

RELEASE 104-2/2025

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Balance of wood fuels

2024

Primary production from firewood and wood residue and chips in Montenegro in 2024 was 895 099 m³, wood pellets was 110 997 tonnes.

Final consumption firewood in households was 613 225 m³, in industry 53 191 m³, and other sectors 38 494 m³.

Graph 1. Final consumption of fuelwood in the household sector in Montenegro, in m³

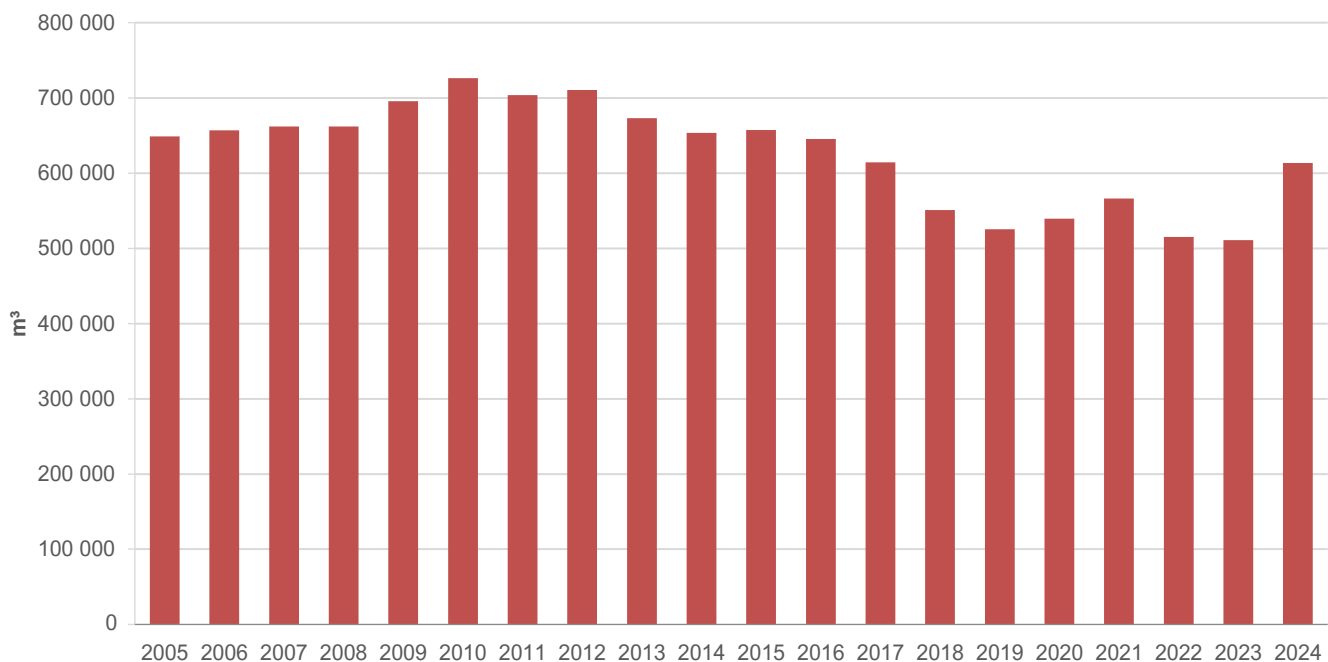


Table 1. Balance of wood fuels in Montenegro, 2024

| | Firewood | Wood residue and chips | Wood pellets | Charcoal |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|------------|
| | m ³ | m ³ | t | t |
| Production | 883 371 | 11 728 | 110 997 | - |
| Imports | (0) | - | 37 | 309 |
| Exports | (0) | - | -61 863 | - |
| Intl. marine bunkers | - | - | - | - |
| Stock change | - | - | - | - |
| Domestic supply | 883 371 | 11 728 | 49 171 | 309 |
| Transfers | - | - | - | - |
| Statistical difference | - | - | - | - |
| Transformations | -178 461 | - | - | 441 |
| 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 | -178 461 | - | - | 441 |
| 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 | 704 910 | 11 728 | 49 171 | 750 |
| Industry sector | 53 191 | (0) | 642 | (0) |
| Iron and steel | - | - | - | - |
| Chemical and petrochemical | 7 885 | - | - | - |
| Non-ferrous metals | - | - | - | - |
| Non-metallic minerals | - | - | (0) | - |
| Transport equipment | - | - | - | - |
| Machinery | 1 449 | - | - | - |
| Mining and Quarrying | - | - | - | - |
| Food and tobacco | 41 964 | (0) | (0) | (0) |
| Paper, pulp and print | - | - | - | - |
| Wood and wood products | 1 893 | - | - | - |
| Construction materials | - | - | - | - |
| Textile and Leather | (0) | - | (0) | - |
| Non-specified | (0) | - | 642 | - |
| Transport | - | - | - | - |
| International civil aviation | - | - | - | - |
| Domestic air | - | - | - | - |
| Road | - | - | - | - |
| Rail | - | - | - | - |
| Pipeline transport | - | - | - | - |
| Internal navigation | - | - | - | - |
| Non-specified | - | - | - | - |
| Other sectors | 651 719 | 11 728 | 48 529 | 750 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 2 486 | (0) | - | - |
| Commercial sector and public services | 36 008 | 1 688 | 5 495 | 396 |
| Residential | 613 225 | 10 040 | 43 034 | 354 |

Table 2. Balance of wood fuels in Montenegro, 2024

| | Firewood | Wood residue and chips | Wood pellets | Charcoal |
|--|------------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | TJ | | | |
| Production | 8 106.2 | 86.9 | 1 870.1 | - |
| Imports | - | - | 0.6 | 9.5 |
| Exports | - | - | -1 042.3 | - |
| Intl. marine bunkers | - | - | - | - |
| Stock change | - | - | - | - |
| Domestic supply | 8 106.2 | 86.9 | 828.4 | 9.5 |
| Transfers | - | - | - | - |
| Statistical difference | - | - | - | - |
| Transformations | (1 637.6) | - | - | 13.6 |
| 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 | (1 637.6) | - | - | 13.6 |
| 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 | 6 468.5 | 86.9 | 828.4 | 23.1 |
| Industry sector | 488.1 | - | 10.8 | - |
| Iron and steel | - | - | - | - |
| Chemical and petrochemical | 72.4 | - | - | - |
| Non-ferrous metals | - | - | - | - |
| Non-metallic minerals | - | - | - | - |
| Transport equipment | - | - | - | - |
| Machinery | 13.3 | - | - | - |
| Mining and Quarrying | - | - | - | - |
| Food and tobacco | 385.1 | - | - | - |
| Paper. pulp and print | - | - | - | - |
| Wood and wood products | 17.4 | - | - | - |
| Construction materials | - | - | - | - |
| Textile and Leather | - | - | - | - |
| Non-specified | - | - | 10.8 | - |
| Transport | - | - | - | - |
| International civil aviation | - | - | - | - |
| Domestic air | - | - | - | - |
| Road | - | - | - | - |
| Rail | - | - | - | - |
| Pipeline transport | - | - | - | - |
| Internal navigation | - | - | - | - |
| Non-specified | - | - | - | - |
| Other sectors | 5 980.4 | 86.9 | 817.6 | 23.1 |
| Agriculture. forestry and fishing | 22.8 | - | - | - |
| Commercial sector and public services | 330.4 | 12.5 | 92.6 | 12.2 |
| Residential | 5 627.2 | 74.4 | 725.0 | 10.9 |

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Balance of wood fuels contains annual data on production, import, export, transformation, consumption and distribution of electricity in Montenegro in 2024. 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 | 2.388×10^{-5} | 0.2778 |
| Gcal | 4.1868×10^{-3} | 1 | 10^{-7} | 1.163×10^{-3} |
| Mtoe | 4.1868×10^{-4} | 10^7 | 1 | 11630 |
| GWh | 3.6 | 860 | 8.6×10^{-5} | 1 |

Unit of measure:

TJ = terajoule
 Gcal = gigacalorie
 Mtoe = milion tones 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](#)