

RELEASE 151-2/2022

Release date:
2 November 2023

Balance of oil products

2021

Total final consumption of oil products in Montenegro in 2021 was 408.2 thousand tons, of which was consumed in transport sector 296.9 thousand tons, in industry 63.6 thousand tons, in other sectors was consumed 15.2 thousand tons and non-energy consumption of oil products was 32.5 thousand tons.

In total consumption of oil products in 2019 the ratio of transport was 72.7%, industry 15.6%, ratio of other sectors was 3.7% and non-energy consumption was 8.0%. Total import of oil products in Montenegro in 2017 was 420.9 thousand tons.

Graph 1. Final consumption of oil products in Montenegro, in thous. tons

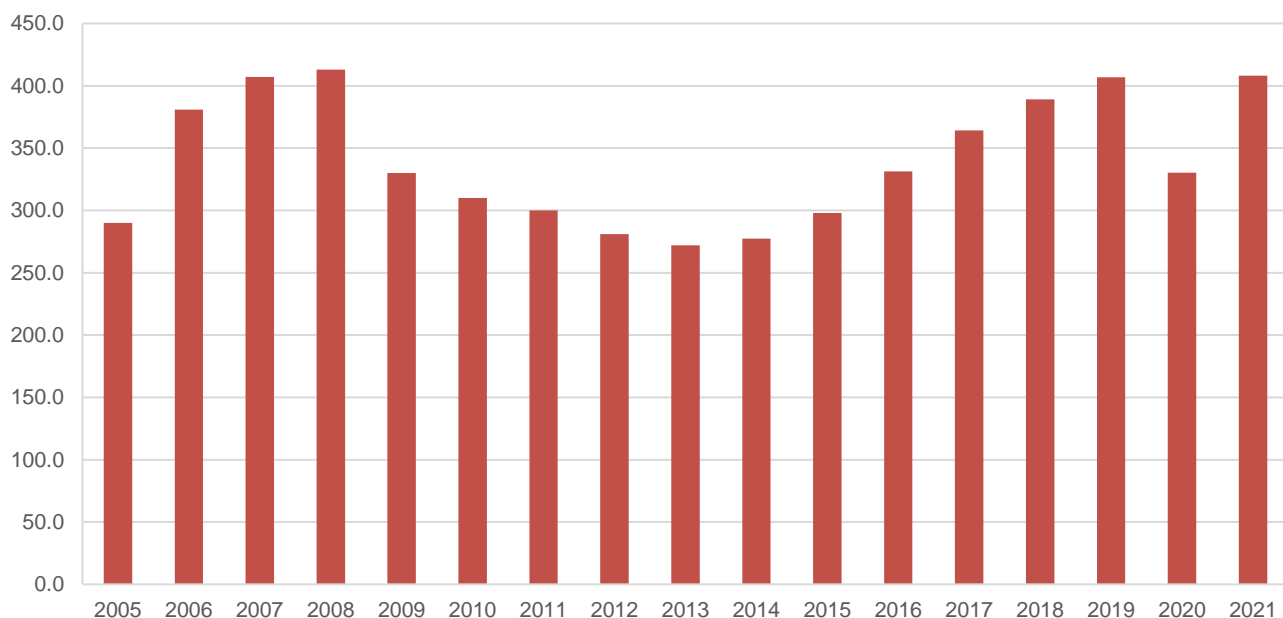


Table 1. Balance of oil products in Montenegro, 2021

	Total oil products	LPG	Natural gas	Motor gasoline	Kerosene - aviation fuel	Diesel oil	Residual fuel oil	Heavy fuel oil	Other oil products
	1000 t								
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	420.9	16.0	3.6	39.1	26.7	288.2	10.4	3.4	33.5
Exports	-15.7	-15.7	-15.7	-15.7	-15.7	-15.7	-15.7	-15.7	-15.7
Intl. marine bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock change	3.0	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic supply	408.2	19.0	3.6	39.1	12.0	288.2	10.4	3.4	32.5
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statistical difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transformations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transformation sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final consumption	408.2	19.0	3.6	39.1	12.0	288.2	10.4	3.4	32.5
Industry sector	63.6	6.6	3.6	0.8	-	41.4	7.8	3.4	-
Iron and steel	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical and petrochemical	1.0	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.5	-
Non-ferrous metals	3.6	(0)	3.6	(0)	-	-	(0)	-	-
Non-metallic minerals	3.2	-	-	-	-	2.2	1.0	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery	2.0	0.8	-	-	-	0.8	0.4	-	-
Mining and Quarrying	10.0	-	-	-	-	10.0	-	-	-
Food and tobacco	13.2	3.0	-	-	-	5.4	2.2	2.6	-
Paper, pulp and print	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-
Wood and wood products	14.7	-	-	-	-	14.7	-	-	-
Construction materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile and Leather	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Non-specified	14.9	2.3	-	0.8	-	8.0	3.5	0.3	-
Transport	296.9	8.6	-	38.1	12.0	238.2	-	-	-
International civil aviation	12.0	-	-	-	12.0	-	-	-	-
Domestic air	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road	284.9	8.6	-	38.1	-	238.2	-	-	-
Rail	(0)	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-
Pipeline transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, residential and other	15.2	3.8	-	0.2	-	8.6	2.6	-	-
Agriculture	2.7	-	-	0.2	-	2.5	(0)	-	-
Residential	10.7	2.0	-	-	-	6.1	2.6	-	-
Other	1.8	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	32.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.5
Industry/transformation/energy	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.5
Transport	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8
Other sectors	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2

Table 2. Balance of oil products in Montenegro, 2021

	Total oil products	LPG	Natural gas	Motor gasoline	Kerosene - aviation fuel	Diesel oil	Residual fuel oil	Heavy fuel oil	Other oil products
	TJ								
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	18 068	750	180	1 743	1 174	12 309	428	137	1 346
Exports	-686	-	-	-	-646	-	-	-	-40
Intl. marine bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock change	141	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic supply	17 522	891	180	1 743	528	12 309	428	137	1 306
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statistical difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transformations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transformation sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final consumption	17 522	891	180	1 743	528	12 309	428	136	1 306
Industry sector	2 751	309	180	36	-	1 768	321	136	-
Iron and steel	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical and petrochemical	41	-	-	-	-	13	8	20	-
Non-ferrous metals	180	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-metallic minerals	135	-	-	-	-	94	41	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery	88	38	-	-	-	34	16	-	-
Mining and Quarrying	427	-	-	-	-	427	-	-	-
Food and tobacco	566	141	-	-	-	231	91	104	-
Paper, pulp and print	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
Wood and wood products	628	-	-	-	-	628	-	-	-
Construction materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile and Leather	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Non-specified	641	108	-	36	-	342	144	12	-
Transport	12 803	403	-	1 699	528	10 174	-	-	-
International civil aviation	528	-	-	-	528	-	-	-	-
Domestic air	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road	12 276	403	-	1 699	-	10 174	-	-	-
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, residential and other	662	178	-	9	-	367	107	-	-
Agriculture	116	-	-	9	-	107	-	-	-
Residential	461	94	-	-	-	261	107	-	-
Other	84	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	1 306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 306
Industry/transformation/energy	1 105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 105
Transport	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
Other sectors	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Balance of oil products contains annual data on import, export, transformation, consumption and distribution of oil products in Montenegro in 2021. Data are presented in the natural units of measure and in TJ (terajoule).

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

Data sources (coverage)

The reporting units for balance of oil products are companies engaging in trade of oil products. Balance of oil products 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 oil products](#)

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