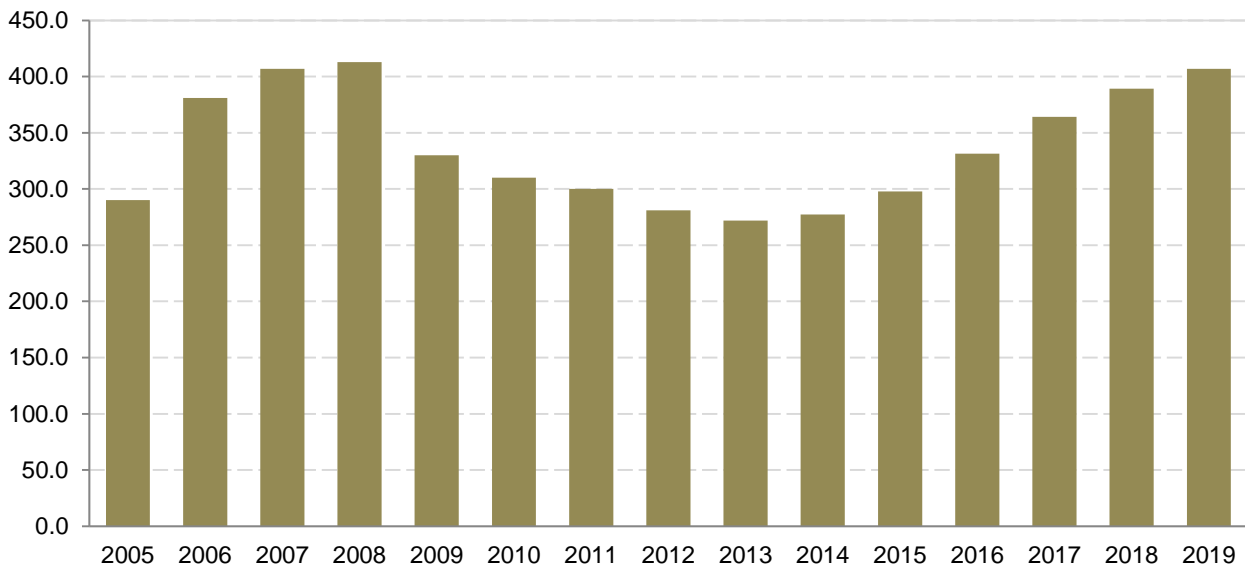


## Balance of oil products *2019*

Total final consumption of oil products in Montenegro in 2019 was 406.9 thousand tons, of which was consumed in transport sector 280.3 thousand tons, in industry 62.5 thousand tons, in other sectors was consumed 14.7 thousand tons and non-energy consumption of oil products was 49.3 thousand tons.

In total consumption of oil products in 2019 the ratio of transport was 68.9%, industry 15.4%, ratio of other sectors was 3.6% and non-energy consumption was 12.1%. Total import of oil products in Montenegro in 2017 was 417.8 thousand tons.

**Graph 1. Final consumption of oil products in Montenegro, in thous. tons**



**Table 1. Balance of oil products in Montenegro, 2019**

	Total oil products	LPG	Natural gas	Motor gasoline	Kerosene - aviation fuel	Diesel oil	Residual fuel oil	Heavy fuel oil	Other oil products
	1000 t								
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	417.8	20.7	5.0	36.3	49.1	246.9	9.5	3.3	47.0
Exports	-31.1	-	-	-1.8	-28.0	-	-	-0.4	-0.9
Intl. marine bunkers	2.9	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	-
Stock change	17.3	-2.8	-	2.5	-	15.3	-0.1	-0.9	3.3
<b>Domestic supply</b>	<b>406.9</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>262.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>49.4</b>
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statistical difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transformations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thermal power plants (Main producers)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thermal power plants (Autoproducers)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cogeneration CHP (Main producers)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cogeneration CHP (Autoproducers)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat-only plants (Main producers)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat-only plants (Autoproducers)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel, briquetting and coke plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil refineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transformation sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Final consumption</b>	<b>406.9</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>262.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>49.4</b>
<b>Industry sector</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	-	<b>41.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	-
Iron and steel	2.9	0.1	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical and petrochemical	0.9	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.5	-
Non-ferrous metals	2.3	-	2.2	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Non-metallic minerals	3.1	-	-	-	-	2.1	1.0	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery	1.8	0.8	-	-	-	0.7	0.3	-	-
Mining and Quarrying	12.8	-	-	-	-	12.8	-	-	-
Food and tobacco	11.3	2.8	-	-	-	5.1	2.1	1.3	-
Paper, pulp and print	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-
Wood and wood products	14.6	-	-	-	-	14.6	-	-	-
Construction materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile and Leather	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
Non-specified	12.3	2.4	-	0.8	-	6.2	2.7	0.2	-
<b>Transport</b>	<b>280.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	-	<b>35.9</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>212.0</b>	-	-	-
International civil aviation	24.0	-	-	-	24.0	-	-	-	-
Domestic air	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road	256.3	8.4	-	35.9	-	212.0	-	-	-
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-
Pipeline transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Agriculture, residential and other</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	-	<b>0.3</b>	-	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	-	-
Agriculture	2.9	-	-	0.3	-	2.6	(0)	-	-
Residential	1.6	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	10.2	1.8	-	-	-	5.9	2.5	-	-
<b>Non-energy use</b>	<b>49.4</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>49.4</b>
Industry/transformation/energy	39.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.1
Transport	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7
Other sectors	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6

**Table 2. Balance of oil products in Montenegro, 2019**

	Total oil products	LPG	Natural gas	Motor gasoline	Kerosene - aviation fuel	Diesel oil	Residual fuel oil	Heavy fuel oil	Other oil products
	TJ								
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	17 956	971	250	1 619	2 158	10 545	391	133	1
Exports	-1 363	-	-	-80	-1 231	-	-	-16	-36
Intl. marine bunkers	127	-	-	-	127	-	-	-	-
Stock change	726	-131	-	111	-	653	-4	-36	133
<b>Domestic supply</b>	<b>17 446</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>1 650</b>	<b>1 055</b>	<b>11 199</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1</b>
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statistical difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transformations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thermal power plants (Main producers)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thermal power plants (Autoproducers)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cogeneration CHP (Main producers)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cogeneration CHP (Autoproducers)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat-only plants (Main producers)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat-only plants (Autoproducers)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel, briquetting and coke plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil refineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transformation sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Final consumption</b>	<b>17 446</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>1 650</b>	<b>1 055</b>	<b>11 199</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Industry sector</b>	2 717	286	250	36	-	1 781	284	80	-
Iron and steel	145	5	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical and petrochemical	37	-	-	-	-	9	8	20	-
Non-ferrous metals	114	-	110	-	-	-	4	-	-
Non-metallic minerals	131	-	-	-	-	90	41	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery	80	38	-	-	-	30	12	-	-
Mining and Quarrying	547	-	-	-	-	547	-	-	-
Food and tobacco	488	131	-	-	-	218	87	52	-
Paper, pulp and print	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Wood and wood products	624	-	-	-	-	624	-	-	-
Construction materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile and Leather	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
Non-specified	532	113	-	36	-	265	111	8	-
<b>Transport</b>	<b>12 104</b>	<b>394</b>	-	<b>1 601</b>	<b>1 055</b>	<b>9 055</b>	-	-	-
International civil aviation	1 055	-	-	-	1 055	-	-	-	-
Domestic air	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road	11 049	394	-	1 601	-	9 055	-	-	-
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Agriculture, residential and other</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>159</b>	-	<b>13</b>	-	<b>363</b>	<b>103</b>	-	-
Agriculture	124	-	-	13	-	111	-	-	-
Residential	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	439	84	-	-	-	252	103	-	-
<b>Non-energy use</b>	<b>1 985</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>
Industry/transformation/energy	1 571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1
Transport	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231
Other sectors	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185

## METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Balance of oil products contains annual data on import, export, transformation, consumption and distribution of oil products in Montenegro in 2019. Data are presented in the natural units of measure and in TJ (terajoule).

The methodology for calculation of balance of oil products, definitions and statistical terminology are harmonized with the international IEA/OECD/EUROSTAT standards.

### Data sources (coverage)

The reporting units for balance of oil products are companies engaging in trade of oil products. Balance of oil products also covers the data from statistical surveys in the area of energy, foreign trade, industry, transport and agriculture.

### Method of data collection

The data are processed using the compilation method.

### Definition

*Primary production* is a form of energy that has not been converted or transformed (coal, oil, natural gas, biomass, firewood, hydro power energy, geothermal energy, wind energy and solar energy).

*Imports and exports* cover quantities that crossed the national border.

*Marine bunkers* cover the quantities delivered for international navigation purposes.

*Statistical differences* are a category that includes the sum of unknown statistical differences between the production and consumption of selected fuels.

*Gross inland* energy consumption is calculated as follows:

Primary production  
+ Imports  
– Exports  
+ Stock changes  
– Marine bunkers

*Transformation - input* is the consumption of fuels as raw materials for energy production in thermal power plants, CHP, auto producers, district heating plants, refineries, blast furnace plants and coal transformation.

*Transformation - output* covers the production of transformed energy forms (thermoelectricity, heat, petroleum products, blast furnace gas and oxygen steel furnace gas).

*Exchange and transfers* include inter product transferred (distillates), products transferred (hydro energy) and recycled products (naphtha, fuel oil and lubricants).

*Own consumption in energy sector* covers the energy used for energy sector running.

*Distribution losses* include losses incurred in transmission and distribution of energy.

Energy available for final consumption is the energy intended for final consumers.

Final consumption of energy covers final consumption of available energy for energy purposes in:

- industry (iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, chemical industry, non-metal minerals, mining and quarrying, food, drink and tobacco industry, textile, leather and clothing, paper and printing, engineering and other metal industry, other industries);
- transport (rail, road, air, inland, other);

- households, agriculture and other sectors (e.g. education, health, administration, etc.).

### Conversion Equivalents between Units of Energy

Conversion factors for converting energy into various energy units are published in the Manual of Energy Statistics IEA / OECD / Eurostat.

Conversion refers to particular energy unit are shown in Table:

	<b>TJ</b>	<b>Gcal</b>	<b>Mtoe</b>	<b>GWh</b>
<b>TJ</b>	1	238,8	$2,388 \times 10^{-5}$	0.2778
<b>Gcal</b>	$4,1868 \times 10^{-3}$	1	$10^{-7}$	$1,163 \times 10^{-3}$
<b>Mtoe</b>	$4,1868 \times 10^{-4}$	$10^7$	1	11630
<b>GWh</b>	3,6	860	$8,6 \times 10^{-5}$	1

#### Unit of measure:

TJ = terajoule  
Gcal = gigacalorie  
Mtoe = million tones of oil equivalent  
GWh = gigawatt hour  
t = tonne

#### Znaci:

- = no occurrence of event  
... = data not available  
(0) = statistics irrelevant data (small data value)  
1) = footnote

It may happen that the total sum does not match the number of individual data, and that the cumulative data is not always equal to the sum of individual quarterly results due to rounding of numbers.

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