



Montenegro

A DECADE
OF INDEPENDENCE
A MILLENNIUM
OF STATEHOOD
MONTENEGRO
2016



May Montenegro live forever

Government of Montenegro
Statistical Office of Montenegro

RELEASE

Balance of coal 2015

Primary production of coal in Montenegro in 2015 was 1 772,9 thousand tons, 17,9 thousand tons brown coal and 1 755,0 thousand tons of lignite.

Total final consumption of coal in 2015 was 51,0 thousand tons, 29,7 thousand tons consumed in industry, while 21,3 thousand tons consumed in other sectors. For electricity production, as transformation input was used 1 668,8 thousand tons lignite.

Graph 1. Final consumption of coal by consumers in Montenegro, in thous. tons

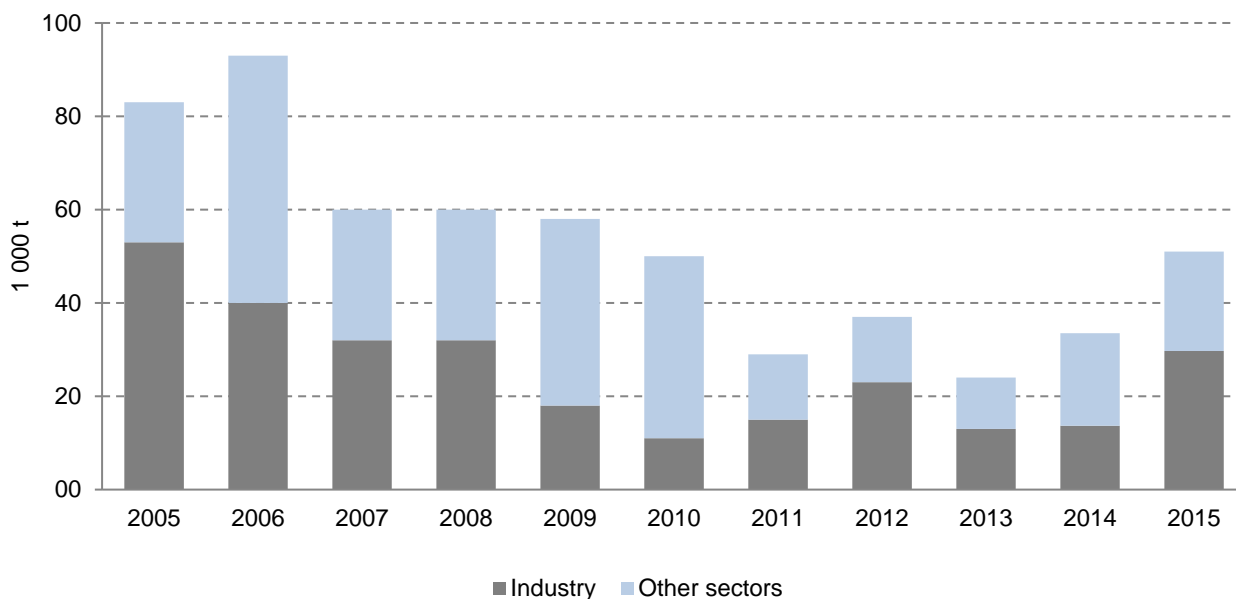


Table 1. Balance of coal in Montenegro, 2015

EUROSTAT form

	Coal - total	Brown coal	Lignite	Coal - total	Brown coal	Lignite
	1000 t			TJ		
Primary production	1 772.9	17.9	1 755.0	16 464	300	16 164
Imports	5.3	-	5.3	49	-	49
Stock change	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exports	-58.4	-16.8	-41.6	-665	-281	-383
Bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statistical differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross inland consumption	1 719.8	1.1	1 718.7	15 848	19	15 829
Transformation - input	1 668.8	-	1 668.8	15 370	-	15 370
Thermal power plants (Main producers)	1 668.8	-	1 668.8	15 370	-	15 370
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interproduct transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Products transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returns from petrochem. Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumption of the energy branch	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final consumption	51.0	1.1	49.9	478	19	459
Final non-energy consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final energy consumption	51.0	1.1	49.9	478	19	459
Industry	29.7	1.1	28.6	282	19	263
Iron & steel industry	23.5	-	23.5	216	-	216
Non-ferrous metal industry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical industry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glass, pottery & building mat. Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ore-extraction industry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food, drink & tobacco industry	3.2	1.1	2.1	38	19	19
Textile, leather & clothing industry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and printing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering & other metal industry	1.0	-	1.0	9	-	9
Other industries	2.0	-	2.0	19	-	19
Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railways	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inland navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households, commerce, pub. auth.etc	21.3	-	21.3	196	-	196
Households	14.5	-	14.5	133	-	133
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors	6.8	-	6.8	63	-	63

Table 2. Balance of coal in Montenegro, 2015
IEA form

	Coal - total	Brown coal	Lignite	Coal - total	Brown coal	Lignite
	1000 t			TJ		
Production	1 772.9	17.9	1 755.0	16 464	300	16 164
Imports	5.3	-	5.3	49	-	49
Exports	-58.4	-16.8	-41.6	-665	-281	-384
Intl. marine bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock change	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic supply	1 719.8	1.1	1 718.7	15 848	19	15 829
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statistical difference	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transformations	1 668.8	-	1 668.8	15 370	-	15 370
Thermal power plants (Main producers)	1 668.8	-	1 668.8	15 370	-	15 370
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final consumption	51.0	1.1	49.9	478	19	459
Industry sector	29.7	1.1	28.6	282	19	263
Iron and steel	23.5	-	23.5	216	-	216
Chemical and petrochemical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-ferrous metals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-metallic minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery	1.0	-	1.0	9	-	9
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and tobacco	3.2	1.1	2.1	38	19	19
Paper, pulp and print	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood and wood products	0.9	-	-0.9	9	-	9
Construction materials	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile and Leather	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	-1.1	-	1.1	10	-	10
Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
International civil aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic air	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors	21.3	-	21.3	196	-	196
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commerce and public services	6.8	-	6.8	63	-	63
Residential	14.5	-	14.5	133	-	133
Non-specified	-	-	-	-	-	-

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Balance of coal contains annual data on production, import, export, transformation, consumption and distribution of coal in Montenegro in 2015. 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.

Every well-intentioned suggestion referred from a data users will be accepted with pleasure.

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 = 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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