Montenegro
Statistical Office
IV Proleterske No 2, 81000 Podgorica
+382 20 230 811
contact@monstat.org
mediji@monstat.org
www.monstat.org

RELEASE *107/2025*

Release date:
2 July 2025

Preliminary data

Balance of electricity

2024

Primary production of electricity in Montenegro in 2024 was 2 106.4 GWh, transformation output was 1 430.1 GWh. Total import of electricity was 5 952.8 GWh and total export was 6 108.7 GWh. Consumption of the energy branch was 104.7 GWh and distribution losses 471.1 GWh.

Total final consumption of electricity in 2024 was 2 804.9 GWh. The highest ratio in total consumption of electricity was in households 55.3%, in the commercial sector and public services 38.5%, in industrial activities 5.4% and in other sectors 0.9%.

Graph 1. Production of Electricity - Montenegro, GWh

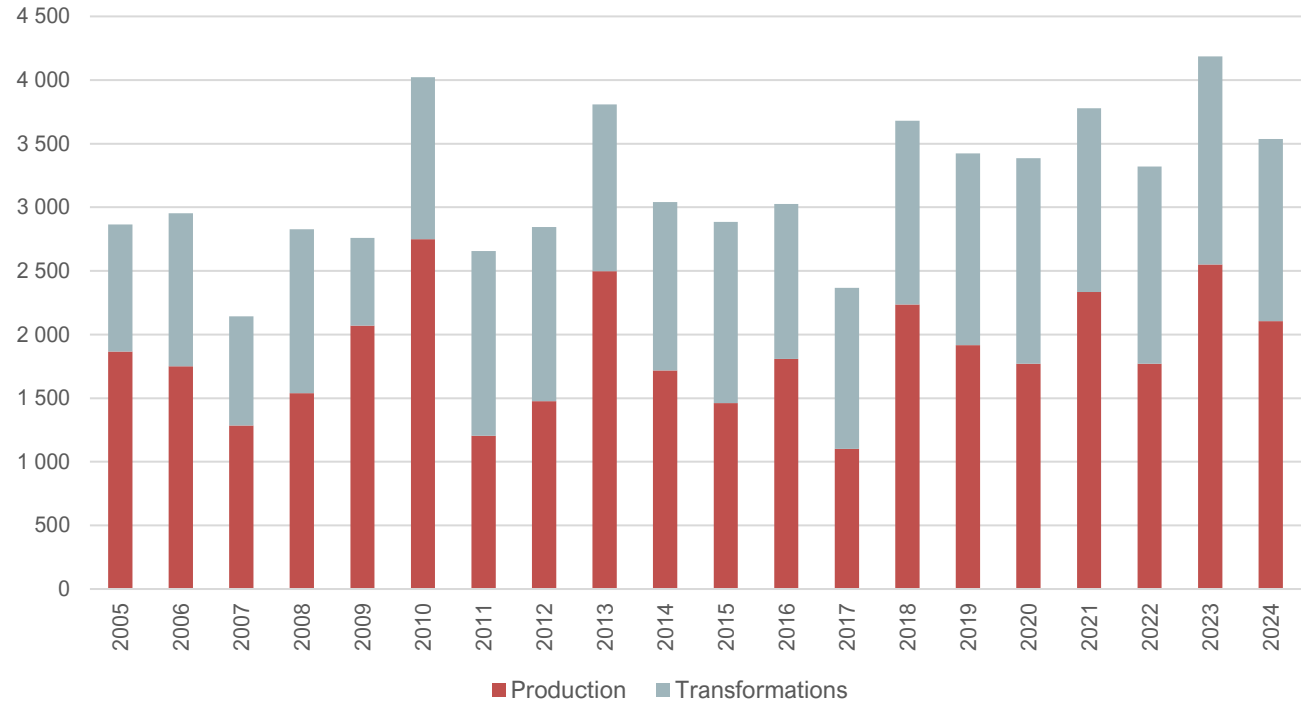

Table 1. Balance of electricity in Montenegro, 2024

	Electricity	Hydro energy	Solar energy	Wnd energy	Electricity	Hydro energy	Solar energy	Wnd energy
	GWh				TJ			
Production	-	1 770.5	42.6	293.3	-	6 373.8	153.4	1 055.9
Imports	5 952.8	-	-	-	21 430.1	-	-	-
Exports	-6 108.7	-	-	-	-21 991.3	-	-	-
Intl. marine bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic supply	**-155.9**	**1 770.5**	**42.6**	**293.3**	**-561.2**	**6 373.8**	**153.4**	**1 055.9**
Transfers	2 106.4	1 770.5	42.6	293.3	7 583.0	6 373.8	153.4	1 055.9
Statistical difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transformations	**1 430.1**	-	-	-	**5 148.4**	-	-	-
Thermal power plants (Main producers)	1 430.1	-	-	-	5 148.4	-	-	-
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	**104.7**	-	-	-	**376.9**	-	-	-
Coal mines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thermal power plants and CHPs	92.3	-	-	-	332.3	-	-	-
Patent fuel, briquetting and coke plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydro power plants	9.2	-	-	-	33.1	-	-	-
Wind power plants	1.8	-	-	-	6.5	-	-	-
Solar power plants	1.4	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	-
Distribution losses	**471.1**	-	-	-	**1 696.0**	-	-	-
Final consumption	**2 804.9**	-	-	-	**10 097.6**	-	-	-
Industry sector	**151.2**	-	-	-	**544.3**	-	-	-
Iron and steel	2.7	-	-	-	9.7	-	-	-
Chemical and petrochemical	6.1	-	-	-	22.0	-	-	-
Non-ferrous metals	13.2	-	-	-	47.5	-	-	-
Non-metallic minerals	8.7	-	-	-	31.3	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery	5.6	-	-	-	20.2	-	-	-
Mining and Quarrying	8.4	-	-	-	30.2	-	-	-
Food and tobacco	60.3	-	-	-	217.1	-	-	-
Paper, pulp and print	5.8	-	-	-	20.9	-	-	-
Wood and wood products	23.0	-	-	-	82.8	-	-	-
Construction materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile and Leather	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	17.4	-	-	-	62.6	-	-	-
Transport	**9.7**	-	-	-	**34.9**	-	-	-
International civil aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic air	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road	0.3	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-
Rail	9.4	-	-	-	33.8	-	-	-
Pipeline transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, residental and other	**2 644.0**	-	-	-	**9 518.4**	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.8	-	-	-	53.3	-	-	-
Residential	1 550.0	-	-	-	5 580.0	-	-	-
Commercial sector and public services	1 079.2	-	-	-	3 885.1	-	-	-

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Balance of electricity contains annual data on production, import, export, transformation, consumption, and distribution of electricity in Montenegro in 2024. The data are presented in the natural units of measure and in TJ (terajoule).

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

Data sources (coverage)

The reporting units for balance of electricity are companies engaged in the production of electricity. 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.

The conversion referring to particular energy unit are shown in the 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

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: Balance of electricity

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