

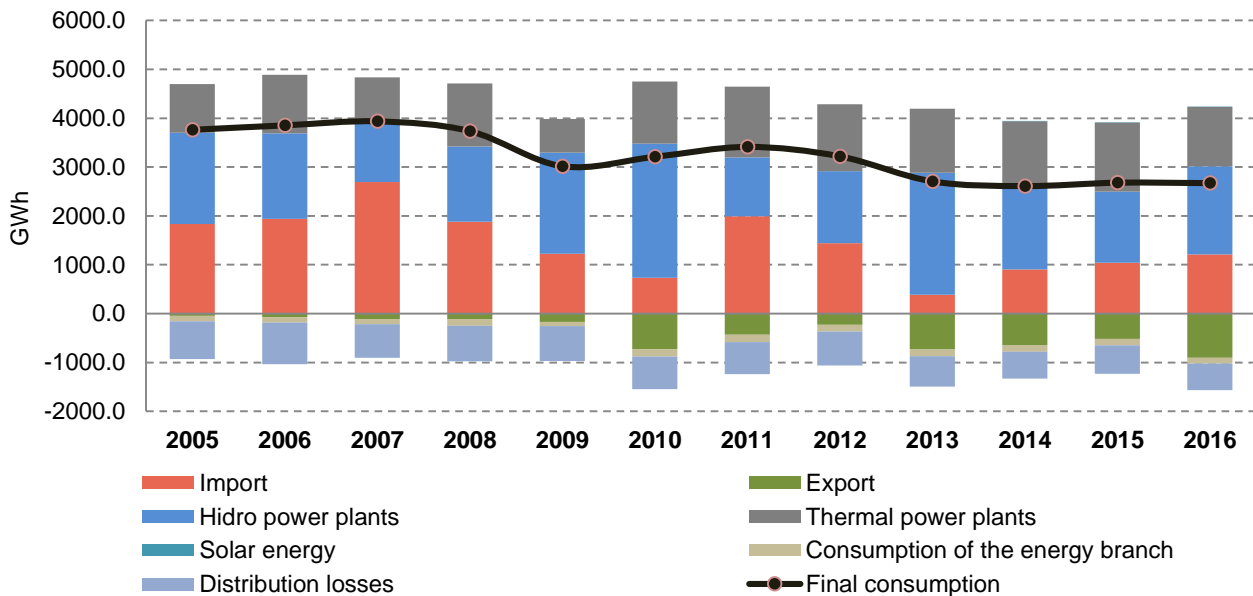
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Balance of electricity 2016 ^(p)

Primary production of electricity in Montenegro in 2016 was 1 809.4 GWh, transformation output was 1 216.2 GWh. Total import of electricity was 1 209.8 GWh and total export was 905.9 GWh. Consumption of the energy branch was 118.0 GWh and distribution losses 540.7 GWh.

Total final consumption of electricity in 2016 was 2 670.8 GWh. The highest ratio in total consumption of electricity was in households 46.8%. in industrial activities 28.5% and other sectors 24.7%.

Graph 1. Electricity – Montenegro



(p) preliminary data

Table 1. Balance of electricity in Montenegro, 2016

EUROSTAT form

	Electricity - total	Hydro energy	Solar energy	Electricity - total	Hydro energy	Solar energy
	GWh			TJ		
Primary production	-	1 807.2	2.2	-	6 506	8
Imports	1 209.8	-	-	4 355	-	-
Stock change	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exports	- 905.9	-	-	- 3 261	-	-
Bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statistical differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross inland consumption	303.9	1 807.2	2.2	1 094	6 506	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	1 216.2	-	-	4 378	-	-
Thermal power plants (Main producers)	1 216.2	-	-	4 378	-	-
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	1 809.4	1 807.2	2.2	6 514	6 506	8
Interproduct transfers	1 809.4	1 807.2	2.2	6 514	6 506	8
Products transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returns from petrochem. Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumption of the energy branch	118.0	-	-	425	-	-
Distribution losses	540.7	-	-	1 947	-	-
Available for final consumption	2 670.8	-	-	9 614	-	-
Final non-energy consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final energy consumption	2 670.8	-	-	9 614	-	-
Industry	660.5	-	-	2 376	-	-
Iron & steel industry	35.1	-	-	126	-	-
Non-ferrous metal industry	543.4	-	-	1 956	-	-
Chemical industry	6.8	-	-	24	-	-
Glass, pottery & building mat. Industry	4.3	-	-	15	-	-
Ore-extraction industry	2.3	-	-	8	-	-
Food, drink & tobacco industry	31.3	-	-	113	-	-
Textile, leather & clothing industry	1.1	-	-	4	-	-
Paper and printing	3.6	-	-	13	-	-
Engineering & other metal industry	6.1	-	-	22	-	-
Other industries	26.5	-	-	95	-	-
Transport	20.5	-	-	74	-	-
Railways	20.5	-	-	74	-	-
Road transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inland navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households, commerce, pub. auth.etc	1 989.8	-	-	7 164	-	-
Households	1 251.0	-	-	4 504	-	-
Agriculture	13.8	-	-	50	-	-
725.0	-	-	-	2 610	-	-

Table 2. Balance of electricity in Montenegro, 2016

IEA form

	Electricity - total	Hydro energy	Solar energy	Electricity - total	Hydro energy	Solar energy
	GWh			TJ		
Production	-	1 807.2	2.2	-	6 506	8
Imports	1 209.8	-	-	4 355	-	-
Exports	- 905.9	-	-	- 3 261	-	-
Intl. marine bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock change	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic supply	303.9	1 807.2	2.2	1 094	6 506	8
Transfers	1 809.4	1 807.2	2.2	6 514	6 506	8
Statistical difference	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transformations	1 216.2	-	-	4 378	-	-
Thermal power plants (Main producers)	1 216.2	-	-	4 378	-	-
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	118.0	-	-	425	-	-
Coal mines	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thermal power plants and CHPs	116.5	-	-	420	-	-
Thermal power plants (Autoproducers)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heat-only plants (Autoproducers)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel, briquetting and coke plants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydro power plants	1.5	-	-	5	-	-
Distribution losses	540.7	-	-	1 947	-	-
Final consumption	2 670.8	-	-	9 614	-	-
Industry sector	660.5	-	-	2 376	-	-
Iron and steel	35.1	-	-	126	-	-
Chemical and petrochemical	6.8	-	-	24	-	-
Non-ferrous metals	543.4	-	-	1 956	-	-
Non-metallic minerals	4.3	-	-	15	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery	6.1	-	-	22	-	-
Mining and Quarrying	2.3	-	-	8	-	-
Food and tobacco	31.3	-	-	113	-	-
Paper, pulp and print	3.6	-	-	13	-	-
Wood and wood products	12.3	-	-	44	-	-
Construction materials	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile and Leather	1.1	-	-	4	-	-
Non-specified	14.2	-	-	51	-	-
Transport	20.5	-	-	74	-	-
International civil aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic air	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail	20.5	-	-	74	-	-
Pipeline transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors	1 989.8	-	-	7 164	-	-
Agriculture	13.8	-	-	50	-	-
Commerce and public services	725.0	-	-	2 610	-	-
Residential	1 251.0	-	-	4 504	-	-
Non-specified	-	-	-	-	-	-

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Balance of electricity contains annual data on production, import, export, transformation, consumption and distribution of electricity in Montenegro in 2016. Data are presented in the natural units of measure and in TJ (terajoule).

The methodology for calculation of balance of electricity, 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 electricity are companies engaging in the production and distribution of electricity. Balance of electricity 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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