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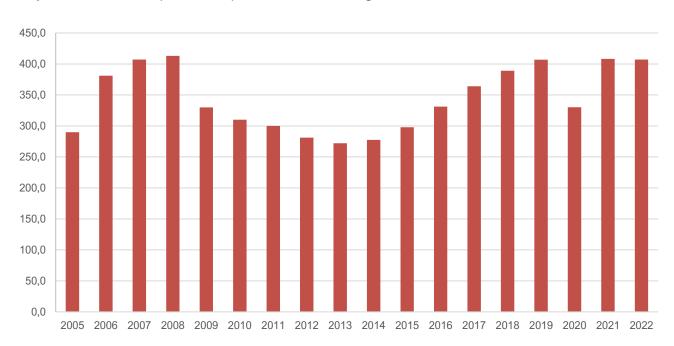
Preliminary data

Balance of oil products

2022

Total final consumption of oil products in Montenegro in 2022 was 407.1 thousand tons, of which was consumed in transport sector 307.4 thousand tons, in industry 57.1 thousand tons, in other sectors was consumed 15.9 thousand tons and non-energy consumption of oil products was 26.7 thousand tons.

In total consumption of oil products in 2022 the ratio of transport was 76.1%, industry 14%, ratio of other sectors was 3.6% and non-energy consumption was 6.3%. Total import of oil products in Montenegro in 2017 was 402.2 thousand tons.



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

Table 1. Balance of oil products in Montenegro, 2022

	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	402.2	16.8	-	39.4	22.1	288.2	8.7	0.3	26.7
Exports	-4.6	-	-	(0)	-4.6	(0)	-	-	-
Intl. marine bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock change	9.5	2.0	-	-	-	5.0	-	2.5	-
Domestic supply	407.1	18.8		39.4	17.5	293.2	8.7	2.8	26.7
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	407.1	18.8		39.4	17.5	293.2	8.7	2.8	26.7
Industry sector	57.1	6.3	-	0.8	-	39.7	7.5	2.8	-
Iron and steel	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical and petrochemical	1.4	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.3	0.7	-
Non-ferrous metals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-metallic minerals	1.8	-	-	-	-	1.4	0.4	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery	1.8	0.7	-	-	-	0.7	0.4	-	-
Mining and Quarrying	9.2	-	-	-	-	9.2	-	-	-
Food and tobacco	15.7	3.4	-	-	-	8.1	2.6	1.6	-
Paper, pulp and print	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-
Wood and wood products	13.5	-	-	-	-	13.5	-	-	-
Construction materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile and Leather	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Non-specified	12.4	1.8	-	0.8	-	6.4	2.9	0.5	-
Transport	307.4	8.5	-	38.4	17.5	243.0	-	-	-
International civil aviation	17.5	-	-	-	17.5	-	-	-	-
Domestic air	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road	289.9	8.5	-	38.4	-	243.0	-	-	-
Rail	(0)	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-
Pipeline transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, residental and other	15.9	4.0	-	0.2	-	10.5	1.2	-	-
Agriculture	3.6	-	-	0.2	-	3.4	(0)	-	-
Residential	10.6	2.3	-	-	-	7.1	1.2	-	-
Other	1.7	1.7		-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	26.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.7
Industry/transformation/energy	21.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.4
Transport	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1
Other sectors	3.2	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2

Table 2. Balance of oil products in Montenegro, 2022

	l oil ucts	U	ıl gas	tor line	ene - n fuel	el oil	dual oil	/ fuel	r oil ucts
	Total oil products	Ddl	Natural gas	Motor gasoline	Kerosene - aviation fuel	Diesel o	Residual fuel oil	Heavy fuel oil	Other oil products
					TJ		1		
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	17 269	788	-	1 757	971	12 309	358	12	1 073
Exports	- 202	-	-	(0)	-202	(0)	-	-	-
Intl. marine bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock change	408	94	-	-	-	214	-	100	-
Domestic supply	17 474	882		1 757	769	12 523	358	113	1 073
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	17 474	882		1 757	769	12 523	358	113	1 073
Industry sector	2 448	295		36	-	1 696	309	113	-
Iron and steel	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical and petrochemical	58	-	-	-	-	17	12	28	-
Non-ferrous metals	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Non-metallic minerals	76	-	-	-	-	60	16	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery	79	33	-	-	-	30	16	-	-
Mining and Quarrying	393	-	-	-	-	393	-	-	-
Food and tobacco	678	159	-	-	-	346	109	64	-
Paper, pulp and print	33	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-
Wood and wood products	577	-	-	-	-	577	-	-	-
Construction materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile and Leather	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Non-specified	533	84	-	36	-	273	119	20	-
Transport	13 259	399	-	1 712	769	10 379	-	-	-
International civil aviation	769	-	-	-	769	-	-	-	-
Domestic air	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road	12 489	399	-	1 712	-	10 379	-	-	-
Rail	(0)	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	-
Pipeline transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, residental and other	694 454	188	-	9	-	448	49	-	-
Agriculture	154	-	-	9	-	145	10	-	-
Residential	461	108	-	-	-	303	49	-	-
Other	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-energy use	1 073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 703
Industry/transformation/energy	860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	860
Transport	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
Other sectors	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Bilance of oil products contains annual data on import, export, transformation, consumption and distribution of oil products in Montenegro in 2022. 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
ТJ	1	238,8	2,388 x 10 ⁻⁵	0.2778
Gcal	4.1868 x 10 ⁻³	1	10 ⁻⁷	1,163 x 10 ⁻³
Mtoe	4.1868 x 10 ⁻⁴	10 ⁷	1	11630
GWh	3,6	860	8,6 x 10⁻⁵	1

Unit of measure:

TJ = terajoule Gcal = gigacalorie Mtoe = milion tones of oil equivalent GWh = gigawatt hour t = tonne

Symbol:

- = no occurence of event
- ... = data not available
- (0) = statistics irelevant 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: <u>Balance of oil products</u>

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