COVID-19 update

- On 25 April 2020, the National Coordination Body announced the plan to mitigate measures in four phases (the first phase covering the lockdown measures), with the final aim to make Montenegro a Covid-free destination. The government announced on 4 May that the first phase has successfully been completed and that the plan will continue as announced. On 8 May, consent was given to ease the temporary measures on movement between municipalities and passenger motor vehicles. Consequently, public transport in road traffic and internal maritime transport will be operational starting from 11 May.
  - Phase 2: Starting from 4 May; i) enable the operation of retail outlets (textiles, footwear, technical goods, construction materials, crafts, services, hairdressing and beauty salons, fitness centres, bookstores, dental offices, driving schools, rent-a-car services, museums and galleries…). In addition, the government announced the ban on leaving housing facilities every day from 23:00 until 5:00 the next day until 18 May.
  - Phase 3: If phase 2 is successful, starting from 18 May the government is planning to open restaurants, cafes, hotel terraces, beach bars, beaches and shopping malls.
  - Phase 4: if phase 3 is successful, starting from 1 June, establishment of road and rail services as well as navigable urban and interurban traffic will resume, with appropriate protection measures.

- As of 4 May and until 18 May, gatherings of citizens in indoor and outdoor public places (public gatherings, public events, sports, political, religious (amended, see below), cultural and artistic, and private gatherings, ceremonies and events in line with the law) are prohibited. Bans on presence and loitering of persons on beaches and more than one person in public places continue. Prohibition of sports and recreational activities in all public areas remains, except for individual recreational physical activities, while staying at least 2 meters apart.

- As of 4 May and until further notice, civil servants and state employees employed by state authorities, state administration authorities, administrative authorities, and officials as well as state employees employed by local self-government authorities are prohibited from traveling abroad. Civil servants and state employees may make exceptional trips abroad, when traveling is of national interest, with prior consent obtained from the head of authority. Ban on wedding gatherings continue and only immediate family members may attend funeral services. There is an obligation for religious communities to adapt their activities to the current epidemiological situation and perform religious ceremonies in religious buildings without the presence of believers. Gatherings in household facilities are prohibited for persons who are not members of the shared household.

- The Ministry of Interior and Real Estate Cadastre closed for services at counters. In other state administrative bodies, a limited number of people allowed on the premises (one person per counter), until 2 May 2020.
As of 11 May, the government has allowed the performance of religious services despite the ongoing ban on public gatherings. Religious rites should be performed as follows:

- To limit the number of persons who can be in a religious building at the same time during a religious rite – one person is allowed for every 10 square meters, with the obligation to respect a social distance of at least two meters;
- To provide hand sanitizer at the entrance/exit of the religious facility;
- To prominently display, at the entrance of the religious facility, a notice on the maximum number of persons who can be inside the religious facility at the same time;
- Persons in a religious facility are obliged to wear protective masks, except for religious officials who participate in the performance of religious rites;
- Up to 20 persons may be present in an open space belonging to a religious facility, with the obligation to respect a social distance of at least two meters; and
- The responsible person in the religious facility ensures consistent compliance with the prescribed measures.

Assessment of the health system: According to the latest publicly available data, Montenegro had four hospital beds per 1 000 inhabitants in 2012. On 8 May, based on the positive opinion of the Public Health Institute and the assessed epidemiological situation, the National Co-ordination Body proposed to the Government to immediately make a decision to disband temporary hospitals and recommended that all equipment should be stored in one place. In accordance with the recommendation of the Crisis Medical Staff, about 150 hospital beds for COVID patients will be kept in health institutions. Thus, consent was given for the beginning of the normalisation of the situation in the health system, as follows:

- The Clinical Centre of Montenegro, and general and special hospitals and institutions, in the health system network will ensure the gradual availability of specialist examinations for all patients;
- It will be ensured that all patients wear protective masks during their stay in the health institution (provided that the patient's clinical condition allows the wearing of mask and that the mask does not compromise the patient's respiratory function) and ensure respect for social distancing of at least two meters between patients;
- A notice on valid temporary measures for prevention and control of the novel coronavirus will be prominently displayed in the health institution;
- Hand sanitizer will be provided to patients at the entrance/exit of the health institution;
- Implementation of the screening programme for colon cancer, breast cancer and cervical cancer will be postponed for the duration of the measures;
- Measures will be implemented in health centres that will enable rational and efficient use of human resources in the current epidemiological conditions;
- The health centre Tološi will continue to work for patients suspected of being infected with Covid-19; and
- Referral and transport of patients for treatment outside Montenegro will be provided only in life-threatening cases.

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Economic impact

Short-term indicators of the economic impact:

- It is expected that the COVID-19 outbreak may precipitate a recession in the economy, which heavily relies on tourism and remittances coming from EU countries such as Austria, Germany and Italy. For instance, the tourism sector’s direct contribution to the economy accounts for 11.7% of the GDP\(^3\), when indirect contributions are added, such as yachts and cruise ship related spending, tourism receipts account for around 25% of the GDP\(^4\). In addition to the high volume of the tourism sector in general, remittances, which account for 10.7% of the GDP, are likely to diminish as well due to travel restrictions.

Financial markets

- The MNSE10 index lost around 11.9% of its value from 10 January to 30 April; however, since the end of April, the MNSE10 index recovered around 5% to reach 711.19 points on 11 May 2020. The government bond spread has increased by 28.5% between 1 January and 31 March, signalling lower investor confidence.

Policy reactions

Extent of containment measures

- Self-isolation is compulsory for all travellers coming from abroad. Public transportation was suspended. This measure has been extended until 18 May 2020.

- A curfew is in effect from 7 pm to 5 am on weekdays. On weekends, people will be required to remain in their homes from 1 pm on Saturday until 5 am on Sunday, and from 1 pm on Sunday until 5 am on Monday. Exceptions will be made for those providing essential public services or leaving their home to go to a workplace. People will also be allowed to walk their pets in public spaces for up to 60 minutes. Persons younger than 12 years of age are not allowed to be in public spaces from 5 am until 7 pm, unless escorted by a parent or adult member of their household. All temporary measures mentioned above are extended until 4 May.
  - As of 4 May the ban on leaving the household facility is effective every day from 23:00 until 5:00 the next day until 18 May
  - As of 19 March, the Health and Sanitary Inspection and the Police Directorate are tasked to monitor activities of all persons who have been ordered to self-isolate, their household members, as well as persons who brought them from the border crossing to their place of residence. If they find that these persons are not acting in accordance with the imposed measure, the Health Sanitary Inspection and the Police Directorate will immediately file a criminal complaint with the competent state prosecutor’s office for committing a criminal offense for failing to comply with the health regulations on the control of a dangerous contagious disease, for which imprisonment of up to one year is prescribed.

\(^3\) OECD (2020), COVID-19 CRISIS RESPONSE IN SOUTH EAST EUROPEAN ECONOMIES

Borders

- Montenegro has banned the entry of non-citizens, except those with permanent or temporary residence in Montenegro until 18 May.
- Montenegrin citizens face travel restrictions to Japan, France, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark and Austria; and from Montenegro to Italy, Spain, South Korea, Iran and China (Hubei province). All yachts and cruise ships are banned from entering the country's Adriatic port. Both measures are valid until further notice.

Monetary policy

- The central bank announced a moratorium on loan repayments for a period of up to 90 days. It includes the interim suspension of all payments on obligations based on the loan. Banks are also allowed to restructure loans and reclassify them as new loans, including by additionally extending the repayment period by up to two years, if the borrower's financial position was impacted by the pandemic and restructuring would improve the credit capacity of the borrower. These measures also apply to leasing and microfinance institutions.
- The central bank has also announced measures to temporarily prohibit banks from paying dividends to shareholders, except in the form of equity, and to allow banks to increase exposures to a person or group of related parties beyond the prescribed exposure limits (25% of the bank’s own funds), with prior central bank approval.

Fiscal policy

- The government has announced several measures, including the delay of tax payments and contributions to earning; the creation of a new Investment Development Fund (IRF) credit line to improve liquidity of entrepreneurs; the deferral of lease payments for state-owned real estate; and advance payments to contractors for capital projects.
- The government will also offer one-off financial assistance to low-income pensioners and social welfare beneficiaries in the amount of EUR 50 (EUR 1 million has been allocated for this).
- On 9 April, the government announced a package of measures, including subsidies in April and May of 70% of the minimum wage for employees in sectors that are closed because of the pandemic, employees who are unable to work due to childcare for children aged under 11, or people who have to be self-isolated and quarantined; and a subsidy of 50% of the minimum wage for employees in sectors at risk due to the pandemic-related lockdown.
- The government will also subsidize 70% of the gross minimum wage of newly employed workers in SMEs for six months if these workers are registered as unemployed.
- A shortening of VAT refund deadlines in the area of taxes and customs was implemented.
- Preliminary estimates from the Ministry of Finance expect the fiscal deficit to rise to more than 7% of the GDP and public debt to increase by an additional 2.6 percentage points (pps.) to 82% of the GDP in 2020.

Employment

- During the closure of schools and kindergartens, one parent of a child not older than 11 years of age is entitled to a paid leave from work, with the exception of healthcare employees, and employees in certain state institutions. Sick leave was allowed to be extended to 30 April 2020 by GPs (normally, a committee is required for this long extension).
In addition to measures announced on 9 April 2020; the Ministry of economy announced a business and employee support programme to mitigate negative effects of the coronavirus outbreak on 24 April 2020. The proposed measures include subsidies for:

- businesses whose work is prohibited (100% of gross minimum wage),
- tourism sector (100% of gross minimum wage),
- endangered industries (50% of gross minimum wage),
- earnings of employees on paid leave (70% of gross minimum wage)
- earnings of employees in quarantine or isolation (70% of gross minimum wage).

**Education**

- The government developed the #UciDoma (learn from home) initiative to provide students with distance learning and online courses due to school closures related to the COVID-19 crisis. The initiative provides students with distance learning materials via a number of mediums, including over 300 online courses and televised lessons in a number of subjects on three national TV channels. All courses will also be made available on a dedicated YouTube channel.

**Energy**

- Energy firms will be exempt from the fixed portion of electricity bills for businesses that have stopped operating due to the pandemic-related lockdown, and the state energy utility will double its electricity subsidies for vulnerable households.

**Agriculture and fisheries**

- On 24 April 2020, the ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development announced a support package of EUR 17 million to support agriculture and fisheries. The government foresees allocating EUR 3 million for the repurchase and storage of surplus agricultural products, as well as the assistance of their placement or transfer to public institutions. The Government will oblige the Investment and Development Fund to provide credit support to retail chains, with the obligation of payment to domestic producers, within no more than 15 days. A favourable loan of up to a maximum of EUR 20 000 with an interest rate at 1.5% and a repayment period of up to two years and grace period of up to one year may be granted for the purchase of current assets related to registered agricultural producers, processors, and fishermen. One-off assistance was allocated for 3 200 elderly beneficiaries of EUR 64 each, for which EUR 225 000; one-time assistance was allocated for 184 fishermen with a valid license for which EUR 200 000 and an advance payment of 80% of premiums in livestock and per hectare of arable land was allocated based on data from the previous year. On this basis, about EUR 3 500.000 will be paid to producers in the first half of May.

- On 10 May 2020, through the Public Invitation for granting support to agricultural producers for 2020, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, in cooperation with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), implemented a non-refundable assistance of EUR 460 thousand allocated to 284 producers. Also, through the Public Invitation, the municipalities of Nikšić, Šavnik, Žabljak, Mojkovac, Bijelo Polje, Berane and Petnjica received a total of 135 applications, in which a total value of EUR 5.6 million was allotted to support the development of rural infrastructure for 2020.

**International support**

- The European Union announced a support package of EUR 3 million for the health sector and EUR 50 million of support for social and economic recovery.
On 22 April 2020, the European Commission proposed the use of the macrofinancial assistance (MFA) programme of EUR 60 million to support the Montenegrin economy. (The Commission’s proposal is subject to adoption by the European Parliament and the Council of the EU.)

Outlook

**Situation prior to COVID-19:** In 2019, Montenegro’s GDP growth was estimated at 3.1%, driven by household consumption and boosted by strong tourism performance. The economy is particularly reliant on its tourism sector, which employs 15% of workforce and provides 20% of its gross value added. Despite high unemployment rates of 15.1%, they have been on a constant decline since 2015. Consumer inflation has been low for several years; in 2019, it averaged only 0.5%. The net foreign direct investment inflows picked up to 7.2% of GDP in 2019, covering less than half of the current account deficit; however, the debt level remains one of the highest in the Western Balkan region (see below).

The debt level of Montenegro rose from 66% of GDP in 2017 to 80% in 2019. Montenegro’s trade deficit is structural, resulting from a narrow domestic production base and a high import dependence for investment and consumption goods. Therefore, spending will still need to be carefully prioritized to cover the most urgent needs, in order not to jeopardize debt sustainability. Although Montenegro unilaterally adopted the Euro in 2002, the country may also be affected by the Euro’s depreciation against the USD. In such a scenario, debt servicing costs for Montenegro may increase, as it starts repaying the USD denominated loans from China to finance the construction of the Bar-Boljare motorway.