



MONTENEGRO
STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONTENEGRO

METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

BALANCE OF WOOD FUELS

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Podgorica, November 2016

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The legal basis for the implementation of balance of wood fuels is the Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System of Montenegro ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 18/12 from 30.03.2012) and Annual Plan for statistical surveys.

METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

The aim of statistical survey

The aim of the survey is compilation of balance of wood fuels. Balance of wood fuels provides the data on production, quantities of products which are used for further production, quantities of stocks at the end of the year and quantities of realized energy consumption for the final consumers.

Data sources (coverage)

The reporting units for balance of wood fuels are companies engaging in the producing and selling/delivering of wood fuels and households. Balance of wood fuels also covers the data from statistical surveys in the area of energy, foreign trade, industry, transport, agriculture and other relevant statistics.

Method of data collection

The data are processed using the compilation method.

List and definition of basic variables

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.

Stock changes are the difference between stocks at the beginning of the year (initial stocks) and those at the end of the year (final stocks).

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.).

Final consumption of energy is calculated as follows:

Primary production
+ Transformation
+ Exchange and transfers
- Own consumption in energy sector
- Distribution losses.

Confidentiality

According to the Law on Statistics and Statistical System of Montenegro Article 54 generators of economic units are considered to be confidential if consisted of at least three units and the share of one unit in the aggregate exceed 85% of the total.

Dissemination

The published data are available to users in the Annual release and on the Web. Depending to the requirements and user equipment the data shall be submitted by post, fax or e-mail.

Harmonization with EU regulations

Contents, coverage, classifications and other rules in relation with conducting the energy statistics survey are defined with the main Regulation 1099/2008 and Eurostat and IEA Energy Statistics Manual.

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81000 Podgorica, IV Proleterske 2, (+382) 20 230-811, fax (+382) 20 230-814

The Methodology guidelines prepared by:

Suzana GOJČAJ, Mašan RAIČEVIĆ

Tel. +382-20-230 805

contact@monstat.org

Technical editor: Dragana Živković