2020 as per the national target.

Energy efficiency represents a priority in Montenegrin energy policy. The country's energy intensity has been in decline, as between 2007 and 2011 a 40% improvement has been indicated¹⁶⁹, nevertheless, it is still 3.3 times higher than the EU28 average¹⁷⁰. This is primarily due to the significant consumption in the industry sector (mainly aluminium and steel), which are using outdated and energy inefficient technology. . In addition, energy consumption is also relatively inefficient within many private sector enterprises. Although one quarter of Montenegrin SMEs declare themselves ready to take environmental action that goes beyond mere compliance with the legislation, energy and other resource efficiency measures are not widely applied at the present time.

UNIDO has been actively assisting Montenegro in the area of energy and environment in industrial sectors through the delivery of the following technical cooperation projects:

- Energy development strategy for Montenegro and action plan;
- Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies (TEST) for the clean-up of Port Milena Channel;

¹⁶⁶ Source: Third Environmental Performance Review of Montenegro, UNECE 2015.

¹⁶⁷ Source: Third Environmental Performance Review of Montenegro, UNECE 2015.

¹⁶⁸ Directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC

¹⁶⁹ Source: Third Environmental Performance Review of Montenegro, UNECE 2015.

¹⁷⁰ Source: International Energy Agency, "World Energy Statistics and Balances" 2015.

- Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies (TEST) for the treatment of biological sludge from Mojkovac's municipal waste water treatment plant;
- Fostering competitiveness and innovation of Montenegro through sustainable economic growth policies;
- HCFC phase out management plan and institutional strengthening;
- ODS survey.

The main objective of this CPF component is to ensure the continuation of UNIDO's assistance in response to the ongoing environmental and energy-related challenges faced by Montenegro.

5. Management Framework

5.1. Programme implementation

The CPF will be carried out within the overall framework of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2030 and the Industrial Policy of Montenegro until 2020 and will be closely aligned to the objectives, strategic outcomes and deliverables of the UN Development Assistance Framework for Montenegro 2017-2021. Ensuring full national ownership will be the guiding principle of the CPF implementation. Therefore, within the overall aim of strengthening national capacities for managing the development process in the country, the CPF will seek to build the necessary institutional and human competencies to ensure the sustainability of the Programme's results beyond its completion.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will ensure the overall coordination at the country level and will facilitate and provide strategic guidance to the implementation of the CPF under the already existing coordination mechanisms defined for UNDAF. The Ministry of Economy, together with the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Ministry of Science will be main government counterparts for the implementation of the CPF. Another stakeholder that will play a central role is the private sector and its support institutions in the country such as the Chamber of Economy of Montenegro.

Due to the lack of UNIDO representation in Montenegro, Europe and Central Asia Division will enact the dual role of a focal point for the CPF both at the local and at the HQs level. The Division will lead the overall coordination, provide oversight in the management and act as an interface between the technical departments for the overall CPF implementation, monitoring and reporting, and will provide support to the Government in fund raising. Close interaction with the Permanent Mission of Montenegro to UNIDO in Vienna will be sustained to ensure and maintain conducive environment for the execution of the Programme and provide the necessary assistance to Project Managers on the ground. Owing to the fact that Montenegro is applying the "Delivering as One" modality, UNIDO's operations on the ground have to be in full alignment with the strategic Outcomes of the UN Development Assistance Framework for Montenegro 2017-2021. In addition to the above elements, an informal mechanism of ongoing implementation oversight, coordination and reporting needs to be created with sufficient financial resources to facilitate the CPF implementation and ensure proper coordination, monitoring and reporting both at the HQs- and at the field level. This requires a budgetary

allocation of approximately EUR 30,000 (as a minimum) per year for the duration of the CPF, subject to the approval of UNIDO Executive Board and in the understanding that the Ministry of Economy will continue to provide an office for UNIDO expert/s as an in-kind contribution to the coordination activities.

5.2. Coordination

The delivery of the CPF outputs will be thoroughly coordinated within the UN Development Assistance Framework for Montenegro 2017-2021. UNIDO will follow the existing coordination format that has been applied in Montenegro in the context of *Delivering as One*. Europe and Central Asia Division will ensure that all coordination activities related to the CPF are linked to the existing UNDAF process. To this end, a CPF Steering Committee (CPSC) will be set up in the first six months of the launch of the CPF and it will be summoned in conjunction with the Joint Country Steering Committee (JCSC) on a pilot basis. The CPSC will further enhance coordination and ensure an ongoing national ownership of the Country Programme. The CPSC will be comprised of Government representatives, implementing national counterparts, donors and UNIDO. Its responsibility will be to exercise overall programme oversight and provide guidance to the implementation. The CPSC will harmonize its work with the UNDAF Joint Country Steering Committee.

For each project, a separate technical steering committee will be established to monitor and guide the implementation of the respective project. Main implementing counterparts, the lead Ministries as per specific area of intervention as well as UNIDO project coordinators will participate at the technical steering committees. Implementation and monitoring of individual projects implemented within the framework of the Country Programme will be carried out as described in the individual project documents.

5.3. Monitoring and Evaluation

The CPF shall be subject to UNIDO and/or UNDAF evaluation policy and guidelines, in conformity with UNEG/DAC norms and standards and latest Director General's Administrative Instructions (e.g. DGAI 18/Rev. 1). The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategy will comprise inputs of individual projects under the umbrella of the Country Programme, field visits, regular reports, and data collection on a biannual basis. Biannual progress reports will be issued on the status of resource utilization. The focus will be placed on the achievements of the indicators listed in the Results Framework. The biannual progress reports will be shared with all relevant stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Country Programme to communicate achievements and challenges encountered. At the beginning of each project, a baseline data survey will be collected in order to develop SMART indicators.

Europe and Central Asia Division will ensure the two levels of M&E requirements from the HQs and the UNDAF level are properly coordinated and do not lead to duplication efforts, so that findings and lessons learnt can effectively inform future planning. To this end, the UNDAF M&E will provide as much as possible the basis of and complement UNIDO M&E reporting and requirements.

In the third year of the Country Programme implementation a mid-term review will be carried out

together with the national counterparts. Findings from the review will enable appropriate strategic, programmatic and operational adjustments.

The terminal in-depth independent evaluation will be conducted in close cooperation with the Evaluation Group at UNIDO HQ, Europe and Central Asia Division and the national partners at the end of the fifth year. The evaluation will be conducted to examine performance against outcomes, assess and document the overall impact of UNIDO interventions against planned outputs, outline lessons learnt, and define the scope of and make recommendations on the way forward.

A detailed indicative M&E work plan for the Country Programme is shown below.

Indicative M&E framework for the Country Programme for Montenegro		
M&E activity description	Parties involved	Meeting frequency
Country Programme Steering Committee (CPSC)	Europe and Central Asia Division, Government representatives (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and Ministry of Science), implementing national counterparts, donors and UNIDO	The first CPSC to be held in conjunction with the Joint Country Steering Committee (JCSC) on a pilot basis. If required CPSC should meet more frequently on the request of any party involved.
Collection of baseline survey data	Project managers, Project coordinators	At the start of the programme /project/s
Annual Progress Reports (APRs) on individual ongoing projects under the framework of the Country Programme	Europe and Central Asia Division to validate and sign off on consolidated report prepared by PMs for submission to CPSC and JCSC	Annually
Annual Country Programme Review to assess progress and performance	Europe and Central Asia Division and CPSC together with JCSC members to review the Country Programme performance and make corrective decision (based on the APR)	Annually, prior to the finalization of APR and to the definition of the annual work plans of the CPF
Project/steering committee meetings	Europe and Central Asia Division, project steering committee members	6 months, more frequently if required
Mid-term Country Programme review	Europe and Central Asia Division, external consultants,	Mid of Country Programme (during the third year)

	CPSC, JCSC	
Monitoring visits to field sites and regular monitoring reports	Europe and Central Asia Division	Annually
Conduct end of programme surveys (for assessment of behavioural changes and impact implemented)	Europe and Central Asia Division; external evaluators	Evaluation at the end of the fourth year of the CPF
Terminal Country Programme evaluation/ independent evaluation report	Europe and Central Asia Division, CPSC, JCSC, independent external evaluators; Programme Officer at HQ	Evaluation at the end of the fifth year (2021) of the CPF

5.4. Risks and mitigation measures

The implementation of the Country Programme could be hindered by both external factors as well as internal processes that have the potential to influence the achievement of the envisaged results.

The below table sets forth the considered major risks as well as proposed measures for their mitigation.

Risk	Mitigation measures
Limited funds for CPF implementation Taking into account the scarce donor landscape in Montenegro with majority of bilateral donors redirecting their assistance, the fund raising activities will be focused towards leveraging financing from the EU pre-accession funds as well as the major DFIs operational on the ground (e.g. the World Bank). The role of the Government for the success of the funds-raising for the implementation of the CPF cannot be overemphasized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuously ensure the strong backing of the Government for the CPF implementation through promoting the national ownership of the document and its alignment with the national development priorities of Montenegro. - Devise a funds mobilization strategy together with the Government counterparts that will be updated and adjusted on regular basis throughout the CPF implementation. - Promote Joint Initiatives with other UN agencies and thus increase the chance of tapping into joint funding mechanisms available for Montenegro. - Explore partnerships with the private sector and DFIs.
Lack of continuous coordination and oversight of the CPF The overall CPF coordination, implementation oversight and reporting will be backstopped by Europe and Central Asia Regional Division at the UNIDO HQs due to the lack of formal UNIDO presence in Montenegro. This would imply the need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure an adequate amount of UNIDO seed money to warrant the coverage of the additional functions to be performed at a continuous basis by Europe and Central Asia Division throughout the implementation of the CPF.

of additional resources for the supplementary functions to be conducted by the Division to ensure for the smooth coordination, monitoring and reporting of the CPF.	
Changing governmental/ministerial structure and altering national priorities Although Montenegro is considered to be one of the most stable countries in its region, political and strategic direction changes shall never be completely excluded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep more than one entity involved. - Keep more than one person involved. - Maintain close cooperation and communication with the Permanent Mission of Montenegro to UNIDO in Vienna and CPF's Focal Point at the MFA.
Insufficient national absorption and implementation capacities Due to its size, Montenegro could face certain challenges in the implementation and absorption of large-scale development projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All UNIDO intervention to be strictly tailored to the realities on the ground, with due consideration of the capacities of national institutions and other counterparts.

5.5. The legal context

The present Country Programme Framework is governed by the provisions of the Basic Cooperation Agreement between UNIDO and the Government of Montenegro signed and entered into force on 25 October 2010.

6. Indicative budget and fund mobilization strategy

6.1. Indicative budget

The table below outlines the indicative planning budgetary figures for the implementation of the CPF. The total estimated budget is EUR 21,167,465 and includes funds for the monitoring and evaluation of the components as well as for the programme coordination.

Indicative budget in EUR			
	Resources Needed	Funds mobilized	Resources to be mobilized
Component 1	3,083,000	20,000 (self-funding)	3,063,000
Component 2	4,050,000	0	4,050,000
Component 3	13,859,465	0	13,859,465
M & E	25,000	0	25,000
CPF Management Unit	150,000	0	150,000
Total CPF	21,167,465	20,000	21,147,465

6.2. Funds mobilization strategy

In order to ensure the success of the CPF, a carefully designed funds mobilization strategy and action plan will be put in place. The strategy will explore potential various sources of funding for the CPF, the One UN Fund, bilateral and multilateral donors, the Government of Montenegro, as well as the private sector. In addition, a donor roundtable/conference will be organized to present the CPF, facilitate discussions on possible funding opportunities as well as forge partnerships in specific areas of the CPF components. The funds mobilization strategy is not exhaustive and will be fully developed once the project components have been finalized. The strategy will also be strengthened based on conclusions and outputs emanating from the donor roundtable.

Until recently, the overall donor coordination in Montenegro has been organised in an informal way principally by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or among donors themselves. The process of donor coordination is now in the process of being formalized by the MFA in the wider context of general development cooperation and humanitarian assistance to and by Montenegro. The EU Delegation, UN agencies and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) are some of the main donors and coordinate closely amongst themselves and with the other donors. There are also coordination groups organised by line ministries at sector level. In addition, a number of important IFIs such as the European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the World Bank Group (WB) are active in Montenegro providing development targeted lending opportunities.

Official Development Assistance in Montenegro

Following the restoration of independence in 2006, Montenegro has continued to register an average annual inflow of Official Development Assistance (ODA) of around US\$101m per year, despite its Upper Middle Income Country status (according to WB criteria). Some traditional bilateral donors phase out from Montenegro (e.g. USAID since 2013) and re-focus their activities towards newly appearing emergencies such as the migration and refugee crisis in the region. Nevertheless, Montenegro is one of the top 10 ODA recipients among the upper middle income countries with roughly EUR 102 million, net disbursement in 2014¹⁷¹. The latest available data from the Organization for Economic Co-operation & Development (OECD) indicate that Montenegro received US\$221m in ODA¹⁷² in 2014 (see table below). US\$73.8m came from bilateral donors, US\$83.4m from the EC and US\$63.8m from multilateral agencies, including the UN system¹⁷³.

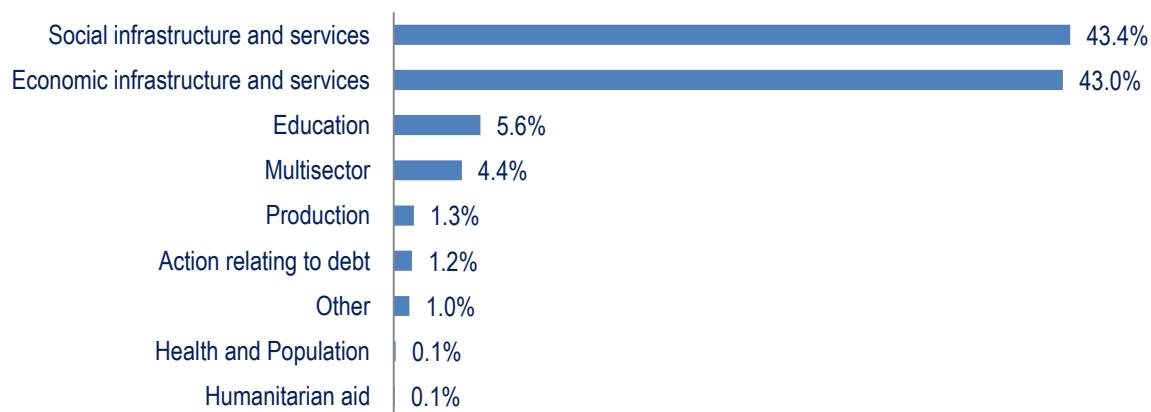
Table 8: Receipts for Montenegro

	2012	2013	2014
Net ODA (USD million)	103.7	118.0	101.9
Net ODA/GNI (%)	2.5	2.6	2.2
Gross ODA (USD million)	117.8	145.9	153.6
Bilateral share (gross ODA) (%)	43.2	43.6	33.4
Net Private flows (USD million)	130.1	176.0	113.1
Total net receipts (USD million)	323.0	293.0	221.0

Source: OECD development aid statistics

When it comes to thematic areas, the majority of funds were invested in social infrastructure and services (43.4%) and economic infrastructure and services (43.0%).

Figure 15: Bilateral ODA by Sector for Montenegro, 2013-14 average



Source: OECD development aid statistics

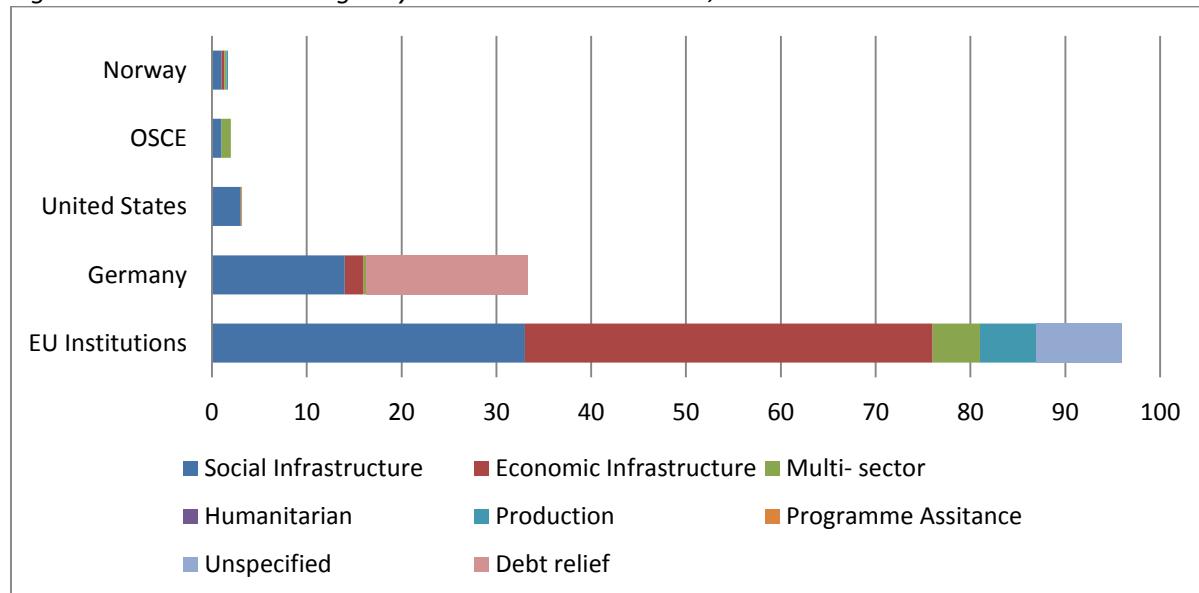
¹⁷¹ Source: OECD website- Development aid at glance, statistics by region.

¹⁷² Total net receipts.

¹⁷³ Source: OECD website- Development aid at glance, statistics by region.

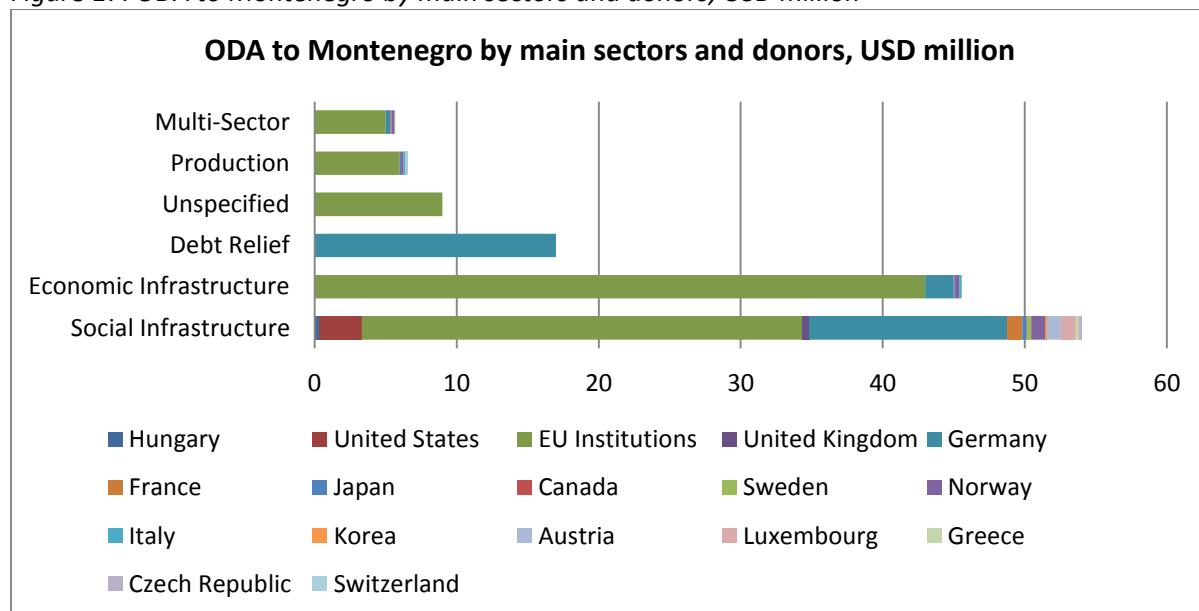
Alongside the UN Agencies, the EU Delegation, the World Bank Group and Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) are the main development partners in Montenegro, with the EU playing by far the largest role. There is also a number of other important DFIs, such as the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), European Investment Bank (EIB) and KfW Development Bank (KfW).

Figure 16: ODA to Montenegro by main donors and sectors, USD million



Source: OECD Statistics Data Lab

Figure 17: ODA to Montenegro by main sectors and donors, USD million



Source: OECD Statistics Data Lab

6.3. Potential donors for CPF Montenegro

A preliminary mapping of the potential funding partners for the CPF in Montenegro has been performed based on the outcomes of the UNIDO programming and fact-finding mission to Podgorica in April 2016 and on countries' and institutions' previous donor activities in Montenegro.

6.3.1. EU Institutions

In December 2010 Montenegro was granted candidate status by the European Council. The European Union is by far the biggest provider of financial assistance to Montenegro, aiming at assisting the country to meet the stringent EU accession criteria¹⁷⁴. Pre-accession assistance to the country is provided through the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) aimed at building the capacities of the recipient country to make economic and political reforms and prepare it for the rights and obligations that come along with EU membership.

Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA II)¹⁷⁵

The Indicative Strategy Paper sets out the priorities for EU financial assistance for the period 2014-2020 to support Montenegro on its path to EU accession. These priorities were identified in a joint action between the EU and the Government of Montenegro and comprise i). Democracy and Governance; ii). Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights; iii). Environment and Climate Action; iv). Transport; v). Competitiveness and Innovation; vi). Education, Employment and Social Policies; vii). Agriculture and Rural Development; and viii). Regional Cooperation and Territorial Cooperation. At least three of the areas

To increase the effectiveness of IPA II, all management modes, including direct management by the European Commission, indirect management by Montenegro or accredited international organizations are available. The decision on which mode to use will be made on a case-by-case basis with due regard to the management capacities of the beneficiary institution.

For the period 2014-2020, IPA II envisages EUR 270.5 mil. in assistance to Montenegro.

¹⁷⁴ Source: Commission Staff Working Document, Montenegro 2015 Report.

¹⁷⁵ Source: Indicative Strategy Paper for Montenegro 2014-2020.

The below table represents the indicative allocations in million EUR per priority area:

	-2014-	-2015-	-2016-	-2017-	2018-2020	Total 2014-2020
Democracy and governance		29.1			17.8	46.9
Rule of law and fundamental rights		31.6			20.7	52.3
Environment and climate action		18.8			18.7	37.5
Transport		20.2			11.8	32.1
Competitiveness and innovation		12.3			8.9	21.2
Education, employment and social policies		15.3			12.8	28.1
Agriculture and rural development		24.7			27.7	52.4
TOTAL	35.9	35.6	37.5	39.6	118.5	270.5

UNIDO has leveraged EU funding (National IPA 2011) for the implementation of the project *Enhancing Competitiveness of SMEs in Montenegro through Cluster Development* through a delegation agreement between UNIDO and the Delegation of the EU in Montenegro. Further opportunities exist under IPA II, given UNIDO continues to rely on the strong support of the Government, as the implementation modality under which UNIDO can deliver EU-funded assistance (indirect management¹⁷⁶) is granted when the provision of unique value addition to the implementation can be attributed solely to the implementing Organization and hence a competitive tender/call for proposals process cannot allow the access to the required expertise.

In addition to regional and country-based assistance, the EU supports development through programmes with a specific thematic focus. Thematic programmes are always implemented using a horizontal approach, and are coherent with and complementary to geographic instruments. EU financial instruments such as HORIZON 2020 and Creative Europe provide funding opportunities within areas as featured in this CPF but their financial modalities are either inapplicable to UNIDO (e.g. tenders) or function through calls of proposals where UNIDO can only participate in exceptional cases.

European Union - Multi Country IPA¹⁷⁷

In addition, EU provides horizontal and regional financial assistance for the period 2014-2020 to support Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo (UNSCR 1244), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey to complement interventions at the national level. Under chapter 2.3 of the Multi country strategy paper 2014-2020, it is indicated that a significant part of the financial assistance provided under horizontal and regional programmes (in total EUR 2958.6 mil for the period 2014-2020) will be managed under delegation agreements with International Organisations and Financial Institutions due to their specific know how. Proposed actions should build on the National Economic Reform Programmes and the Competitiveness and Growth Programmes.

¹⁷⁶ Under “indirect management” the budget implementation tasks are delegated and carried out by entities entrusted by the Commission, while still retaining overall final responsibility for the general budget execution: http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/instruments/how-does-it-work/index_en.htm

¹⁷⁷ Source: Multi Country Indicative Strategy Paper 2014-2020.

6.3.2. Bilateral Sources

Slovenia

In line with the priorities of Slovenian foreign and economic policies, the bilateral development cooperation is focused mostly on the **Western Balkan countries**. Slovenia has concluded an agreement on development cooperation with Montenegro. This agreement serves as a basis for a programme that is being developed with Montenegro and Macedonia. Development cooperation with other countries in the region is project-based.

The Slovenian development assistance is geared towards:

- Strengthening of good governance, the rule of law and social services (with particular emphasis on accession to the Euro-Atlantic structures, respect for human rights of women and children, education, and scholarships);
- Protecting the environment with a focus on sustainable water management.

Currently, Slovenia is financing two technical cooperation projects in Montenegro implemented by UNIDO, in the municipality of Mojkovac and in the municipality of Ulcinj.

Norway¹⁷⁸

According to the Memorandum of Understanding signed between Montenegro and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, since 2005 Norway disburses funds to bilateral cooperation projects. Since the beginning of this cooperation until 2013, Norway has disbursed more than €32 Million to cooperation with Montenegro¹⁷⁹. The overall goal of the cooperation is to support the integration of Montenegro into Euro-Atlantic structures by supporting projects that contribute to the process of reform and development of Montenegro's economy in line with EU and NATO standards. Cooperation focuses on following priority areas:

- *Energy, environmental protection, sustainable development and climate change*: In this regard, the Norwegian Bilateral Aid aims at the implementation of national legislation and the fostering of administrative capacity regarded as important for the country's accession to the EU;
- *Security*: Continuation of elevating the democratic control system over the army as well as the follow up on the UN Security Council Resolution 1325;
- *Rule of law and justice*: The justice sector is being supported in order to strengthen democratic control of the police, the independence and security of courts is being supported and the fight against organized crime and corruption is intensified as well as independent control institutions are being strengthened;
- *Economic development, innovation and competitiveness*: Aiming at reforms for the establishment of a better business environment to attract foreign direct investment;
- *Promotion of gender equality, women's rights and the rights of minorities*: Here Norway strives for combatting gender-based violence engages in the promotion of social inclusion of minorities.

178 Source: http://www.norveska.org.rs/News_and_events/Development-support/Bilateral-projects/Montenegro/#.V8QCCTX5M5c

179 Source: http://www.norveska.org.rs/News_and_events/Development-support/Bilateral-projects/Montenegro/#.V8QCCTX5M5c

The Ministry of Economy administrates bilateral funds, and every year (January or beginning of February) a call for proposals is launched. The Norwegian aid aims to be complementary to the EU IPA funds (see further down).

Additionally to these assistance efforts, there is the Norwegian Embassy Fund. It is an integrated part of Norwegian assistance to the Western Balkans (Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia are the focal countries). The Norwegian Embassy in Belgrade is in charge of managing a grant scheme for the development of civil society and local communities. The fund is open for proposals for various applications throughout the year. The projects which are funded normally last up to one year and have a maximum funding of NOK 750.000 (about €100.000)¹⁸⁰.

Priority areas supported by Norway are in line with UNIDO CPF thematic areas.

China

Since the Montenegrin restoration of independence, bilateral relations between China and Montenegro have evolved and flourished. Good cooperation between the two countries was sealed by financing the largest investment in Montenegrin history, highway construction, by Chinese Eximbank.

Montenegro is part of the 16+1 mechanism (Cooperation between China and Central and Eastern European Countries). In this framework, the cooperation primarily focuses on the fields of ports, trade, industrial parks, logistics, manufacturing equipment and transportation infrastructure. Moreover, China is willing to promote further cooperation in the area of railways and the establishment of a thermal power plant. A further aim is the establishment of the first traditional Chinese medicine hospital in Montenegro¹⁸¹. The main areas of cooperation in the 16+1 initiative defined by China are infrastructure, high technologies and green technologies¹⁸².

Italy¹⁸³

Montenegro is one of the priority countries for the Italian development aid. Italy has been a stable donor for Montenegro since the restoration of independence of the country. It started off with a modest funding of €15,000 in 2005 and hit its peak in 2006 with €15,849,441. In 2014 (last data available) 20 projects have been implemented by the Italian Development Cooperation that amounted up to € 261,660 with a potential total Italian commitment of € 734,070. The latest focus of Italian development assistance in Montenegro lies within the sectors of economic infrastructure and services (six projects), the production sector (two projects) and social infrastructure and services (ten projects). Furthermore Italian aid has also been provided in the areas of action relating to debt and multi-sector/cross-cutting issues. Overall, the Italian Development Cooperation conducted 71 projects in Montenegro (until 2014) with a complete expenditure of € 30.787.592 and a potential commitment of € 39.124.132 (sometimes funds were overused). The particular focus of the Italian development cooperation is placed on the following issues: basic needs, safeguarding human life, food self-sufficiency, enhancing human

180 Source: http://www.norveska.org.rs/News_and_events/Development-support/Embassy-Fund/The-Embassy-Fund--NOW-OPEN-FOR-PROPOSALS-/#.V8QhrTX5M5c

181 Source: http://english.gov.cn/premier/news/2015/11/26/content_281475242679738.htm

182 Source: <http://www.mfa.gov.lv/en/policy/multilateral-relations/cooperation-between-central-and-eastern-european-countries-and-china>

183 Source: <http://openaid.esteri.it/en/code-lists/recipients/65/?year=2014>

resources, environment conservation and self-reliance, social and cultural development, and the improvement of women's living conditions.

Turkey¹⁸⁴

Turkish development assistance in Montenegro in 2013 (last data available) amounted up to around US\$112,000. The country is the seventh biggest recipient of Turkish development assistance. These funds were allocated to the sectors i) other social infrastructure and services (70.71%), ii) education (13.23%), iii) water and sanitation (8.49%), iv) health (4.28%), v) administrative and civil infrastructure (2.76%), vi) economic and infrastructure services (0.48%) vii) production sector (0.05%). The projects in particular comprise teaching efforts, provision of scientific equipment to medical facilities and schools, provision of medical equipment to hospitals, the establishment of water reservoirs in Halilovici and Plunce, improvement of water security, delivering of technical equipment to police stations, promotion of intercultural dialogue and finally equipment assistance to radio and television stations. Altogether, TIKA's objective is to promote economic development as well as strengthen security and stability within the Balkan region.

Japan

There is no specific strategy for Japanese development assistance for Montenegro although Montenegro is stated as one of the priority countries.

The main areas of action in Japanese development assistance are:

- *Poverty reduction*: education, health, water and sanitation, and agriculture and rural development;
- *Addressing global issues*: environment, energy and disaster reduction;
- *Sustainable growth*: infrastructure and ICT;
- *Peace building*: conflict resolution and development.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is responsible for technical cooperation aspects of Japan's ODA programmes and therefore supporting the development cooperation strategy.

Hungary

In order to improve the effectiveness of cooperation, Hungary is concentrating its international development activity on larger cooperation entities. Special emphasis is placed on neighbouring countries because of Hungary's vital interest in the stability of the Central and South eastern European region. Montenegro, in this regard, qualifies as a strategic partner and is therefore one of the priority countries for Hungarian development cooperation. According to the International Development Cooperation Strategy and the Strategy Concept for International Humanitarian Aid of Hungary 2014-2020, the main priority areas are:

- Institutional development;
- Green growth, environmental and climate protection;
- Human development.

¹⁸⁴ Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency, Annual Report 2013

Croatia

As a full EU Member State since 1 July 2013, Croatia contributes to the development cooperation both through its contribution to the EU budget and, starting from 2015, through its contribution to the European Development Fund (EDF).

The Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of Croatia is responsible for development cooperation and humanitarian assistance. In 2009 Croatia adopted a Law on Development Cooperation and External Humanitarian Aid. The National Strategy for Development Cooperation for the period 2015-2020, adopted in September 2015, clearly sets out international development cooperation and humanitarian aid as one of the key components in Croatian foreign policy.

Montenegro is one of the focus countries for the Croatian development cooperation.

The main priority areas defined by the Strategy are as follows:

- Post-war democratic transition;
- Human development (education, health, protection and empowerment of women, children and young people);
- Sustainable economic development.

United Arab Emirates (UAE)

The UAE and Montenegro have formally established diplomatic relations on 4 April 2008.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Montenegro and the Abu Dhabi Development Fund established cooperation on supporting Montenegrin agriculture with USD 50,000,000. Together with the Investment Development Fund of Montenegro available funds are distributed to individual domestic investors funding (crediting) 75% of investment through preferential credits (4 years grace period and 2,5% interest rate). The main focus areas are as follows:

- Factories construction for production, processing and storage
- Machinery and equipment for production
- The purchase of livestock and planting material
- Development of existing resources and assets
- Investment in working capital (not more than 1/3 of investment)

6.3.3. International Financing Institutions and International Funds

The World Bank

In mid-2007, the WB and the Government of Montenegro developed the country's first post-restoration independence Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) covering 2007-2010. The CPSs are client-driven, and reflect Montenegro's status as an upper-middle-income country with well-defined development priorities. These former actions, being taken by the WB, supported the country in building local capacity and improving policy and institutional frameworks as in the sectors of land administration, health, education and agriculture.

The new World Bank Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for Montenegro covers the period 2016-2020 and aims at supporting the country majorly based on its own development preferences. | The CPF

sets out the objective to promote economic development and is aligned with the Montenegro Development Directions 2015- 2018, the Economic Reform Programme 2015-2017 and also the Montenegro EU Accession Programme 2014- 2018.

The priority areas of the CPF 2016-2020 have been identified as to:

Thematic area one:

- i) Ensure sound fiscal policy
- ii) Ensure financial stability

Thematic area two:

- iii) Increase quality of human capital
- iv) Increase access to economic opportunities
- v) Level the product and labour market playing field to foster private sector development
- vi) Safeguard against environmental risks and protect natural resources

In order to obtain the objectives i) and ii), the improvement of sustainability and efficiency of public finances is envisaged, as well as increasing the stability and efficacy of the financial sectors. This is to be achieved by way of reducing weaknesses in the banking sector and addressing the high levels of non-performing loans.

With regard to iii) to vi), the CPF sets out to increase the alignment between skills and labour market, address the disincentives in the social protection system, of labour and tax legislation, particularly with a specific focus on gender and minority groups and thereby increasing the incentives to work. Furthermore, the CPF envisages to increase private sector investments and job creation in high-potential sectors and finally to ensure environmental sustainability. The focus since the last programme shifts on macroeconomic reforms¹⁸⁵.

Over the last 10 years the World Bank has financed 12 projects in Montenegro with a total amount of US\$277.86 million.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Montenegro joined the EBRD in June 2006. Since then the development bank has implemented 53 projects with a cumulative budget of €529 Million (as of 15 August 2016). The private sector share of these funds constitutes 41%. The overall objective of the EBRD in Montenegro is to i) expand the economic base through enhancing competitiveness, ii) support sustainable tourism, property and associated environmental and infrastructure needs, and iii) promote energy security and efficiency and regional integration of energy markets. EBRD is closely collaborating with financial institutions, bilateral and multilateral donors and the European Union.

The latest Montenegro strategy was adopted in November 2013 and displays various means to reach the aforementioned objectives. In regard of i), the strategy envisages investment into SMEs, use of Small Business Support, provision of medium- and long-term credit lines and support to the reform and of the agribusiness sector. Concerning ii), the strategy sets out the promotion of low-density, high-quality tourism projects as well as energy efficiency and environmentally sustainable practices, the investment

¹⁸⁵ Source: World Bank Country Partnership Framework 2016-2020.

into infrastructure projects and environmental remediation as well as municipal and environmental projects, the support in privatization of state-owned enterprises and finally the development of quality and affordable housing and energy efficiency initiatives. In order to address iii), the strategy highlights the support of Renewable Energy Sources (RES) projects and EPGC's (Elektroprivreda Crne Gore) smart metering programme for improvement of energy efficiency, the investment in energy projects which improve energy security, and the investment into electricity transmission for the improvement in energy integration¹⁸⁶.

EBRD is preparing a new County Strategy for Montenegro for the period 2017-2021.

International Finance Corporation¹⁸⁷

Montenegro joined the IFC in 2007. Since then, the institution has disbursed US\$86.8 million for seven projects in various sectors. However, the IFC mainly focuses on the development of local financial institutions, especially the ones that grant loans to SMEs. Further objectives of the IFC are to improve the investment climate in the country, to enhance the performance of private sector companies and lastly to attract private sector participation on the development of infrastructure projects. The institution promotes sustainable development with a focus on promoting foremost the SME relevant financial sector, energy efficiency, climate change, investment into infrastructure and the energy sector, agribusiness, value-added manufacturing, business infrastructure, waste management and tourism.

Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) Development Bank

Germany, by means of the KfW, has been active as a donor in Montenegro since 2009. It is one of the most important donor institutions for the Balkan country. The cooperation is mainly aimed at preparing Montenegro for accession to the European Union. KfW funded projects in the areas of i) energy efficiency, ii) water and sewage, and iii) micro finance. Concerning i), the development bank mainly emphasizes energy efficiency programmes in the public sector, as for example the modernization of schools in terms of energy saving. Regarding ii), since 2001, KfW has supported projects aiming at water security in the coastal regions of Herceg Novi, Kotor, Tivat, Bar and Ulcinj as well as in Cetinje. Through these projects water losses could be reduced and supply improved. Since 2008, the development bank also started to support projects for the improvement of the sewage system, as the funding for the creation of new sewage treatment plants or the remediation of already existing ones. Corresponding to iii), KfW has been cooperating with the micro-finance institution "Alter Modus". This cooperation provides many small enterprises with access to financial services¹⁸⁸.

186 Source: EBRD Strategy for Montenegro.

187 Source: International Finance Corporation, available at:

http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/region_ext_content/regions/europe+middle+east+and+north+africa/ifc+in+europe+and+central+asia/countries/montenegro+country+landing+page?Montenegro

188 Source: KfW, available at: <https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/International-financing/KfW-Development-Bank/Local-presence/Europe/Montenegro/>

Global Environment Facility (GEF)¹⁸⁹

The Global Environment Facility has supported 26 national projects for a total amount of US\$63.3 Million and leveraged an additional US\$576.11 in co-financing for these projects. The current GEF-6 indicative allocation for Montenegro amounts up to US\$4.25 million and is focusing on three main areas: Climate change (US\$2 million), Biodiversity (US\$1.5 million) and Land degradation (US\$0.75 million). GEF-6 allocation for Montenegro is already utilized (all endorsement letters were issued). The Government of Montenegro is planning to undertake a multi-stakeholder participatory approach for determining its partners for the GEF-7 cycle. In 2017, multi-stakeholder meetings will be held to match the needs of the Government with the services provided by the different GEF implementing agencies and other international agencies which are accredited for subcontracting with GEF implementing agencies. The objective is to diversify the array of GEF executing partners in Montenegro.

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

The Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Program has been officially approved in late October 2016 by the Green Climate Fund Secretariat, and the Program is awaiting a kick off meeting which is scheduled for mid. March 2017. The main aim of the Readiness and Preparatory Program is to determine and develop, in a 12-month period, the Country Strategy which will include all country priorities on climate change. The Green Climate Fund will be financing projects and programmes in the public and the private sectors that contribute towards achieving at least one of the eight strategic impacts of the Fund (transport; buildings, cities, industries and appliances; forests and land use; health, food, water security; livelihoods of people and communities; infrastructure and the built environment; ecosystems and ecosystem services) and that are in line with the priorities identified in the Country Strategy. In 2017, through the Readiness and Preparatory Program stakeholder meetings will be held as to match the needs of the Government with the services provided by the different GCF implementing agencies.

In addition, Montenegro has started working on its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) which will be developed under the Readiness and Preparatory Program. In June 2016, on its 13th meeting, the Board of the Green Climate Fund adopted the decision that, National Designated Authorities (NDAs)/focal points (FPs) can request up to \$3 million per country under the Readiness programme and should act quickly to identify partners and start the application process to access financing for formulating their NAPs. In developing its NAP Montenegro has chosen to work closely with UNDP and UNEP. The concept of the project has been agreed, and the detailed project is planned to be developed by end of March 2017. The approval of NAP is expected by the end of 2017.

UNDAF 2017-2021 and joint funding mechanisms

As part of the UN family in Montenegro, UNIDO will continue to explore opportunities for mobilizing funds through established mechanisms such as the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) and the newly established ‘Delivering Results Together’ Fund (DRT-F), designed to support Delivering as One countries. Currently UNIDO is implementing one DRT-F funded project in close collaboration with the ILO, UNCTAD and UNDP.

¹⁸⁹ Source: The Global Environmental Facility, available at: <http://www.thegef.org/country/montenegro>

ANNEX I. PROPOSED PROJECT INTERVENTIONS

Component I: Strengthening industrial competitiveness

I.A. Industrial modernization and enhanced market competitiveness of the national metal sector operators

Background:

The proposed project will be formulated in line with the main vision of the Industrial Policy of Montenegro till 2020 to improve the business environment, support enterprises and entrepreneurship, stimulate the use of new technologies, with a view to new and better quality jobs, and create knowledge and spur innovation as preconditions for the modernization of industry and greater integration into international markets. The focus will be placed on the metal sector due to its substantive potential for increased exports, employment generation and spill-over and multiplier effects to other sectors of the Montenegrin economy. Currently the sector suffers from low productivity, outdated technology, high share of basic production, lack of advanced managerial skills, and other shortcomings¹⁹⁰.

Project objective:

The objective of the proposed project is to contribute to the Government's efforts to reinforce the process of re-industrialization in Montenegro by improving the business environment, strengthening human and technical capacities of relevant partners, and industrial upgrading and modernization of selected pilot enterprises operating in the metal sector.

Expected outcomes:

- Enhanced capacities of public and private institutions to stimulate the process of industrial modernization, strengthen industrial performance and market competitiveness;
- Modernized industrial pilot enterprises that benefit from sustainable national expertise and have the ability to export products that are competitive on regional and global markets.

Output 1: Strengthening human and technical capacities of relevant partner institutions and national experts and engineers in the area of industrial modernization

¹⁹⁰ Source: Development Strategy of the Manufacturing Industry in Montenegro 2014-2018.

- 1.1. Identify and assess capacities of the national expertise and existing industry support institutions, industry-related centres and/or vocational training institutions in supporting national metal sector operators
- 1.2. Capacity building of partner institutions and national experts and engineers on UNIDO's approach, techniques, tools and the best practices in the area of industrial modernization, strategic diagnosis and upgrading techniques, evaluation of upgrading plans, marketing techniques, project monitoring and evaluation etc., and provide related methodological tools adapted to national context for sustainable use and practice
- 1.3. Preparation of a Methodological Guide for Industrial Modernization
- 1.4. Develop communication and promotion activities to promote the modernization programme.

Output 2: Market intelligence and Enterprise diagnosis and industrial modernization of selected pilot enterprises operating in the metal sector

- 2.1. Conduct competitive market positioning studies for enterprises in metal sector including baseline of enterprises (domestic and export sales, employment, current markets and distribution channels, products range, etc.), analysis of supply-side constraints, main direct competitors, benchmarking of main competitiveness factors at the international level, market survey on at least 3 reference markets.
- 2.2 In line with the results of marketing intelligence study (Activity 2.1), identify and select a pilot group of project beneficiary enterprises in the identified priority products/sectors/value chains of the metal sector willing to participate in the programme and responding to the eligibility criteria approved by the project Advisory Board.
- 2.3 Conduct full-diagnosis study, and assist in the formulation and implementation of the full scope of industrial modernization activities of selected beneficiary enterprises, including technical assessment of present technical/production situation and operated technologies, analysis and evaluation of marketing data; and develop modernization plans.
- 2.4 Coach selected pilot beneficiary enterprises on the implementation of respective modernization plans and comprehensive measures with a focus on productivity, quality and industrial performance of enterprises.
- 2.5 Assist with technological modernization of selected pilot beneficiary industrial enterprises (purchase of equipment, training in using equipment, introducing standards, innovative activities, etc.).
- 2.6 Formulate market positioning vision for selected beneficiary enterprises and build appropriate marketing implementation strategy and assist in implementation.

Target beneficiaries:

- Manufacturing enterprises operating in the metal sector and related industries;
- National technical expertise and business support institutions;
- Relevant sectorial associations;
- Local experts; and

- Project counterpart institutions.

The eligibility criteria for potential pilot beneficiary enterprises in identified priority industrial sector(s) will be based on consultations with the key project counterparts and stakeholders during the project Preparatory Assistance phase and are subject to the clearance by the project Advisory Board.

Duration:

36 months

Indicative budget:

The indicative budget for the main phase of the project is estimated at €1.550.000, excluding UNIDO support cost¹⁹¹. Budget break-down by project outputs is provided in the below table.

#	Project outputs	Estimated budget in euros
1	Strengthening human and technical capacities of relevant partner institutions and national experts and engineers in the area of industrial modernization market competitiveness and industrial modernization	595,000
2	Market intelligence and Enterprise diagnosis and industrial modernization of selected pilot enterprises operating in the metal sector	955,000
	Total:	1,550,000

Main counterpart:

Main Government counterpart will be the Ministry of Economy of Montenegro.

I.B. Improving the competitiveness of the textile and garment industry through modernization and market access

¹⁹¹ Support costs may vary depending on the source of funds

Background:

In the past 10 years the textile industry in Montenegro has been reduced to less than one tenth from its state back in 2000¹⁹². As a work-intensive sector that can absorb large portions of the unemployed population in Montenegro, especially women, it is one of the priority sectors for development in line with Montenegro's re-industrialization agenda.

The main challenges of the textile sector (including home textile, garment, occupational clothing, leather subsectors) in Montenegro include lack of trained and skilled workforce to produce competitive textile/garment collections, lack of primary production, underdeveloped value chain, small scale producers, lack of a producers association.

However, due to central role and the fastest growth rates of the tourism industry in Montenegro, constituting over 25 percent of country's GDP, there is a strong potential for development of tourism related infrastructure and associated industries. Thus, in order to contribute to development of new high quality accommodation facilities¹⁹³ and upgrade existing accommodation facilities¹⁹⁴, as stipulated in the *Montenegro Tourism Development Strategy to 2020*, the stronger linkages and local supply of high quality textile products, including home textile, garment, occupational clothing, leather and accessories and related products for hotels, restaurant and other tourism related facilities, are to be stimulated and supported. Furthermore, benefiting from the geographical proximity to the regional markets and direct access to sea, including conducive infrastructure, there is a potential for expansion of production for tourism related industries to export their produce.

Project objective:

The objective of the proposed project is to contribute to the Government's efforts to strengthen the textile and garment industry in Montenegro, with particular focus on home textile (tourism industry oriented) industry, garment, occupational clothing, leather, stimulate employment and create favourable conditions for the revitalization of the sector, thereby also contributing to development of tourism and related sectors of Montenegro.

Expected outcomes:

- Pilot project beneficiary SMEs modernize their businesses to expand production, improve quality and gain access to markets with the support of reinforced national technical expertise;
- Increased job creation and development of sector specific skills;
- Selected pilot home textile enterprises form networks and establish effective partnerships to sustain and improve Montenegro's international position

¹⁹² Source: Development Strategy of the Manufacturing Industry in Montenegro 2014-2018.

¹⁹³ Measure 1.3 of the Montenegro Tourism Development Strategy to 2020

¹⁹⁴ Measure 1.4 of the Montenegro Tourism Development Strategy to 2020

in manufacturing value addition, manufactured exports and global competitiveness.

Output 1: Enterprise diagnosis, industrial modernization and market positioning for the selected pilot SMEs in the home textile, garment, occupational clothing, leather in Montenegro

- 1.1. Conduct competitive market positioning studies for enterprises in the home industry (tourism industry oriented), including baseline of enterprises (domestic and export sales, employment, current markets and distribution channels, products range, etc.), analysis of supply-side constraints, main direct competitors, benchmarking of main competitiveness factors at the international level, market survey on at least 3 reference markets
- 1.2. In line with the results of the above mentioned study (Activity 1.1.), identify and select a pilot group of project beneficiary enterprises in the home textile, garment, occupational clothing, leather industry willing to participate in the programme and responding to the approved eligibility criteria.
- 1.3. Conduct full-diagnosis study of each beneficiary enterprise including technical assessment of present technical/production situation and operated technologies to collect, analyse and evaluate marketing data, and develop modernization plans.
- 1.4. Formulate market positioning vision for selected beneficiary enterprises, and build appropriate marketing implementation strategy.
- 1.5. Coach selected enterprises in implementing respective modernization plans and marketing implementation strategies based on networking approach and findings of the competitive market positioning studies.
- 1.6. Provide technical assistance to selected beneficiary enterprises in technological modernization (purchase of equipment, training in using equipment, introducing standards, innovative activities, etc.)

Output 2: Human and technical capacities of national counterpart institutions and of national expertise (experts, trainers, engineers and technicians) strengthened in providing enterprise diagnosis and modernization, competitiveness building and marketing, inter-institutional networking and business partnerships and other related services to the national textile and garment industries.

- 2.1. Identify and assess capacities of the national expertise and existing industry support institutions, and/or vocational training institutions in supporting national textile, garment, leather operators.
- 2.2. Provide training sessions to the identified national expertise on industrial modernization, strategic diagnosis and upgrading techniques, evaluation of upgrading plans, marketing techniques, project monitoring and evaluation etc., and provide related methodological tools adapted to the national context for continuous use.
- 2.3. Facilitate regional and international industry support network and business linkages for export promotion of home textile, garment and leather products on regional and international markets.
- 2.4. Explore scope for upscaling the pilot initiatives *inter alia* within the national support framework.

Target beneficiaries:

- Private sector SMEs operating in home textile, garment, occupational clothing, leather industry subsector;
- Relevant sectorial associations;
- Technical/knowledge support institutions;
- Developers (design, modelling) of home, textile garment, occupational clothing, leather products;
- Local experts;
- Project counterpart institutions.

Duration:

24 months

Indicative budget:

The indicative budget for the main phase of the project is estimated at € 1,500,000, excluding UNIDO support cost. Budget break-down by project outputs is provided in the below table.

#	Project outputs	Estimated budget in euros
1	Enterprise diagnosis, industrial modernization and market positioning for the selected pilot SMEs in the home textile, garment, occupational clothing, leather industry in Montenegro	725,000
2	Human and technical capacities of national counterpart institutions and of national expertise (experts, trainers, engineers and technicians) strengthened in providing enterprise diagnosis and modernization, competitiveness building and marketing, inter-institutional networking and business partnerships and other related services to the national textile, garment and leather industries.	450,000
	Total	1,175,000

Main counterpart:

Main Government counterpart will be the Ministry of Economy of Montenegro, Directorate for Industry and Entrepreneurship.

I.C. Development of market oriented tools for strengthening linkages between research and industry in Montenegro

Background

The proposal is in line with the existing national strategic and legislative framework related to the system of research, technological development and innovation (RTDI), such as Strategy for the Scientific-Research Activity Law of Innovation, and Innovation Strategy with the respective Action Plan, and all accompanying legislation and bylaws. Furthermore, the proposed project is also in line with overall national strategic framework as Industrial Policy and Regional Development Strategy. The project is expected to complement the Government's efforts in achieving the alignment of the national development with the EU policies and practices, such as Smart Specialization principles and Responsible Research and Innovation. The project will especially focus on the University of Montenegro (UCG), more specifically, BIO-ICT Centre of Excellence, as the biggest research consortium in the country, supported through the Government of Montenegro¹⁹⁵. Currently, the expected project main counterpart, BIO-ICT Centre of Excellence, is implementing a pilot BIO-ICT system through three research facilities aiming to serve as the basis for future start-up/spin off companies¹⁹⁶. In order to reinforce the linkages between technology and industry of Montenegro, with particular focus on technological innovative applications for the agricultural sector, there is a strong necessity to further explore innovative approaches and the best practices of technology application in agriculture which also could be commercialized. The transfer, exploitation and commercialization of science and research results are a critical area of science, technology and innovation policy. Thus, the research institution requires the necessary policies and mechanisms in place in order to identify inventions with commercial potential and, with the assistance of skilled knowledge and technology transfer national experts, identify the best way forward. New products or processes are virtually impossible to further develop and transfer to market without intellectual property rights having been filed, which requires confidentiality to be maintained for a certain time period. This is largely due to the high proof of concept and marketing costs that certain sectors entail – and thus, unless a monopoly can be granted, commercialization becomes unattractive - meaning products which could benefit society might remain unused.

Building the required institutional capabilities at universities, science and research institutions are central to the Governments' efforts to commercialize public and private research. As per OECD, some of the countries such as Canada, the Netherlands, and Sweden have combined the institutional and legal support for technology transfer and commercialization with support to entrepreneurial channels for commercializing knowledge: university start-ups, incubators and accelerators, mentoring and training for academic entrepreneurs, and policies to promote venture and angel capital, government seed funds or platforms to link angel investors and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). However, each stage of the commercialization process has its own characteristics and

¹⁹⁵ BIO-ICT Centre of Excellence is the first Centre of Excellence in Montenegro, implemented as a three-year research programme at the University of Montenegro led by the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, financed by the Ministry of Science of Montenegro through a World Bank loan from June 2014. BIO-ICT mission is the development of modular and state-of-the-art BIO-ICT R&D platform in the areas of sustainable agriculture, monitoring of the crops, forest and water/sea ecosystem, development of techniques for controlling and reducing air pollution, analysis and standardization of food products, control of land quality, and improvement in the public health area. A new pilot system is currently under development. It is service oriented with the aim to boost the application and use of the latest ICT technologies in the areas of agriculture, marine biology, environmental monitoring. This open service platform will be scalable in order to be extended to other areas like health, transportation, smart cities, smart objects etc.

¹⁹⁶ <http://www.bio-ict.ac.me/About.php>

further efforts may be needed to target the support instruments, with a special focus on the early stages of the process, the most difficult for SMEs and start-ups to overcome¹⁹⁷.

Innovation and commercialization of research and innovation is a very sensitive undertaking and requires consideration of several issues from which some of them are noted below.

- Since the goal of any innovation approach is the sustainable generation of business and employment accessibility and size of market is to be considered to allow an effective and successful introduction of innovations. Without a clear concept regarding marketability – and accordingly product demand – for the intended innovative products/technologies the above outlined innovation goals will be missed;
- This suggests that an important part of innovation work has to be dedicated to everything which is related to markets – their given accessibility, size of accessible markets as precondition for companies to be above a critical size, otherwise innovation will fall into the cost trap. Critical enterprise size is considered a very important issue which usually forces to consider markets outside of domestic markets – at least regional but mostly international markets;
- Since the international markets are the basis for a decent business size well above critical size the ability for international cooperation – technologically (also as basis for a strong competitive position), as well as commercially – play an important role;
- In line with that the strategy for innovative products will have to bridge the investigated opportunities of the markets with the competence of the involved institutes/centres of excellence. This requires a strong cross-institutional linkages and cooperation.

Accordingly, the proposed project will also focus on above mentioned challenges, which include as well the required cooperation of all domestic resources, will define promising areas of innovation and suggest the rules how to convert that into industry and business.

In this context, the proposed project aims to contribute to the development of the establishment of sustainable linkages between the national capacities in science and technology with the industrial sector of the country. In particular, based on the UNIDO expertise and extensive experience, the proposed project will be enhancing capacities of national expertise for development of tools for market oriented promotion of scientific results among business sector and general public.

Project objective:

The project is expected to contribute to strengthening of national human and technical capacities of national expertise on improvement of knowledge and technology transfer between science and research institutions and industrial sector, thereby enhancing the commercialization of innovative technological applications developed by the science and research sector. In line with the developmental goals of Montenegro and results of BIO-ICT Centre of Excellence, the

¹⁹⁷ <https://www.oecd.org/sti/outlook/e-outlook/stipolicyprofiles/interactionsforinnovation/commercialisationofpublicresearch.htm>

activities will focus on the industrial sectors of agriculture, ecology, health and ICT.

Expected outcomes:

- Definition of innovative target areas/products
- Enhanced national capacities of the science and research institutions in terms of establishment of improved linkages between science and industrial sectors;
- Commercialization of technology and innovative solutions in the industrial sector;
- Enhanced linkages between science and research institutions with industry, in particular SMEs and Government as provider of the required innovation and business environment.

Output 1: Technical assessment of the commercialization pathways of the selected technologies is conducted

- 1.1. Undertake market intelligence study to match (accessible / promising) markets with available / intended technologies / products with identification of the most potentially competitive target areas/products/technologies responding to market opportunities in accordance to the selected industry focus;
- 1.2. Identify the best international practices for development of selected technologies / products;
- 1.3. Conduct technical research to assess the commercialization pathways of the selected technologies;
- 1.4. Review of selected technologies market development worldwide, focused on selected best practices and lessons learned (includes study tours);
- 1.5. Development of a technology roadmap focused on selected technologies, by modelling for customer usage cost and return of investment
- 1.6. Validation of the technologies roadmap;
- 1.7. Development of the selected technologies commercialization report, addressing market readiness, economic analysis, and business case analysis for the technologies selected in the roadmap;
- 1.8. Validation of the commercialization pathways for selected technologies report.

Output 2: National capacities strengthened in the knowledge and technology transfer and commercialization of innovative solutions

- 2.1. Technical trainings on selected technologies innovation with national technical experts, private sector enterprises, research institutions and other experts;
- 2.2. Conduct study tour for national experts of the pilot beneficiary institutions/enterprises to identified countries/destinations (such as Canada, the Netherlands, and Sweden) to learn first-hand about the experiences and lessons learned for development of linkages between research and industry, with the focus on commercialization of research and innovative practices;
- 2.3. Workshop for national expertise based on the best available know how and R&D on selected technologies development and innovation, business

- model innovation and policy enablers;
- 2.4. Capacity building for national expertise on selected technologies commercialization roadmap;
 - 2.5. Hands on training on selected technologies demonstration and implementation;
 - 2.6. Coaching of national experts on the development of market oriented innovative approaches/tools science/innovation/technology zones.
 - 2.7. Consider extended national, regional and international cooperation as basis for sustainability and enhancement of future competitive positioning, including facilitation of national cooperation appropriate to the selected targets between all domestic resources (centres of excellence, institutes, industry, Government).

Target beneficiaries:

- Research and innovation institutions in the country;
- Potential appliers / producers of innovated technologies / products. They are considered the beneficiaries of the process and are simultaneously supposed to drive the whole innovation process ;
- Government and its institutions;
- Business sector in selected fields;
- Broad public.

Business sector participants can be selected among the partners of BIO-ICT, relevant networks within Chamber of Economy, Directorate for Development of SMEs, Employers' Union and other relevant stakeholders.

Duration:

24 months

Indicative budget:

In addition to UNIDO support, other sources such as WIPO and WISE funds could be considered. Synergies with ongoing regional projects, such as Technology transfer capacity building in the Western Balkans Project (EuropeAid/137885/DH/SER/Multi) should be explored as well.

#	Project outputs	Estimated budget in EUR
1	Technical research is conducted to assess the	78,000

	commercialization pathways of the selected technologies	
2	National capacities strengthened in the knowledge and technology transfer and commercialization of innovative solutions	280,000
	Total:	358,000

Main counterpart:

Ministry of Science

University of Montenegro

Component II: Boosting rural development and job creation

II.A. Enhancing the competitiveness of local small and medium-sized enterprises in Montenegro through cluster development

Background:

Whilst the Annual Action Programme for Montenegro (IPA 2014) under the pillar “Enhancement of Business Environment and Competitiveness of the Private Sector” (Ref; IPA/2014/032-803.13/ME/Competitiveness) aims at competitiveness enhancement of the private sector, the envisaged activity framework currently lacks direct work at the company level (bottom up), which is deemed key to achieve the envisaged goal. The Programme does however make reference to the importance of linking up with the Strategy for Sustainable Economic Growth in Montenegro through the Introduction of Business Clusters 2012-2016.

Over the past two years, another EU-funded initiative co-funded and implemented by UNIDO in partnership with UNDP and the Ministry of Economy of Montenegro, entitled “*Enhancing the competitiveness of local small and medium-sized enterprises in Montenegro through cluster development*,” achieved remarkable results through working directly with local SMEs, which warrant a continuation as well as expansion to cover additional firms/clusters. However, this project came to an end in February 2016 and its continuation was assured through the joint UNDP and Ministry of Economy project “*Improving the competitiveness of the economy in Montenegro*” and the joint UN project “*Fostering competitiveness and innovation of Montenegro through sustainable economic growth policies*” funded by Delivering Results Together Fund (DRT-F).

Upon request of the Government of Montenegro and proposal delivered by the Ministry of Economy of Montenegro, Directorate for Development, UNIDO formulated a proposal for a project on enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises through cluster development.

Project objective:

Selected clusters in Montenegro will have enhanced access to markets/buyers and increased sales.

Expected outcomes:

- Targeted agri-food clusters have a professional marketing and branding strategy as well as required quality standards in place, which are required to tap new markets/buyers within Montenegro and abroad;

Output 1: At least three agri-food clusters with good performing potential assisted in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of cluster action plans

- 1.1. Development of new and/or update of existing cluster diagnostic studies;
- 1.2. Technical support on developing joint actions and formalization of cluster governance structures by external cluster development agents;
- 1.3. Assistance in the formulation of governance structure in minimum 3 new clusters.

Output 2: Upgrading plans for companies in selected target clusters with regard to productivity, quality, food safety and relevant related standards/labels developed

- 2.1. Technical expert assessment of production processes and current adherence to required quality standards;
- 2.2. Development of improvement plans;
- 2.3. Preparation of a funding proposal to tap relevant schemes to support the action plan implementation (e.g. state aid calls, etc.);
- 2.4. Regular thematic cluster trainings on improved technical and agricultural practices, financial management, pricing, and resource efficiency and cleaner production to realize operational cost savings.

Output 3: Cluster branding and marketing concepts developed and linkages with the tourism industry intensified

- 3.1. Development of branding and marketing strategies for selected new clusters;
- 3.2. Brainstorming roundtables between cluster producers and travel agencies/tour operators, hotels, restaurants on e.g. culinary day trips to taste local products and experience production (wine & olive oil) and preparation of a joint marketing strategy;
- 3.3. Organization of "local food days" in hotels based on branding strategy;
- 3.4. Integration of additional agri-food clusters under the Delicious Montenegro (DM) brand;
- 3.5. Development of association and governance / guidelines around the DM brand (building up a network of supporters including hoteliers, chefs, managers of supermarkets, etc.);

- 3.6. Exploring options for cooperation agreements with supermarket chains to label DM products specifically through special signboards at the shelves;
- 3.7. Linkages and cross fertilization between the Delicious Montenegro brand and the Goods from Montenegro scheme as well as the National Branding Strategy;
- 3.8. Development of high quality and credible promotional materials (food guides, brochures, cook books, advertising, videos and further develop the Delicious Montenegro website);
- 3.9. Organization of events and cooperation on concrete marketing actions (trade fair participation to promote Montenegro as a tourist destination and its culinary tourism).

Output 4: Cluster diversification and innovation processes (including new product development) instilled

- 4.1. Training on innovation processes and regular cluster brainstorming workshops led by a trained coach in this field
- 4.2. Development of at least one new product line or value addition project to target more profitable market segments

Output 5: Technical assistance to municipalities, other government entities and business support institutions on clusters as a tool to enhance competitiveness

- 5.1. Awareness, training and capacity building of relevant entities
- 5.2. Direct assistance to local municipalities and support institutions to effectively support clusters in the implementation of their visions and action plans.

Target beneficiaries:

The target groups for support under this project include:

- SMEs, producer groups and associations that form part of selected clusters
- Government entities and business support institutions relevant for the implementation of the National Cluster Strategy.

Duration:

Duration of the project will be confirmed with Government counterparts depending on the available resources and selected implementation modalities, but shall not be shorter than 2 years.

Indicative budget:

The indicative budget of the project is estimated at € 550,000, excluding UNIDO support cost. Budget break-down by project outputs is provided in the below table.

#	Project outputs	Estimated budget in euros
1	At least 3 agri-food clusters with good performing potential assisted in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of cluster action plans	150,000
2	Upgrading plans for companies in selected target clusters with regard to productivity, quality, food safety and relevant related standards/labels developed	150,000
3	Cluster branding and marketing concepts developed and linkages with the tourism industry intensified	100,000
4	Cluster diversification and innovation processes (including new product development) instilled	100,000
5	Technical assistance to municipalities, other government entities and business support institutions on clusters as a tool to enhance competitiveness	50,000
	Total	550,000

Main counterpart:

Main Government counterpart for the proposed project will be the Ministry of Economy of Montenegro, Development Directorate.

II.B. Quality agro-food products for local development

Background:

The food and beverage processing sector has a share of some 38% of total MVA and accounts for roughly 24 % of the manufacturing workforce, making it the second largest industrial sector in Montenegro¹⁹⁸.

The structure of the food-processing sector in Montenegro is very fragmented. There are some small-scale processing plants but, most of food is processed by households for their immediate consumption or direct sale at local markets. The domestic demand for food products is met substantially by foreign products, of

¹⁹⁸ Trends of Agro-industry in Montenegro, FAO: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Europe/documents/Publications/AI_briefs/Montenegro_ai_en.pdf

varying quality. According to a study of GFA Consulting Group¹⁹⁹, only 15-20% of total milk production is delivered to dairies, with the remaining being used in households or greenmarkets. The capacity of local meat processors is substantially larger than necessary for the local primary production. Some meat products are regarded as culinary specialties. Although Montenegro cannot produce aquaculture fish in quantities at prices competitive for the EU markets, the Government sees its development as a high-value niche sector for the tourism industry.

Montenegro's general legislation on food safety covers all main areas of EU food law and is partly in line with EU requirements²⁰⁰, but the country's current capacity in administration, control and laboratory performance needs to be upgraded. In terms of skills formation, the education system does not sufficiently prepare students for the labour market²⁰¹, with the VET programme graduates more likely to be out of work than those from the general school pathways.

Most of the private investment during recent years consisted in developing the physical infrastructure of the tourism sector and modernizing tourism services. One of the main challenges for the next decade is to develop local goods and services that put the new infrastructure to work. To capture part of the income generated by tourism, the country has to develop its capacity to compete with foreign sourced inputs and skills. The use of tourism as a driving force to promote and commercialise quality food products and culinary specialties can become a vehicle for local development of areas traditionally marginalised.

Project objective:

The objective of the proposed project is to enhance the capacity of suppliers' groups to produce quality food products in promising value chains, especially those related to the tourism sector, improve the efficiency of food control systems for the target value chains, and equip the local population, in particular, young people with the technical and entrepreneurial skills for jobs in the food processing industry and food related aspects of the tourism sector.

Expected outcomes:

- Suppliers' groups gained access to profitable markets and established long-lasting business linkages with buyers, both trade and tourism;
- Increased number of young people with quality jobs in the target value chains.

Output 1: Value chains of quality food products strengthened

1. In-depth assessment of selected agro-food value chains (e.g. dairy, meat and aquaculture fish products) and potential linkages with the local tourism and construction sector;
2. Analysis of market and private sector investment opportunities in the country's food sector;
3. Technical support to the development of productive linkages between cluster of suppliers and distribution chains as well as the local tourism industry;

¹⁹⁹ GFA Consulting Group, *Food Industry Study in Southeast Europe*, Final Report, December 2010.

²⁰⁰ EU Screening report for Montenegro: Chapter 12- food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy, 2013

²⁰¹ OECD, Bridging Skills Gaps in South East Europe: The case of the food and beverage processing Sector, 2016, pp.68-69

- 1.4. Technical support to suppliers to improve safety and quality and range of food products offered by the target value chains;
- 1.5. Training of business operators and suppliers on EU and tourism industry's requirements for food safety.

Output 2: Food control systems strengthened

- 2.1. Review of national food control (safety and quality) systems for products in the selected agro-food chains, including food testing infrastructure, administrative processes and human resources competencies;
- 2.2. Demand driven upgrading of inspection services in terms of equipment and staff competencies;
- 2.3. Reinforcement of the network of local and contracted reference laboratories;
- 2.4. Capacity building for local food control institutions to assess and train private sector food businesses on food control requirements and compliance with national and international regulations.

Output 3: Quality technical and entrepreneurship education/training in food-processing enhanced

- 3.1. Review of TVET curricula for technicians and professionals in food processing enterprises and food control institutions with the participation of the respective sectors.
- 3.2. Revision of existing curricula (syllabus and assessment system) in cooperation with the private sector and public institutions, introduction of the new curricula in selected pilot training centers, and development of related monitoring and feedback mechanisms.
- 3.3. Joint (public/private sector) development of on-the-job training schemes for private companies along the selected value chains;
- 3.4. Improvement of teachers'/instructors' technical and pedagogical skills and upgrade of technical workshops (pilot plants) in pilot training centers;
- 3.5. Evaluation of the pilot phase;
- 3.6. Development of a full roll-out programme.

Target beneficiaries:

- Food control institutions
- Small food producers and suppliers
- TVET schools and students
- Training centers

Duration:

48 months

Indicative budget:

The indicative budget²⁰² for the three components of the project is estimated at €3,500,000, excluding UNIDO support costs. Preliminary budget break-down by output is presented in the table below.

#	Project outputs	Estimated budget in Euro
1	Value-chains of selected food products strengthened	1,500,000
2	Food control systems strengthened	500,000
3	Technical and entrepreneurship education/training in selected food-processing sectors enhanced	1,500,000
	Total (excl. UNIDO support cost)	3,500,000

Main counterpart

Government counterparts of the proposed project will be the Ministry of Economy of Montenegro, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and Ministry of Health, as well as other Government entities to be identified in course of detailed project development.

Component III: Environmental management and sustainable energy

III. A. Energy efficiency improvement within the industrial, commercial and energy sectors in Montenegro (Montenegro IEE Project)

²⁰² This indicative budget is a rough estimation of the possible project cost, which has been determined by the UNIDO technical staff involved in the development of the project proposal and is based on UNIDO experience related to the implementation of similar projects in other countries. The exact project budget will be determined during the preparatory phase of the project.

Background:

The Montenegrin industrial structure relies on high energy consumption, both in terms of high electricity and thermal usage. At the same time commercial and household demand is considered high and characterized by inefficient use. In terms of industrial production and corresponding energy consumption, this has historically been dominated by the KAP Aluminium Plant, which has at times accounted for up to 40% of the country's electricity consumption. Metallurgy (aluminium and steel), power and transport infrastructure are the key industries in the nation. The Montenegrin industrial sector as a whole is still overly energy intensive and the '*Energy Efficiency Strategy of Montenegro*' notes a significant potential for energy efficiency in the industrial sector. Energy consumption in the commercial sector is dominated by the retail and leisure/hotel industry with the latter being a result of the countries strong and still growing attraction as a tourist destination. Lastly, the energy sector itself is characterized by opportunities for improved efficiency both within generation and transmission.

UNIDO's proven energy efficiency programme, focusing on ISO 50001 compliant Energy Management Systems and Energy Systems Optimization, offers an excellent mechanism for the Montenegrin industrial, commercial and energy sectors to firstly reduce operational costs and increase competitiveness; and secondly where the industrial and commercial sectors are concerned, to reduce the demand loading the power and energy distribution networks; as well as lastly to improve environmental/climate performance of the different sectors concerned.

Energy Management Systems (EnMS)

Three decades of national and international experiences with industrial energy efficiency programs have shown that most energy efficiency in industry is achieved through changes in how energy is managed in an industrial facility, rather than through installation of new technologies.

The goal of sustainable energy efficiency in industry requires that energy efficiency is integrated into daily management practices and systems for continual improvement. In order to achieve that, a systematic approach is required and top management needs to be engaged in the management of energy on an ongoing basis. Energy management systems (EnMS) provide structured and systematic approach on how to integrate energy efficiency in an enterprise management culture and daily practices. EnMS provides:

- A framework for understanding significant energy uses.
- Action plans to continually improve energy performance.
- Documentation to sustain and demonstrate energy performance improvements over time.

Based on the well-known "Plan-Do-Check-Act" Deming's cycle, EnMS establish closer linkages between energy management business practices and core industry values, such as cost reduction, increased productivity, environmental compliance and global competitiveness.

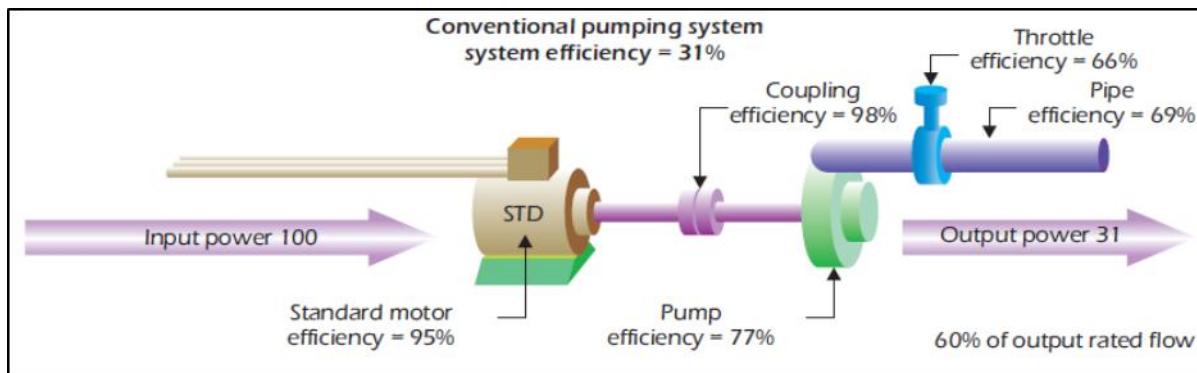
Energy Systems Optimization (ESO)

ESO centers on the premise that energy use in industry is much more related to operational practices than in the commercial and residential sectors. If energy efficient lighting or appliances are installed in a commercial or residential building, those devices supply the same level of service at a reduced energy use without any further intervention from the user. Benefits will accrue for the life of the appliances unless extraordinary measures are taken to negate them. By way of contrast, the consumption patterns of an industrial facility may change significantly and many times during the useful life of the factory because of changes in production volumes or schedules and/or the type of product manufactured. The energy-using systems designed to support these production patterns may be relatively energy efficient under the initial production design conditions but become typically significantly less so as production patterns change.

The presence of energy-efficient components in industrial systems, while important, provides no assurance that energy savings will be attained if the system of which the components are part is not properly designed and operated. The system optimization approach requires one to pay attention to the system as a whole, not just the individual piece of equipment, and to analyze both the supply and demand sides of the system and how they interact. To illustrate this, consider Figure 13 below, which provides a representation of a conventional pumping system. As can be seen, the individual components making up the pumping system are in themselves highly efficient, however as they are placed together to make up the system, the resulting systems final output efficient is quite low.

The evidence from implemented national and international programmes as well as studies shows that, while efficient components may bring about gains in the range of 2.0 to 5.0 per cent, systems optimization can attain average efficiency gains between 15 and 30 per cent, very often with payback periods of less than one or two years.

Figure 18: Conventional Pumping System Schematic



Source: Almeida, et al., 2005

Project objective:

The overall objective of the Montenegro IEE Project is to introduce and expand the application of Energy Management Systems (EnMS), Energy Systems Optimization (ESO), and the Energy Management Standard ISO 50001 Series within the Montenegrin industrial, selected commercial and energy sector context in order to realize increased industrial and commercial energy efficiency through the wide-scale adoption of the two methodologies and ISO 50001 under (i) enhanced institutional frameworks and regulatory environments, (ii) technical and implementation assistance to industry and (iii) multi-level capacity building programmes.

Expected outcomes:

- Enhanced promotion of investment in energy efficiency in the industrial, commercial and energy sectors through strengthened policy and regulatory frameworks that support the increased uptake of EnMS and ESO as well as certification under the ISO 50001 Energy Management Standard and other relevant standards applicable for the harmonization of Montenegrin energy efficiency standards and regulations with EU practices and norms.
- Government is better able to develop and enact/enforce new energy efficiency regulatory frameworks (incl. possible incentive mechanisms) through an industrial/large commercial energy use inventory database and monitoring system.
- National regulatory frameworks strengthened in regard energy efficiency through updated and appropriate regulation development.
- A highly trained expert pool of national EnMS and ESO industry professionals (both company based and engineering consultants) available to enterprises to assist them put in place EnMS and identify and develop ESO projects.
- Strengthened national capacity for the accreditation and certification functions of the ISO 50001 series of standards.
- A selected number of industrial (and large commercial entities) will have implemented EnMS and/or ESO measure as a function of project technical

assistance.

- Enterprise management (across the Montenegrin industrial sector and selected commercial sectors) is aware of the potential financial, economic and climate change mitigation benefits that adopting EnMS and ESO can yield through targeted awareness activities.
- Increased availability of financial and institutional support for industrial energy efficiency initiatives.

Output 1: Strengthening policy implementation and support frameworks for EnMS, ESO and Energy Management Standards

- 1.1 Development of an industrial (incl. energy generation facilities) and large-scale commercial energy users mapping/registry and monitoring system for Government, complete with support tools for enterprises to self-assess energy usage and for Government to carryout verification and analysis functions.
- 1.2 Targeted technical assistance and capacity building to enhance and implement IEE policies, incentives and regulatory frameworks supporting EnMS and ESO uptake and strengthening the coordination of associated activities across government agencies.
- 1.3 Targeted technical assistance to facilitate the Government to develop appropriate technical energy efficiency regulations and performance targets in the energy generation and transmission sector.
- 1.4 Assistance to operationalize the ISO 50001 Series with additional advisory support, and recommended actions for Government and Standards Bodies to promote and mainstream the main overall ISO 50001 standard (incl. Energy Audit (ISO 50002); Conformity Assessment (ISO 50003); and Energy Baselines and Performance Indicators (ISO 50006)).
- 1.5 Training courses for potential ISO 50001 Lead Auditors with additional courses to assist in the introduction of Energy Audit (SANS 50002), Conformity Assessment (ISO 50003) and Energy Baselines and Performance Indicators (ISO 50006).

Output 2: National EnMS and ESO Training and Skills Development Programme

- 2.1 Advanced and Expert Level Engineer/Consultant EnMS Industry Capacity Building courses developed and delivered
- 2.2 Advanced and Expert Level Engineer/Consultant ESO Industry Capacity Building courses developed and delivered (topics to be drawn from UNIDO's present ESO programme suit of topic which consists of: (i) Pumps; (ii) Steam; (iii) Compressed Air; (iv) Motors; (v) Fans; and (vi) refrigeration and chillers).

Output 3: Demonstration of EnMS and ESO within Montenegrin Industrial (and Selected Commercial) Enterprises and Facilities

- 3.1 National EnMS and ESO demonstration programme of 25 individual enterprises (5 large, 20 SMEs) across multiple industrial and selected commercial sectors
- 3.2 Development of enterprise EnMS and ESO demonstration project case studies and associated position papers for Government policy research
- 3.3 Capacity building programme for industrial enterprises to develop bankable energy efficiency projects development combined with awareness and exposure campaign for financial institutions and local banks - to be able to better assess lending opportunities for industrial energy efficiency projects.

Output 4: EnMS and ESO Awareness, Promotion, Service Demand Generation and Lessons Sharing

- 4.1 Holistic Awareness and Communications Strategy to increase awareness and showcase the benefits of implementing the EnMS and ESO methodologies
- 4.2 Set of wide-ranging communication and awareness outreach activities to promote uptake of the ISO 50001 series of standards and the EnMS and ESO methodologies.

Target beneficiaries:

The target groups for support under this project include:

- Montenegrin industrial (and selected commercial) enterprises, including SMEs
- Government regulatory capacity
- Staff of Ministries, municipalities / local self-government units, intermediary institutions.
- National engineering consultancies and certification entities.
- Government institutions relevant for the implementation of the Energy efficiency strategy for Montenegro

Duration:

As the project's primary objective is to build national capacity, a minimum duration of thirty months can be expected. However, exact duration of the project will be confirmed with Government counterparts depending on available resources and selected implementation modalities.

Indicative budget:

The indicative budget for the main phase of the project is estimated at €1,397,000, excluding UNIDO support cost. Budget break-down by project outputs is provided in the below table.

#	Project Outputs	Estimated Budget in Euros
1.	Strengthening policy implementation and support frameworks for EnMS, ESO and Energy Management Standards	300,000
2.	National EnMS and ESO Training and Skills Development Programme	583,000

3.	Demonstration of EnMS and ESO within Montenegrin Industrial (and Selected Commercial) Enterprises and Facilities	269,000
4.	EnMS and ESO Awareness, Promotion, Service Demand Generation and Lessons Sharing	135,000
	In-country Management and Coordination	110,000
	Total	1,397,000

Main counterpart:

Main Government counterpart and coordinating agency for the proposed project will be Ministry of Economy of Montenegro, Energy Efficiency Directorate.

III. B. Environmentally friendly dredging of the Port Milena Channel²⁰³

Background:

Port Milena, is a channel - an artificial body of water in Ulcinj Municipality excavated in 1885 to desiccate the lake Zoganska. Port Milena channel connects Lake Zoganska with the Adriatic Sea.

In the last 30 to 40 years, the influx of untreated industrial and municipal waste water has drastically increased. Industrial and residential buildings were built (many without proper permits) on the canal shores, which also increasingly became a site for uncontrolled industrial and domestic dumping, so that the channel has filled up with sludge. This has become one of the major environmental liabilities in the Southern coastal region of Montenegro and constitutes a serious threat to environmental integrity and the touristic development potential of the region.

Under the Slovenian funded Project “Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies (TEST) for the clean-up of the Port Milena Channel” UNIDO is expected to develop a master plan (Determination of the sludge/sediment volume accumulated, determination of the pollution loads in the sludge, development of a concept including costs estimation how the sludge/sediment accumulated can be dredged in an environmentally friendly way and depending on the pollution load which treatment would be required, Development of concept including cost estimation how and where in the vicinity of Ulcinj Municipality the dredged (and if necessary treated) sludge/sediment can be reused and recycled in an environmentally sound way).

²⁰³ Follow-up to the UNIDO project “Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies (TEST) for the clean-up of Port Milena Channel”

Project objective:

The objective of this project will be to dredge the sludge accumulated in Port Milena Channel in an environmentally friendly way, to treat the sludge as required and to reuse and recycle the sludge in an environmentally friendly way.

Important note: The exact conceptualization of this project proposal will ensue after the finalization of the ongoing project and will take into account the recommendations of the latter.

Expected outcomes:

The ecological functionality of the Port Milena Channel is restored, the landfill is sanitized, the environmental integrity and the touristic development potential of the Southern coastal region of Montenegro are restored/maintained.

Output 1: Sludge accumulated in Port Milena Channel is dredged in an environmentally friendly way

Output 2: The dredged sludge is treated as required to allow for its recycling and reuse

Output 3: The selected landfill is sanitized

Output 4: The treated sludge is recycled and reused in an environmentally sound way in the vicinity of Ulcinj Municipality

Target beneficiaries:

Population of Ulcinj Municipality, inhabitants of the Southern coastal region of Montenegro

Duration:

48 months

Indicative budget:

This budget constitutes a rough estimate²⁰⁴ and will be duly adjusted upon the finalization of the ongoing project.

#	Project outputs	Estimated budget in euros
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²⁰⁴ This indicative budget is a rough estimation of the possible project cost, which has been determined by the UNIDO technical staff involved in the development of the project proposal and is based on UNIDO experience related to the implementation of similar projects in other countries. The exact project budget will be determined during the preparatory phase of the project.

1	Sludge accumulated in Port Milena Channel is dredged in an environmentally friendly way	2,500,000
2	The dredged sludge is treated as required to allow for its recycling and reuse	3,500,000
3	The selected landfill is sanitized	3,500,000
4	The treated sludge is recycled and reused in an environmentally sound way in the vicinity of Ulcinj Municipality	2,500,000
Indicative total		12,000,000

Main counterpart:

Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism

III. C. HCFC phase-out management plan (Stage I)²⁰⁵

Background:

Montenegro has been provided with financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer. Montenegro has developed its HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) covering Annex C Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs).

The HCFC Phase-out management plan for Montenegro was approved by the 63th Meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in April 2011. Subject to compliance by Montenegro with its obligations set out in the Agreement between the Executive Committee and Montenegro, the Executive Committee agreed in principle to provide US\$ 483,750 as the total funding for Montenegro for 35% reduction of Annex C ODSs consumption by 31 December 2020.

Project objective:

To ensure compliance of the country with the HCFCs consumption phase-out targets set by the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Expected outcome:

This HCFC Phase out management plan (hereinafter: HPMP) for the Montenegro is implemented through the combination of investment and non-investment activities in the refrigeration and air-conditioning service sectors of the Montenegro over a period of ten years. Stage I of the plan will result in the phase out of 10%

²⁰⁵Ongoing UNIDO project

by 2015, 35% by 2020 and Stage II from 2020 till 2040 in a complete phase out of 100%.

The Government of Montenegro adopted the HPMP and obliged the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to implement planned activities in a timely manner. The Government committed to reduce the consumption of HCFCs by 35% from the calculated baseline by the year 2020

The HPMP has the following main components:

- Initiating and support to a Refrigeration Association and establishment of a National Code of Good Practice
- Refrigeration training and certification system established
- Training centers up-grade
- RE-use scheme component for refrigerants
- Enforcement, Training component
- Institutional strengthening for the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism (former Ministry for Spatial Planning and Environment Protection), to coordinate national activities for Montenegro compliance with Montreal Protocol
- Monitoring and technical assistance

The country reached the Ozone Depleting Substances reduction targets as of 2016 and is in compliance with the international treaty.

Outputs:

Total phase-out of HCFC-22 to be achieved: 0.35 ODP, by:

- Avoidance HCFC -22 use of in the refrigeration servicing sector
- Improved detection practices of customs authorities
- Legislation reviewed
- Capacity built
- Public awareness raise

Target beneficiaries:

Environmental Protection Agency

Duration:

Multiyear Agreement covering the period 2011 - 2020

Budget:

The budget amounts to US\$ 483, 750 (= EUR 462,465 as per the UN Exchange Rate for January 2017).

Budget break-down is provided in the below table.

Row	Parameter/Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
1.1	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex C, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.65	N/A
1.2	Maximum allowable total consumption of Annex C, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.65	N/A
2.1	Lead IA (UNIDO) agreed funding (US\$)		155,000		150,000		50,000		50,000			45,000	450,000
2.2	Support costs for Lead IA (US\$)		11,625		11,250		3,750		3,750			3,375	33,750
2.3	Cooperating IA () agreed funding (US\$)												
2.4	Support costs for cooperating IA (US\$)												
3.1	Total agreed funding (US\$)		166,625		161,250		53,750		53,750			48,375	483, 750 (EUR 462,465 as per the UN Exchange Rate for January 2017).
3.2	Total support costs (US\$)												
3.3	Total agreed costs (US\$)												
4.1.1	Total phase-out of HCFC-22 agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)												0.35
4.1.2	Phase-out of HCFC-22 to be achieved through previously approved projects (ODP tonnes)												0
4.1.3	Remaining eligible consumption of HCFC-22 (ODP tonnes)												0.65

Main counterpart:

Environmental Protection Agency of Montenegro

ANNEX II. RESULTS FRAMEWORK FOR THE COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR ISID IN MONTENEGRO 2017-2021

<i>Intervention Item</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Risks & Assumptions</i>
<p>Impact:</p> <p>Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development;</p> <p>Government of Montenegro achieved the strategic goals related to industrial development and smart specialization set out in the Sustainable Development Strategy of Montenegro by 2030, the Industrial Policy of Montenegro until 2020, and Montenegro Development Directions 2015-2018.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increasing share of industry in GDP; ● Growth of the share of manufacturing industry in total industrial production; ● Higher turnover, value added and labour productivity of enterprises in priority industry subsectors; ● Improved innovation performance of SMEs in priority industry subsectors; ● Increasing export volume, number of products exported and diversified export markets for priority subsectors; ● Number of people from rural communities, women and youth engaged in productive activities ● Increased overall employment ● Increased energy and resource efficiency in industry, enhanced utilization of eco-remediation and sustainable waste management practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Annual Progress Reports (APRs) on CPF ● Mid-term Country Programme review ● Monitoring visits to field sites and regular monitoring reports ● Terminal Country Programme Evaluation/independent evaluation report ● Statistical reviews of Monstat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Insufficient funds for the CPF implementation ● Political climate and change in Government's priorities ● Changing policy and legislative frameworks ● Scarce national absorption and implementation capacities ● Sustaining commitment of stakeholders ● Reception of learning and adaptation to new technologies and innovations
Component 1	Strengthening industrial competitiveness		
Outcome Component 1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improved economic performance of industrial beneficiary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● APRs on CPF, periodic and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Absorption capacity and

<p>Priority industry subsectors employ higher value-added production processes and produce outputs of sufficient quality and quantity for the internal and external markets.</p>	<p>SMEs using locally available resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of jobs facilitated in focus industry subsectors ● Reduced imports in priority growth sectors due to the increased competitiveness of domestic producers ● Increase in export volume of products of key growth sectors 	<p>topical reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Progress and review reports ● Statistical reviews of Monstat 	<p>knowledge gaps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Changing policy and legislative frameworks ● Availability of self- and donor funding
<p>Output 1.1. Project on industrial modernization and enhanced market competitiveness of the national metal operators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enterprise performance indicators e.g. reduced factor costs, increased turnover, value added, % exported ● Number of enterprise employees trained (female and male) ● Number of partner institutions and national experts and engineers trained (female and male) ● Increase in quality and quantity of goods and services produced by the selected beneficiary enterprises ● Post-upgrading performance and satisfaction degree of the beneficiary companies ● Market positioning vision for identified products of high potential and marketing implementation strategy developed ● Number of partnerships facilitated ● Number and quality of export activities and export 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Progress reports, rapid assessment reports, Government statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Absorption capacity/knowledge gaps ● Changing policy and legislative frameworks ● Availability of self- and donor funding

	promotion activities organized and participated		
Output 1.2 Project on improving the competitiveness of the textile garment and leather industry through modernization and market access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise performance indicators e.g. reduced factor costs, increased turnover, value added, % exported, etc. Number of enterprise employees trained (female and male) Number of partner institutions and national experts and engineers trained (female and male) Increase in quality and quantity of goods and services produced by the selected beneficiary enterprises Post-upgrading performance and satisfaction degree of the beneficiary companies Market positioning vision for identified products of high potential and marketing implementation strategy developed Number of partnerships facilitated Number and quality of export activities and export promotion activities organized and participated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress reports, rapid assessment reports, Government statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absorption capacity/ knowledge gaps Changing policy and legislative frameworks Availability of self- and donor funding
Output 1.3 Project on development of market oriented tools for strengthening linkages between research and industry in Montenegro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of national experts (men and women) participating capacity in building activities and study tours Number of partnerships established at the national, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress reports, rapid assessment reports, Government statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absorption capacity/ knowledge gaps Changing policy and legislative

	<p>regional and international levels for facilitating commercialization pathways of the selected technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology roadmap developed focused on selected technologies, by modelling for customer usage cost and return of investment 		<p>frameworks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of self- and donor funding
Component 2	Boosting rural development and job creation		
Outcome Component 2: Agro-food MSMEs produce high quality agricultural products and generate productive employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turnover of MSMEs and agro-food clusters and greater access to markets/buyers Number of locally produced and processed agro-food products Number of young people (women and men) employed in the food processing industry Employment rate at the local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site visits Evaluation reports APRs on CPF, periodic and topical reports Progress and review reports Statistical reviews of Monstat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of clusters and value-chain participants to cooperate Reception of learning and adaptation of new skills among rural communities Availability of self- and donor funding
Output 2.1 Project on enhancing the competitiveness of local small and medium-sized enterprise in Montenegro through cluster development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of agro-food clusters assisted in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of cluster action plans Number of upgrading plans developed for companies in selected target clusters with regard to productivity, quality, food safety and relevant related standards/labels Number of clusters branding and marketing concepts developed and linkages with the tourism industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress reports, rapid assessment reports, Government statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absorption capacity/ knowledge gaps Availability of self- and donor funding Willingness of clusters participants to cooperate

	<p>intensified'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of new products developed ● Number of women and men from municipalities, government entities and business support institutions who received awareness- and capacity building trainings in supporting clusters 		
Output 2.2. Project on quality agro-food products for local development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of agro-food value chains strengthened to produce quality food products ● Number of food control systems upgraded to improve efficiency ● Number of young people equipped with technical and entrepreneurial skills for food processing and food related aspects of the tourism sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Progress reports, rapid assessment reports, Government statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Readiness of the selected sectors for intra – and inter- sectorial cooperation ● Changing policy and legislative frameworks ● Availability of self- and donor funding
Environmental management and sustainable energy			
Outcome Component 3 Improved water and industrial waste management practices, increased utilization of EnMS, ESO in industry and RE.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of areas with restored ecological functionality ● Number of achieved targets related to Montenegro's compliance to multilateral environmental agreements to the sustainable management of chemicals ● Uptake of EnMS, ESO in industry and RE from local companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Site visits, counterpart self-assessment reports and evaluation ● APRs on CPF, periodic and topical reports ● Progress and review reports ● Statistical reviews of Monstat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Government' and stakeholders' continued commitment ● Availability of investments ● Absorption capacity / knowledge gaps ● Availability of self- and donor funding

<p>Output 3.1</p> <p>Project on energy efficiency improvement within the industrial, commercial and energy sectors in Montenegro</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase in investment in energy efficiency in the industrial, commercial and energy sectors ● Incremental direct GHG emission reductions (tons of CO2eq) ● Reduction of energy consumption (GJ or MWh) in targeted industrial and commercial sectors ● Government released papers / statements on the energy performance status of Montenegrin industry and commercial sectors ● Number of strengthened policy and regulatory frameworks enacted for increased uptake of energy efficiency measures, incl. EnMS and ESO and the adoption of ISO 50001 ● Number of national engineer & consultancy professionals newly trained with enhanced expertise on EnMS and ESO industrial energy efficiency methodologies. ● Number of certified ISO 50001 Lead Auditors and Training Centres Providers (TCPs) available to enterprises under all sectors for ISO 50001 certification functions. ● Number of industrial and large commercial entities that have implemented EnMS and/or ESO measures ● Number of financial assistance proposals & submitted by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Official and Government publications, final project report, evaluation reports ● GHG calculations of the NCCRS National Communications to UNFCCC ● Government registries and official proclamation releases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Government' and stakeholders' continued commitment ● Sufficient demand for EnMS and ESO ● Willingness of enterprises to implement EnMS and ESO measures ● Availability of investments ● Absorption capacity / knowledge gaps ● Availability of self- and donor funding
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	<p>enterprises – and number of grants/loans approved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of industry and energy seminars held & participated in. Number of project entries published within industry etc. journals ● Number of industry and energy seminars held & participated in. Number of project entries published within industry etc. journals ● Number of financial assistance proposals & submitted by enterprises – and number of grants/loans approved. ● Number of industry and energy seminars held & participated in. Number of project entries published within industry etc. journals ● Number of national EnMS and ESO industry professionals with enhanced expertise and newly trained ● Number of industrial and large commercial entities that have implemented EnMS and/or ESO measures 		
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<p>Output 3.2 Project on environmentally friendly dredging of the Port Milena Channel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sludge accumulated in Port Milena Channel is dredged in an environmentally friendly way ● The dredged sludge is treated as required to allow for its recycling and reuse ● The selected landfill is sanitized ● The treated sludge is recycled and reused in an environmentally sound way in the vicinity of Ulcinj Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Site visits ● Counterpart self-assessment reports ● Progress and review reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Availability of self-funding- and donor funding ● Government's and stakeholders' continued commitment
<p>Output 3.3 Project on HCFC phase-out management plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 35% reduction of HCFCs consumption ● Number of trained and certified technicians (male, female) and companies ● Number of technically upgraded refrigeration technicians ● Number of training centres upgraded with competencies and equipment to train on the use of R22 alternatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Project data reports to the Montreal Protocol Secretariat, progress and review reports, Government statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Government commitment ● Stakeholders' willingness to cooperate
CPF Management and M&E			
<p>Outcome Component 4</p> <p>Strong mechanism to ensure the achievement of the strategic impact of the CPF, exercise oversight of its implementation, enact fund-raising, coordination, M&E and reporting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coordination, M&E and reporting frameworks developed and enacted ● Number of meetings of Country Programme Steering Committee facilitated and held ● Fund-raising continuously executed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Field visits; ● Bi-annual progress reports/Steering Committee's reports ● Project Manager's reports ● Evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Government commitment to the CPF, its implementation and fund-raising ● Stakeholders' and national partners' willingness for cooperation under the framework of the CPF.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data collection 	
Output 4.1 Country Programme Management Unit created for CPF oversight, coordination, fund-raising, M&E and reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of meetings of the Country Programme Management Unit held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Project Manager's reports ● Country Programme Management Unit's reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ministry of Economy continues to provide an office for UNIDO expert/s as an in-kind contribution to the coordination activities

ANNEX III: Gender Checklist

GENDER MAINSTREAMING CHECKLIST FOR PROJECTS

Date: 10 January 2017
SAP#: 150451

Project Manager: Solomiya Omelyan
Project Name: Country Programme for Montenegro 2017-2021

Project Component	Question	Yes	No	Partially	Comments*
Analysis/ Justification	1. Does the project explicitly address a gender issue or issues? If so, please describe how and if not, please provide explanation.	X			Each CPF component is to implement project activities that ensure women and men can equally access project resources and services, equally participate in project activities and decision-making processes and equally benefit from trainings or other capacity building activities offered by the projects.
	2. Does the background/context analysis of the project examine: a) the different situations of women and men b) the impacts the project will have on different groups	X			The country context analysis identifies the economic and social inequalities and disparities affecting women in Montenegro. In addition, the means and ways these are to be addressed to achieve gender equality and empowerment of women have been outlined.

Data & Statistics	3. Will the project collect and use sex disaggregated data and qualitative information to analyse and track the gender issues?			X	Relevant sex disaggregated data has been gathered from MONSTAT, which will be used to monitor and evaluate gender-related developments.
Results Framework	4. Are outcomes, outputs and activities designed to meet the different needs and priorities of women and men? Has a gender marker been assigned at the output-level ('central focus of output', 'significant attention', 'limited attention' or 'no attention to gender')? **			X	The majority of outputs of components has gender issue incorporated and address different needs of women.
	5. Does the results framework include gender responsive indicators, targets and a baseline to monitor gender equality results?			X	CPF level gender responsive targets cannot be included at this stage but projects deriving from the CP will be gender sensitive.
Budget	6. Have adequate financial resources been allocated for the proposed gender activities (vis-à-vis % of total budget)?		X		Funds will be raised for the implementation of the CPF.
Stakeholders & Participation	7. Are women/gender focused groups, associations or gender units in partner organizations consulted/included in the project?			X	
	8. Does the project ensure that both women and men can provide inputs, access and participate in project activities (target at least 40 % of whichever gender is underrepresented)?	X			
Gender Capacities	9. Has a gender expert been recruited OR does the project staff have gender knowledge and have gender related tasks incorporated in their job descriptions?		X		The project staff as well as the Project Manager have gender knowledge.
	10. Will all project staff be sensitized to gender (e.g. staff will complete basic online course; I Know Gender Course on UN Women's eLearning Campus https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org)?	X			

Project Implementation	11. Is there gender balanced recruitment of project personnel and gender balanced representation in project committees?	X			
Monitoring & Evaluation	12. Will the monitoring and evaluation of the project cover gender issues and monitor behavioural changes towards greater gender equality?	X			

*Comments are mandatory for each question answered "No" or "Partially".

** A user guide on how to assign a gender marker within UNIDO's SAP PPM system is found on the [Intranet](#) and [OpenText](#)