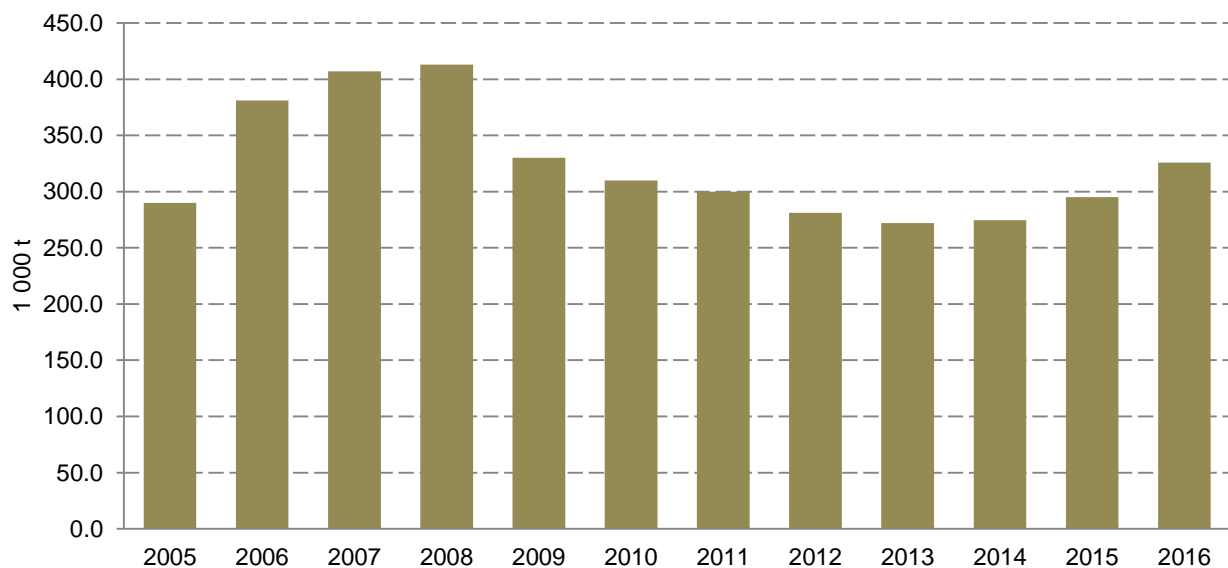


Balance of oil products 2016 ^(p)

Total final consumption of oil products in Montenegro in 2016 was 325.8 thousand tons, of which was consumed in transport sector 229.7 thousand tons, in industry 46.5 thousand tons, in other sectors was consumed 13.1 thousand tons and non-energy consumption of oil products was 36.5 thousand tons.

In total consumption of oil products in 2016 the ratio of transport was 70.5%, industry 14.3%, ratio of other sectors was 4.0% and non-energy consumption was 11.2%. Total import of oil products in Montenegro in 2016 was 357.2 thousand tons.

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



(p) preliminary data

Table 1. Balance of oil products in Montenegro, 2016

EUROSTAT form

	Total oil products	LPG	Motor gasoline	Kerosene - aviation fuel	Diesel oil	Residual fuel oil	Heavy fuel oil	Other oil products
	1000 t							
Primary production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	357.2	19.4	42.6	24.6	209.8	13.4	4.3	43.1
Stock change	- 17.1	- 2.2	1.9	-	- 5.1	- 4.2	- 1.4	- 6.1
Exports	- 8.3	-	- 7.8	-	-	-	-	- 0.5
Bunkers	- 6.0	-	-	- 6.0	-	-	-	-
Statistical differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross inland consumption	325.8	17.2	36.7	18.6	204.7	9.2	2.9	36.5
Transformation - input	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transformation - output	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchanges and transfers, returns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumption of the energy branch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available for final consumption	325.8	17.2	36.7	18.6	204.7	9.2	2.9	36.5
Final non-energy consumption	36.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.5
Chemical industry	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.7
Other sectors	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.8
Final energy consumption	289.3	17.2	36.7	18.6	204.7	9.2	2.9	-
Industry	46.5	6.4	1.0	-	29.9	7.0	2.2	-
Iron & steel industry	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-
Non-ferrous metal industry	0.5	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-
Chemical industry	1.5	-	-	-	0.5	0.3	0.7	-
Glass, pottery & building mat. Industry	1.5	-	-	-	1.0	0.5	-	-
Ore-extraction industry	4.5	-	-	-	4.5	-	-	-
Food, drink & tobacco industry	9.4	2.4	-	-	4.2	1.8	1.0	-
Textile, leather & clothing industry	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-
Paper and printing	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-
Engineering & other metal industry	2.3	1.0	-	-	0.9	0.4	-	-
Other industries	25.9	3.0	1.0	-	18.3	3.4	0.2	-
Transport	229.7	8.3	35.3	18.6	166.8	-	0.7	-
Railways	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road transport	208.6	8.3	35.3	-	165.0	-	-	-
Air transport	18.6	-	-	18.6	-	-	-	-
Inland navigation	2.5	-	-	-	1.8	-	0.7	-
Other transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households, commerce, pub. auth.etc	13.1	2.5	0.4	-	8.0	2.2	-	-
Households	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	3.3	-	0.4	-	2.9	-	-	-
Other sectors	8.8	1.5	-	-	5.1	2.2	-	-

Table 2. Balance of oil products in Montenegro, 2016

EUROSTAT form

	Total oil products	LPG	Motor gasoline	Kerosene - aviation fuel	Diesel oil	Residual fuel oil	Heavy fuel oil	Other oil products
TJ								
Primary production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	15 309	910	1 900	1 081	8 961	552	173	1 732
Stock change	- 710	103	85	-	- 218	- 173	- 56	- 245
Exports	- 368	-	- 348	-	-	-	-	- 20
Bunkers	- 264	-	-	- 264	-	-	-	-
Statistical differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross inland consumption	13 967	807	1 637	817	8 743	379	117	1 467
Transformation - input	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transformation - output	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchanges and transfers, returns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumption of the energy branch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available for final consumption	13 967	807	1 637	817	8 743	379	117	1 467
Final non-energy consumption	1 467	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 467
Chemical industry	1 033	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 033
Other sectors	434	-	-	-	-	-	-	434
Final energy consumption	12 500	807	1 637	817	8 743	379	117	-
Industry	2 000	301	45	-	1 277	288	89	-
Iron & steel industry	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Non-ferrous metal industry	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
Chemical industry	61	-	-	-	21	12	28	-
Glass, pottery & building mat. Industry	64	-	-	-	43	21	-	-
Ore-extraction industry	192	-	-	-	192	-	-	-
Food, drink & tobacco industry	407	113	-	-	179	74	41	-
Textile, leather & clothing industry	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Paper and printing	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Engineering & other metal industry	103	47	-	-	39	17	-	-
Other industries	1 116	141	45	-	782	140	8	-
Transport	9 932	389	1 574	817	7 124	-	28	-
Railways	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road transport	9 010	389	1 574	-	7 047	-	-	-
Air transport	817	-	-	817	-	-	-	-
Inland navigation	105	-	-	-	77	-	28	-
Other transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households, commerce, pub. auth.etc	568	117	18	-	342	91	-	-
Households	47	47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	142	-	18	-	124	-	-	-
Other sectors	379	70	-	-	218	91	-	-

Table 3. Balance of oil products in Montenegro, 2016
IEA form

	Total oil products	LPG	Motor gasoline	Kerosene - aviation fuel	Diesel oil	Residual fuel oil	Heavy fuel oil	Other oil products
	1000 t							
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	357.2	19.4	42.6	24.6	209.8	13.4	4.3	43.1
Exports	- 8.3	-	- 7.8	-	-	-	-	- 0.5
Intl. marine bunkers	- 6.0	-	-	- 6.0	-	-	-	-
Stock change	- 17.1	- 2.2	1.9	-	- 5.1	- 4.2	- 1.4	- 6.1
Domestic supply	325.8	17.2	36.7	18.6	204.7	9.2	2.9	36.5
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final consumption	325.8	17.2	36.7	18.6	204.7	9.2	2.9	36.5
Industry sector	46.5	6.4	1.0	-	29.9	7.0	2.2	-
Iron and steel	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-
Chemical and petrochemical	1.5	-	-	-	0.5	0.3	0.7	-
Non-ferrous metals	0.5	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-
Non-metallic minerals	1.5	-	-	-	1.0	0.5	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery	2.3	1.0	-	-	0.9	0.4	-	-
Mining and Quarrying	4.5	-	-	-	4.5	-	-	-
Food and tobacco	9.4	2.4	-	-	4.2	1.8	1.0	-
Paper, pulp and print	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-
Wood and wood products	10.4	-	-	-	10.4	-	-	-
Construction materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile and Leather	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-
Non-specified	15.5	3.0	1.0	-	7.9	3.4	0.2	-
Transport	229.7	8.3	35.3	18.6	166.8	-	0.7	-
International civil aviation	18.6	-	-	18.6	-	-	-	-
Domestic air	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road	208.6	8.3	35.3	-	165.0	-	-	-
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal navigation	2.5	-	-	-	1.8	-	0.7	-
Non-specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors	13.1	2.5	0.4	-	8.0	2.2	-	-
Agriculture	3.3	-	0.4	-	2.9	-	-	-
Commerce and public services	8.8	1.5	-	-	5.1	2.2	-	-
Residential	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	36.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.5
Industry/transformation/energy	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.7
Transport	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4
Other sectors	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4

Table 4. Balance of oil products in Montenegro, 2016
IEA form

	Total oil products	LPG	Motor gasoline	Kerosene - aviation fuel	Diesel oil	Residual fuel oil	Heavy fuel oil	Other oil products
	TJ							
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	15 309	910	1 900	1 081	8 961	552	173	1 732
Exports	- 368	-	- 348	-	-	-	-	- 20
Intl. marine bunkers	- 264	-	-	- 264	-	-	-	-
Stock change	- 710	103	85	-	- 218	- 173	- 56	- 245
Domestic supply	13 967	807	1 637	817	8 743	379	117	1 467
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final consumption	13 967	807	1 637	817	8 743	379	117	1 467
Industry sector	2 000	301	45	-	1 277	288	89	-
Iron and steel	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Chemical and petrochemical	61	-	-	-	21	12	28	-
Non-ferrous metals	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
Non-metallic minerals	64	-	-	-	43	21	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery	103	47	-	-	39	17	-	-
Mining and Quarrying	192	-	-	-	192	-	-	-
Food and tobacco	407	113	-	-	179	74	41	-
Paper, pulp and print	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Wood and wood products	444	-	-	-	444	-	-	-
Construction materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile and Leather	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Non-specified	672	141	45	-	338	140	8	-
Transport	9 932	389	1 574	817	7 124	-	28	-
International civil aviation	817	-	-	817	-	-	-	-
Domestic air	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road	9 010	389	1 574	-	7 047	-	-	-
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal navigation	105	-	-	-	77	-	28	-
Non-specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors	568	117	18	-	342	91	-	-
Agriculture	142	-	18	-	124	-	-	-
Commerce and public services	379	70	-	-	218	91	-	-
Residential	47	47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	1 467	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 467
Industry/transformation/energy	1 033	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 033
Transport	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	217
Other sectors	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	217

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Balance of oil products contains annual data on import, export, transformation, consumption and distribution of oil products in Montenegro in 2016. 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.

Every well-intentioned suggestion referred from a data users will be accepted with pleasure.

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:

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

Unit of measure:

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

Znaci:

- = no occurrence of event
... = data not available
0 = value less than 0,5 of the unit of measure
1) = footnote

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