

Balance of coal 2019

Primary production of coal in Montenegro in 2019 was 1 605.2 thousand tons, 43.5 thousand tons brown coal and 1 561.7 thousand tons of lignite.

Total final consumption of coal in 2019 was 30.6 thousand tons, 13.6 thousand tons consumed in industry, while 17.0 thousand tons consumed in other sectors. For electricity production, as transformation input was used 43.3 thousand tons brown coal and 1 420.0 thousand tons lignite.

Graph 1. Consumption of coal for electricity production in Montenegro, in thous. tons

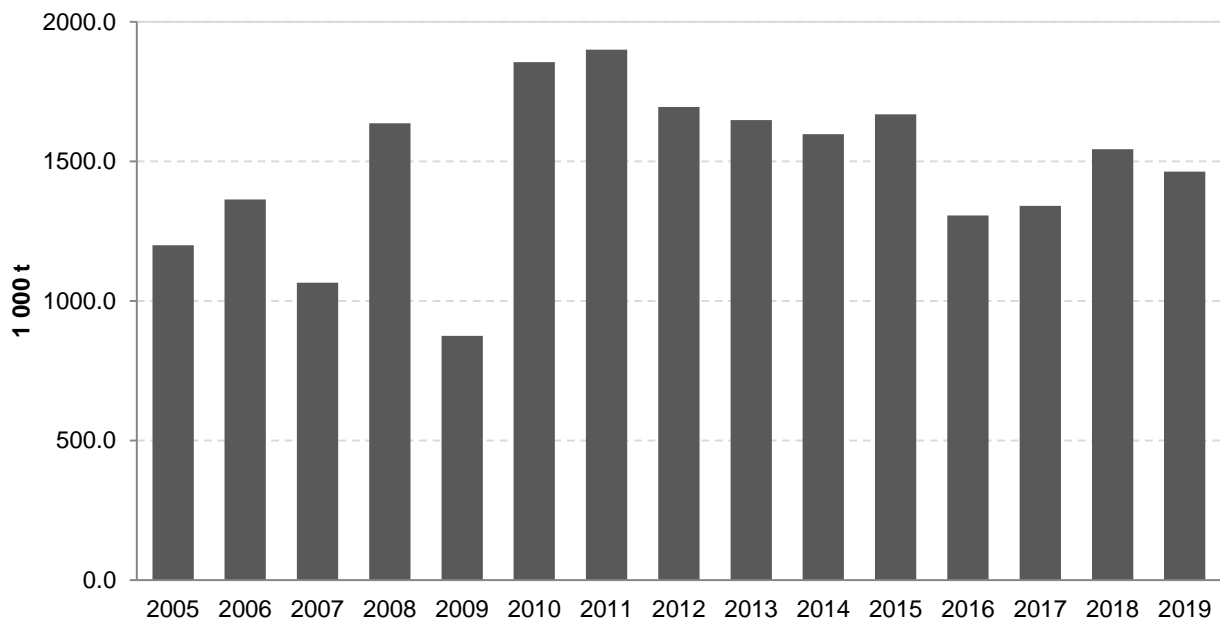


Table 1. Balance of coal in Montenegro, 2019

	Coal - total	Brown coal	Lignite	Coal - total	Brown coal	Lignite
	1000 t			TJ		
Production	1 605.2	43.5	1 561.7	16 549	729	15 820
Imports	5.3	-	5.3	54	-	54
Exports	-110.7	-	-110.7	-1 121	-	-1 121
Intl. marine bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock change	-5.9	0.8	-6.7	-54	13	-68
Domestic supply	1 493.9	44,3	1 449,6	15 426	742	14 684
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statistical difference	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transformations	1 463.3	43.3	1 420.0	15 110	725	14 385
Thermal power plants (Main producers)	1 463.3	43.3	1 420.0	15 110	725	14 385
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal mines	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thermal power plants and CHPs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thermal power plants (Autoproducers)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat-only plants (Autoproducers)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel, briquetting and coke plants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydro power plants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available for final consumption	30.6	1.0	29.6	317	17	300
Industry sector	13.6	1.0	12.6	144	17	128
Iron and steel	6.4	-	6.4	65	-	65
Chemical and petrochemical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-ferrous metals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-metallic minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery	0.9	-	0.9	9	-	9
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and tobacco	4.1	1.0	3.1	48	17	31
Paper, pulp and print	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood and wood products	1.4	-	1.4	14	-	14
Construction materials	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile and Leather	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	0.8	-	0.8	8	-	8
Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
International civil aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic air	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, residential and other	17.0	-	17.0	172	-	172
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential	8.7	-	8.7	88	-	88
Other	8.3	-	8.3	84	-	84

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

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

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

Data sources (coverage)

The reporting units for balance of coal are companies engaged in the production of coal. Balance of coal 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.).

Brown coal/lignite – non-agglomeration coal with a GCV less than 20 000 kJ/kg.

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

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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