

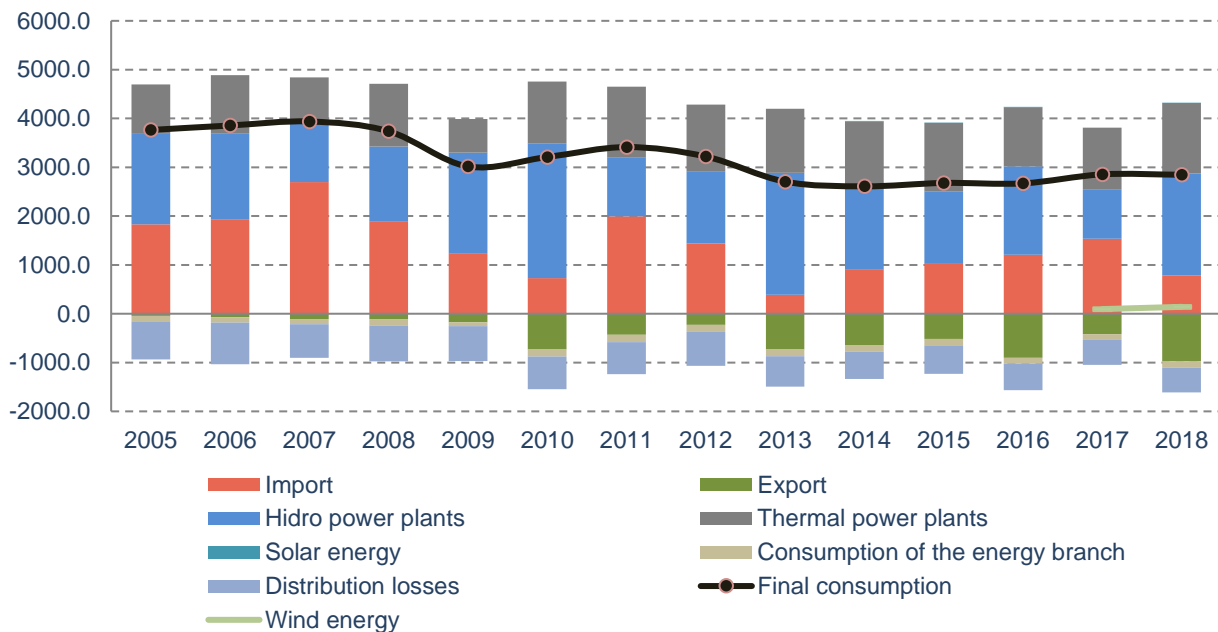
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Balance of electricity 2018 ^(p)

Primary production of electricity in Montenegro in 2018 was 2 235.3 GWh, transformation output was 1 444.0 GWh. Total import of electricity was 780.0 GWh and total export was 976.0 GWh. Consumption of the energy branch was 119.0 GWh and distribution losses 512.2 GWh.

Total final consumption of electricity in 2018 was 2 846.6 GWh. The highest ratio in total consumption of electricity was in households 44.7%, in other sectors 29.4% and industrial activities 25.9%.

Graph 1. Electricity - Montenegro, GWh



(p) - preliminary data

Table 1. Balance of electricity in Montenegro, 2018

EUROSTAT form

	Electricity - total	Hydro energy	Solar energy	Wnd energy	Electricity - total	Hydro energy	Solar energy	Wnd energy
	GWh				TJ			
Primary production	-	2 092.0	2.3	141.0	-	7 531	8	141
Imports	780.0	-	-	-	2 808	-	-	-
Stock change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exports	-976.0	-	-	-	-3 514	-	-	-
Bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statistical differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross inland consumption	-196.0	2 092.0	2.3	141.0	706	7531	8	141
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	1 444.0	-	-	-	5 198	-	-	-
Thermal power plants (Main producers)	1 444.0	-	-	-	5 198	-	-	-
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	2 235.3	2 092.0	2.3	141.0	7 680	7 531	8	141
Interproduct transfers	2 235.3	2 092.0	2.3	141.0	7 680	7 531	8	141
Products transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returns from petrochem. Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumption of the energy branch	133.7	-	-	-	481	-	-	-
Distribution losses	503.0	-	-	-	1 811	-	-	-
Available for final consumption	2 846.6	-	-	-	10 248	-	-	-
Final non-energy consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final energy consumption	2 846.6	-	-	-	10 248	-	-	-
Industry	737.4	-	-	-	2 655	-	-	-
Iron & steel industry	38.6	-	-	-	139	-	-	-
Non-ferrous metal industry	595.8	-	-	-	2 145	-	-	-
Chemical industry	4.7	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Glass, pottery & building mat. Industry	9.6	-	-	-	35	-	-	-
Ore-extraction industry	7.2	-	-	-	26	-	-	-
Food, drink & tobacco industry	31.2	-	-	-	112	-	-	-
Textile, leather & clothing industry	0.7	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Paper and printing	3.9	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Engineering & other metal industry	6.0	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
Other industries	39.7	-	-	-	143	-	-	-
Transport	19.2	-	-	-	69	-	-	-
Railways	19.2	-	-	-	69	-	-	-
Road transport	(0)	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-
Air transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inland navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households, commerce, pub. auth.etc	2 090.0	-	-	-	7 524	-	-	-
Households	1 272.1	-	-	-	4 580	-	-	-
Agriculture	17.4	-	-	-	63	-	-	-
Other sectors	800.5	-	-	-	2 882	-	-	-

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Balance of electricity contains annual data on production, import, export, transformation, consumption and distribution of electricity in Montenegro in 2018. 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 = million 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

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.

The last published data are considered preliminary, and becomes final within the defined deadline, as foreseen by the Statistical Release Calendar.

(0) - statistics irrelevant data (value not zero but less than 0.5 GWh i 0.2 thous. tone unit of measurement).

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