

Montenegro: Many of us want an overview of how much energy our country consumes, where it comes from, and if we're making progress on decarbonizing our energy mix. This page provides the data for your chosen country across all of the key metrics on this topic.

In order to reduce emissions in the transport sector, Montenegro needs to encourage the transition to zero- and low-emission modes of transport, increase the use of cleaner fuels, and energy efficiency in transport.

developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided

Globally, energy consumption grew most quickly in the transport and service sectors, driven by rising passenger travel and freight transport, and a rapid expansion in the service economy.

In June 2018, the Government of Montenegro adopted a Regulation on mandatory share of biofuels in the transport sector and a Regulation on closer sustainability criteria for biofuels and bio-liquids for achieving the required share of energy in the total final energy consumption.

Transport energy use by source. In most countries, transport energy use is dominated by oil used to fuel passenger cars, trucks and airplanes. Electrification of the transport sector, for example through the widespread rollout of EVs, is an important strategy for reducing CO2 emissions.

The Energy Development Strategy of Montenegro sets out objectives and defines mechanisms for the transition from the current energy system to a safe, competitive and environmentally acceptable energy paradigm by 2025. It also provides guidelines for

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Minister Mujovic highlighted that Montenegro must reduce emissions to 2,400 tons of CO2, which would require strict measures in the energy and transport sectors. This includes building more renewable energy power plants, introducing electric vehicles, modernizing public transportation, and mandating the use of biofuels.

Share of renewable energy in transport: final energy from renewable sources consumed in transport (cf. Article 5(1)c) and 5(5) of Directive 2009/28/EC divided by the consumption in transport of 1) petrol; 2)

diesel; 3) biofuels used in road and rail transport and 4) electricity in land transport (as reflected in row 3 of Table 1).

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