

RELEASE 145-2/2023

Release date:

4 July 2024

Balance of wood fuels

2022

Primary production from firewood and wood residue and chips in Montenegro in 2022 was 778 579 m³, wood pellets was 85 894 tonnes.

Final consumption firewood in households was 515 335 m³, in industry 52 314 m³ and other sectors 34 262 m³.

Graph 1. Balance of wood fuels in Montenegro, 2022

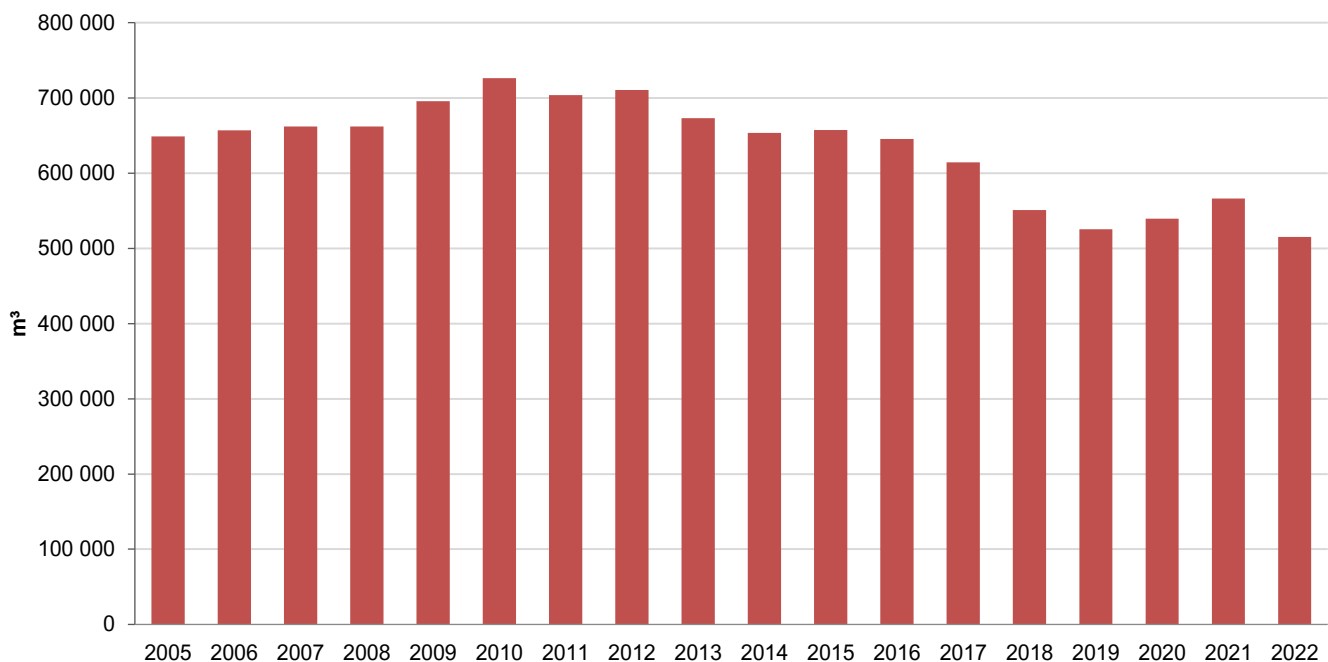


Table 1. Balance of wood fuels in Montenegro, 2022

	Firewood	Wood residue and chips	Wood pellets	Charcoal
	m ³	m ³	t	t
Production	740 014	38 565	85 894	-
Imports	(0)	-	317	295
Exports	(0)	-	- 65 188	-
Intl. marine bunkers	-	-	-	-
Stock change	-	-	-	-
Domestic supply	740 014	38 565	21 023	295
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Statistical difference	-	-	-	-
Transformations	- 138 103	-	-	1 122
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	- 138 103	-	-	1 122
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	601 911	38 565	21 023	1 417
Industry sector	52 314	(0)	527	(0)
Iron and steel	-	-	-	-
Chemical and petrochemical	8 709	-	-	-
Non-ferrous metals	-	-	-	-
Non-metallic minerals	-	-	(0)	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-
Machinery	1 469	-	-	-
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-
Food and tobacco	41 172	(0)	(0)	(0)
Paper, pulp and print	-	-	-	-
Wood and wood products	964	-	-	-
Construction materials	-	-	-	-
Textile and Leather	(0)	-	(0)	-
Non-specified	(0)	-	527	-
Transport	-	-	-	-
International civil aviation	-	-	-	-
Domestic air	-	-	-	-
Road	-	-	-	-
Rail	-	-	-	-
Pipeline transport	-	-	-	-
Internal navigation	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	-	-	-	-
Other sectors	549 597	38 565	20 496	1 417
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 570	-	-	-
Commercial sector and public services	31 692	1 586	5 380	771
Residential	515 335	36 979	15 116	646

Table 2. Balance of wood fuels in Montenegro, 2022

	Firewood	Wood residue and chips	Wood pellets	Charcoal
	TJ			
Production	6 791	286	1 447	-
Imports	-	-	5	9
Exports	-	-	-1 098	-
Intl. marine bunkers	-	-	-	-
Stock change	-	-	-	-
Domestic supply	6 791	286	354	9
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Statistical difference	-	-	-	-
Transformations	(1 267)	-	-	35
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	(1 267)	-	-	35
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	5 523	286	354	44
Industry sector	480	-	9	-
Iron and steel	-	-	-	-
Chemical and petrochemical	80	-	-	-
Non-ferrous metals	-	-	-	-
Non-metallic minerals	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-
Machinery	13	-	-	-
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-
Food and tobacco	378	-	-	-
Paper, pulp and print	-	-	-	-
Wood and wood products	9	-	-	-
Construction materials	-	-	-	-
Textile and Leather	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	-	-	9	-
Transport	-	-	-	-
International civil aviation	-	-	-	-
Domestic air	-	-	-	-
Road	-	-	-	-
Rail	-	-	-	-
Pipeline transport	-	-	-	-
Internal navigation	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	-	-	-	-
Other sectors	5 043	286	345	44
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24	-	-	-
Commercial sector and public services	291	12	91	24
Residential	4 729	274	255	20

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Balance of wood fuels contains annual data on production, import, export, transformation, consumption and distribution of electricity in Montenegro in 2022. Data are presented in the natural units of measure and in TJ (terajoule).

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

Data sources (coverage)

The reporting units for balance of wood fuels are companies engaged in the production of wood fuels. 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 tonnes of oil equivalent
 GWh = gigawatt hour
 t = tonne

Symbol:

- = 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 due to rounding of numbers.

When using the data, state: "Data source: Statistical Office of Montenegro - MONSTAT"

More information, as well as detailed methodological explanations can be found in the section: [Balance of wood fuels](#)

Prepared by: Ernad KOLIC

Department: Business Statistics, Foreign, Affiliates Statistics and Structural
 Business Statistics Department
 contact@monstat.org

Contact for media:
 mediji@monstat.org

@monstat_me

MONSTAT – Statistical Office of Montenegro