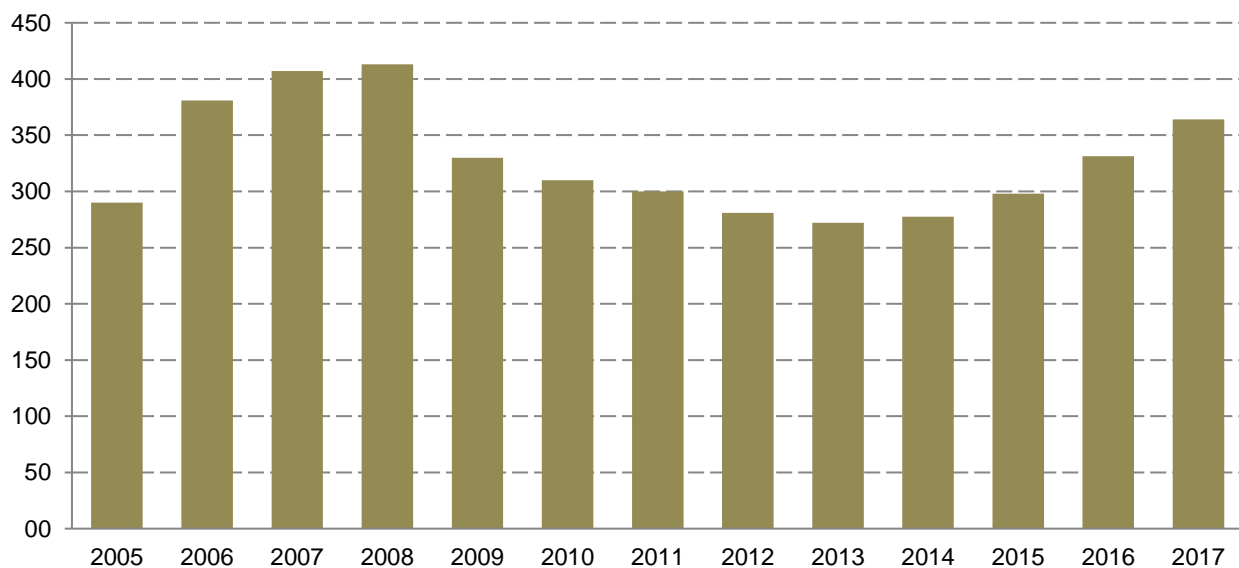


Balance of oil products 2017 ^(r)

Total final consumption of oil products in Montenegro in 2017 was 357.9 thousand tons, of which was consumed in transport sector 246.8 thousand tons, in industry 53.9 thousand tons, in other sectors was consumed 13.4 thousand tons and non-energy consumption of oil products was 43.8 thousand tons.

In total consumption of oil products in 2017 the ratio of transport was 67.8%, industry 16.5%, ratio of other sectors was 3.7% and non-energy consumption was 12.0%. Total import of oil products in Montenegro in 2017 was 402.6 thousand tons.

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



(r) - revised data

Table 1. Balance of oil products in Montenegro, 2017

EUROSTAT form

	Total oil product	LPG	Natural gas	Motor gasoline	Kerosene - aviation	Diesel oil	Residual fuel oil	Heavy fuel oil	Other oil product
	1000 t								
Primary production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	402.6	19.0	2.9	41.0	45.9	242.0	10.0	4.0	37.8
Stock change	- 5.6	- 1.2	-	2.7	-	- 13.1	- 0.6	- 2.0	6.0
Exports	- 26.0	-	-	- 7.0	- 19.0	-	-	-	-
Bunkers	- 6.9	-	-	-	- 6.9	-	-	-	-
Statistical differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross inland consumption	364.1	17.8	2.9	36.7	20.0	228.9	12.0	2.0	43.8
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	364.1	17.8	2.9	36.7	20.0	228.9	12.0	2.0	43.8
Final non-energy consumption	43.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.8
Chemical industry	33.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.8
Other sectors	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0
Final energy consumption	320.3	17.8	2.9	36.7	20.0	228.9	12.0	2.0	-
Industry	60.1	6.8	2.9	1.0	-	37.7	9.7	2.0	-
Iron & steel industry	3.8	0.6	2.9	-	-	-	-	0.3	-
Non-ferrous metal industry	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	2.6	-	-
Chemical industry	1.0	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.5	-
Glass, pottery & building mat. Industry	2.2	-	-	-	-	1.5	0.7	-	-
Ore-extraction industry	12.4	-	-	-	-	12.4	-	-	-
Food, drink & tobacco industry	9.1	2.3	-	-	-	4.1	1.7	1.0	-
Textile, leather & clothing industry	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-
Paper and printing	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-
Engineering & other metal industry	2.3	1.0	-	-	-	0.9	0.4	-	-
Other industries	25.8	2.9	-	1.0	-	18.4	3.3	0.2	-
Transport	246.8	8.3	-	35.4	20.0	183.1	-	-	-
Railways	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road transport	226.8	8.3	-	35.4	-	183.1	-	-	-
Air transport	20.0	-	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	-
Inland navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households, commerce, pub. auth.etc	13.4	2.7	-	0.3	-	8.1	2.3	-	-
Households	1.1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	3.1	-	-	0.3	-	2.8	-	-	-
Other sectors	9.2	1.6	-	-	-	5.3	2.3	-	-

Table 2. Balance of oil products in Montenegro, 2017

EUROSTAT form

	Total oil product	LPG	Natural gas	Motor gasoline	Kerosene - aviation	Diesel oil	Residual fuel oil	Heavy fuel oil	Other oil product
	TJ								
Primary production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	17 310	891	145	1 828	2 018	10 336	412	161	1 519
Stock change	- 252	-56	-	120	-	- 560	82	- 80	241
Exports	- 1 147	-	-	- 312	- 835	-	-	-	-
Bunkers	- 303	-	-	-	- 303	-	-	-	-
Statistical differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross inland consumption	15 607	835	145	1 636	880	9 776	494	81	1 760
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	15 607	835	145	1 636	880	9 776	494	81	1 760
Final non-energy consumption	1 760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 760
Chemical industry	1 358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 358
Other sectors	402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	402
Final energy consumption	13 847	835	145	1 636	880	9 776	494	81	-
Industry	2 600	319	145	45	-	1 610	400	81	-
Iron & steel industry	185	35	145	-	-	-	-	12	-
Non-ferrous metal industry	111	-	-	-	-	4	107	-	-
Chemical industry	41	-	-	-	-	13	8	20	-
Glass, pottery & building mat. Industry	93	-	-	-	-	64	29	-	-
Ore-extraction industry	530	-	-	-	-	530	-	-	-
Food, drink & tobacco industry	393	108	-	-	-	175	70	40	-
Textile, leather & clothing industry	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Paper and printing	21	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-
Engineering & other metal industry	102	47	-	-	-	38	17	-	-
Other industries	1 112	136	-	45	-	786	136	9	-
Transport	10 667	389	-	1 578	880	7 820	-	-	-
Railways	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road transport	9 787	389	-	1 578	-	7 820	-	-	-
Air transport	880	-	-	-	880	-	-	-	-
Inland navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households, commerce, pub. auth.etc	580	127	-	13	-	346	94	-	-
Households	52	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	133	-	-	13	-	120	-	-	-
Other sectors	395	75	-	-	-	226	94	-	-

Table 4. Balance of oil products in Montenegro, 2017
IEA form

	Total oil products	LPG	Natural gas	Motor gasoline	Kerosene - aviation	Diesel oil	Residual fuel oil	Heavy fuel oil	Other oil product
	TJ								
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	17 300	891	145	1 828	2 018	10 336	412	161	1 519
Exports	- 1 147	-	-	- 312	- 835	-	-	-	-
Intl. marine bunkers	- 303	-	-	-	- 303	-	-	-	-
Stock change	- 252	- 56	-	120	-	- 560	82	- 80	241
Domestic supply	15 607	835	145	1 636	880	9 776	494	81	1 760
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	15 607	835	145	1 636	880	9 776	492	81	1 760
Industry sector	2 599	319	145	45	-	1 610	400	81	-
Iron and steel	185	28	145	-	-	-	-	12	-
Chemical and petrochemical	41	-	-	-	-	13	8	20	-
Non-ferrous metals	111	-	-	-	-	4	107	-	-
Non-metallic minerals	93	-	-	-	-	64	29	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery	102	47	-	-	-	38	17	-	-
Mining and Quarrying	530	-	-	-	-	530	-	-	-
Food and tobacco	393	108	-	-	-	175	70	40	-
Paper, pulp and print	21	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-
Wood and wood products	461	-	-	-	-	461	-	-	-
Construction materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile and Leather	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Non-specified	651	136	-	45	-	325	136	9	-
Transport	10 667	389	-	1 578	880	7 820	-	-	-
International civil aviation	880	-	-	-	880	-	-	-	-
Domestic air	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road	9 787	389	-	1 578	-	7 820	-	-	-
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors	580	127	-	13	-	346	94	-	-
Agriculture	133	-	-	13	-	120	-	-	-
Commerce and public services	395	75	-	-	-	226	94	-	-
Residential	52	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	1 760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 760
Industry/transformation/energy	1 358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 358
Transport	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217
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 2017. 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 = million tones of oil equivalent
 GWh = gigawatt hour
 t = tonne

Symbols:

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

According to the Revision policy of the Statistical Office, the final data shall be published with the date defined by the Statistical Release Calendar.

Published and printed by Statistical Office of Montenegro (MONSTAT)
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