

18 ENERGETIKA ENERGY

št./No 1

LETNA ENERGETSKA STATISTIKA, SLOVENIJA, 1996 - 2002 ANNUAL ENERGY STATISTICS, SLOVENIA, 1996 - 2002

- Statistični urad je v letu 2001 uvedel nov sistem zbiranja energijskih podatkov. Od takrat se zbirajo podatki z 11 mesečnimi in letnimi vprašalniki, ki so v celoti usklajeni s predpisi oziroma priporočili Evropske unije za področje statistike energetike.
- Proizvodnja električne energije na pragu se je v zadnjih petih letih povečala za dobro desetino, v zadnjem letu za 1,4 %. Končna poraba električne energije pa se je od leta 1997 povečala za petino, od tega v zadnjem letu za 7,4 %. Povečuje se tudi uvoz električne energije, ki se je v zadnjem letu povečal za petino!
- Največ električne energije je bilo v letu 2002 proizvedene v jedrski elektrarni (39 %), sledi ji proizvodnja v konvencionalnih termoelektarnah (37 %) in proizvodnja v hidroelektarnah (24 %).
- Poraba toplote se je v zadnjem letu zmanjšala kar za 6 %. Za enak odstotni delež se je zmanjšala tudi poraba zemeljskega plina. Tudi pri porabi ekstra lahkega kurilnega olja je opazno zmanjševanje porabe, kar je verjetno posledica milejše zime.
- Pri motornih bencinih se je poraba v zadnjem letu zmanjšala za 4 %, močno pa je povečala poraba dizelskega goriva, kar za 11 %.
- Slovenija z razpoložljivimi primarnimi energijskimi viri pokriva približno polovico potreb po primarni energiji, kar je podobno kot pri večini držav članic Evropske unije. Močno pa Slovenija presega evropsko povprečje v energetski intenzivnosti. Le-to je mogoče izboljšati, torej zmanjšati z izboljšanjem energetske učinkovitosti.
- Delež obnovljivih virov v oskrbi z energijo je 11 %, medtem ko je delež električne energije proizvedene iz obnovljivih virov, v celotni proizvodnji kar 24 %, kar močno presega evropsko povprečje.
- The statistical office introduced a new energy data collecting system in 2001. Since then the data have been collected with 11 monthly and annual surveys. Questionnaires are in compliance with the recommendations of the European Union for the energy statistics.
- Net electricity production increased in the last five years by one-tenth, in the last year by 1.4%. Final electricity consumption increased since 1997 by one-fifth, in the last year by 7.4%. Import of electricity has also been increasing, in the last year it increased by one-fifth!
- The Majority of electricity in 2002 was produced in the nuclear power plant (39%). In conventional thermal power plants 37% was produced and in hydro power plants 24%.
- Final consumption of heat decreased in the last year by 6%. Decrease in final consumption of natural gas was the same. Also the consumption of extra light fuel oil is decreasing, probably as a result of mild winter.
- Consumption of motor gasoline decreased in the last year by 4%, on the other hand the consumption of diesel oil increased by 11%!
- Energy dependency of Slovenia is approximately 50%, which is close to the average of the European Union. Energy intensity in Slovenia is much higher than the the European average. It could be improved with energy efficiency improvement.
- The share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply is 11%, while the share of electricity produced from renewable sources in total electricity production is 24%, which is well above the European average.

1. ELEKTRIČNA ENERGIJA ELECTRICITY

1.1 Letna bilanca proizvodnje in porabe električne energije, Slovenija, 1996–2002

Annual balance of production and consumption of electricity, Slovenia, 1996–2002

GWh

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
Proizvodnja na generatorju	12737	13178	13705	13261	13624	14466	14690	Gross production
Hidroelektrarne ¹⁾	3668	3091	3450	3739	3834	3796	3403	Hydroelectric power plants ¹⁾
Termoelektrarne	4507	5067	5236	4826	5029	5413	5759	Thermal power plants
Jedrska elektrarna	4562	5019	5019	4696	4761	5257	5528	Nuclear power plant
Proizvodnja na pragu	11972	12349	12855	12456	12795	13592	13783	Net production
Hidroelektrarne ¹⁾	3616	3046	3400	3683	3771	3741	3355	Hydroelectric power plants ¹⁾
Termoelektrarne	3997	4518	4668	4288	4476	4815	5120	Thermal power plants
Jedrska elektrarna	4359	4785	4787	4484	4549	5036	5309	Nuclear power plant
Uvoz	859	825	715	601	4232	3154	3783	Import
Izvoz	2526	2521	2609	1934	5553	4926	4914	Export
Izgube v omrežju	723	682	764	691	811	729	737	Losses in the network
Končna poraba	9582	9971	10197	10432	10664	11091	11916	Final consumption
Energetski sektor	168	153	157	161	142	164	128	Energy sector
Predelovalne dejavnosti in grad.	4921	4853	5055	5099	*5490	*5648	5790	Manufacturing and constr.
Promet	258	264	268	271	265	*256	172 ²⁾	Transport
Gospodinjstva	2594	2637	2658	2692	2601	2675	2704	Households
Drugi porabniki	1641	2028	2059	2151	*2166	*2348	3122	Other consumers

1) Upoštevana je tudi ocena proizvodnje malih hidroelektrarn na podlagi nakupa distribucije.
Estimation of production of small hydro power plants is included in view of distribution's purchase.

2) Vključuje železniški promet in žičnice.
Only railway and rope-way are included.

1.2 Proizvodnja na generatorju in dejanska moč glede na vir energije, Slovenija, 2002

Gross production and net power plant capacity by energy sources, Slovenia, 2002

	Proizvodnja na generatorju		Dejanska moč		Total
	Gross production		Net power		
	GWh		MW		
Skupaj	14690		2952		
Hydroenergija	3403		959		Hydro
Rjavi premog	1189		215		Brown coal
Lignit	4114		662		Lignite
Naftni proizvodi	66		74		Petroleum products
Zemeljski plin	289		369		Natural gas
Jedrska energija	5528		656		Nuclear
Drugo	101		18		Others

1.3 Proizvodnja v javnih elektrarnah, Slovenija, 1996–2002

Electricity generation in public power plants, Slovenia, 1996–2002

	Enota	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
	Unit								
Proizvodnja na generatorju	GWh	12239	12687	13175	12642	12988	13834	14109	Gross production
Hidroelektrarne	GWh	3479	2945	3263	3541	3648	3587	3148	Hydroelectric power plants
HE do 1 MW	GWh	...	...	...	...	55	63	52	Hydro - 1 MW
HE od 1 do 10 MW	GWh	...	...	...	...	99	99	110	Hydro 1 - 10 MW
HE nad 10 MW	GWh	...	...	...	...	3495	3425	2986	Hydro 10 + MW
Termoelektrarne	GWh	4198	4723	4893	4405	4579	4990	5433	Thermal power plants
Jedrska elektrarna	GWh	4562	5019	5019	4696	4761	5257	5528	Nuclear power plant

1.3 Proizvodnja v javnih elektrarnah, Slovenija, 1996–2002 (nadaljevanje)

Electricity generation in public power plants, Slovenia, 1996–2002 (continued)

	Enota Unit	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
Proizvodnja na pragu	GWh	11511	11894	12365	11885	12202	12987	13228	Net production
Hidroelektrarne	GWh	3429	2901	3216	3487	3586	3533	3101	Hydroelectric power plants
HE do 1 MW	GWh	...	...	...	...	54	62	51	Hydro - 1 MW
HE od 1 do 10 MW	GWh	...	...	...	...	97	98	109	Hydro 1 - 10 MW
HE nad 10 MW	GWh	...	...	...	...	3435	3374	2941	Hydro 10 + MW
Termoelektrarne	GWh	3723	4207	4362	3913	4067	4418	4818	Thermal power plants
Jedraska elektrarna	GWh	4359	4785	4787	4484	4549	5036	5309	Nuclear power plant
Poraba goriv¹⁾									Fuel use¹⁾
Rjavi premog	1000 t	1074	1137	1211	1081	1096	1111	1104	Brown coal
Lignit	1000 t	3594	4041	4106	3726	3718	3982	4344	Lignite
Kurilno olje, ekstra lahko	1000 t	1	3	1	1	2	22	4	Fuel oil, extra light
Kurilno olje, žveplo pod 1%	1000 t	4	3	3	2	2	1	2	Fuel oil, sulphur below 1%
Druga tekoča goriva	1000 t	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	Other liquid fuels
Zemeljski plin	mio Sm ³	2	3	4	3	1	13	44	Natural gas
Drugo	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	Others
Dejanska moč	MW	2391	2391	2391	2413	2445	2691	2757	Net power
Hidroelektrarne	MW	746	746	746	768	770	797	844	Hydroelectric power plants
HE do 1 MW	MW	...	...	...	...	14	12	12	Hydro - 1 MW
HE od 1 do 10 MW	MW	...	...	...	...	23	26	29	Hydro 1 - 10 MW
HE nad 10 MW	MW	...	...	...	...	733	759	803	Hydro 10 + MW
Termoelektrarne	MW	1013	1013	1013	1013	1019	1238	1257	Thermal power plants
Jedraska elektrarna	MW	632	632	632	632	656	656	656	Nuclear power plant

1) Zajeta je vsa poraba goriv za proizvodnjo električne in toplotne energije.
All fuel use for electricity and heat production is included.

1.4 Proizvodnja samoproizvajalcev, Slovenija, 1996–2002

Electricity generation of autoproducers, Slovenia, 1996–2002

	Enota Unit	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
Proizvodnja na generatorju	GWh	410	418	431	526	546	524	396	Gross production
Hidroelektrarne	GWh	100	74	87	105	96	100	71	Hydroelectric power plants
HE do 1 MW	GWh	...	...	...	...	24	25	20	Hydro - 1 MW
HE od 1 do 10 MW	GWh	...	...	...	...	72	75	51	Hydro 1 - 10 MW
Termoelektrarne	GWh	309	345	344	422	450	424	325	Thermal power plants
Proizvodnja na pragu	GWh	374	383	391	479	504	497	372	Net production
Hidroelektrarne	GWh	99	73	86	104	96	100	71	Hydroelectric power plants
HE do 1 MW	GWh	...	...	...	...	24	25	19	Hydro - 1 MW
HE od 1 do 10 MW	GWh	...	...	...	...	72	75	51	Hydro 1 - 10 MW
Termoelektrarne	GWh	275	310	305	375	408	397	302	Thermal power plants
Prodaja distribuciji	GWh	32	29	27	74	107	122	39	Sale to distribution
Poraba goriv¹⁾									Fuel use¹⁾
Rjavi premog	1000 t	20	15	66	82	79	81	86	Brown coal
Lignit	1000 t	67	66	19	-	-	-	-	Lignite
Les in lesni odpadki	1000 t	69	73	62	104	133	138	144	Wood and wood wastes
Kurilno olje, ekstra lahko	1000 t	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	Fuel oil, extra light
Kurilno olje, žveplo pod 1%	1000 t	94	100	99	83	49	49	45	Fuel oil, sulphur below 1%
Druga tekoča goriva ²⁾	1000 t	196	186	240	305	285	267	286	Other liquid fuels ²⁾
Zemeljski plin	mio Sm ³	146	154	157	181	224	200	139	Natural gas
Deponijski plin	TJ	-	69	102	120	107	148	178	Landfill gas
Plin iz čistilnih naprav	TJ	...	...	46	36	45	33	32	Sewage sludge gas
Dejanska moč	MW	101	93	92	99	115	118	96	Net power
Hidroelektrarne	MW	16	15	16	16	19	19	15	Hydroelectric power plants
HE do 1 MW	GWh	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	Hydro - 1 MW
HE od 1 do 10 MW	GWh	...	...	...	...	15	14	11	Hydro 1 - 10 MW
Termoelektrarne	MW	85	78	76	83	96	99	81	Thermal power plants

1) Zajeta je vsa poraba goriv v termoelektrarnah, vključno s porabo za proizvodnjo toplote za lastno rabo.
All fuel use in thermal power plants is included together with consumption for heat production for own use.

2) Črni lug.
Black liquor.

1.5 Moči in število elektrarn po vrsti samoproizvajalcev, Slovenija, 2002

Power and number of power plants by type of autoproducers, Slovenia, 2002

	Enota Unit	Skupaj Total	Hidro Hydro	Termo Thermal	
Nazivna moč generatorjev:					Nominal power of generators:
Navidezna moč	kVA	150733	22439	128294	Apparent power
Delovna moč	kW	121941	18298	103649	Active power
Dejanska moč	kW	95904	14990	80913	Net power
Maksimalna dnevna moč	kW	84097	15274	68821	Maximum daily power
Število elektrarn		59	31	27	Number of power plants

1.6 Stroji, ki poganjajo generatorje samoproizvajalcev, Slovenija, 2002

Engines which drive generators of autoproducers, Slovenia, 2002

	Število Number	Moč Power kW	
Pogonski stroji - skupaj	77	125567	Drive engines - total
Toplotni stroji:	33	106743	Thermal engines:
Protitlačna parna turbina	6	34120	Counter pressure steam turbine
Odjemnokondenzacijska parna turbina	11	63075	Condensation steam turbine
Plinska turbina	3	2725	Gas turbine
Motor z notranjim izgorevanjem	12	5713	Internal combustion engines
Drugi toplotni stroji	1	1110	Other thermal engines
Vodna turbina	33	106743	Hydraulic turbine

2. TOPLOTNA ENERGIJA

HEAT

2.1 Letna bilanca oskrbe s toploto, Slovenija, 1996–2002

Annual balance of heat supply, Slovenia, 1996–2002

	Enota Unit	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
Neto proizvodnja	TJ	8191	7972	8098	8149	9172	9154	8689	Net production
Toplarne	TJ	2230	2126	2037	2153	2940	2774	2575	Heat only plants
TE-TO	TJ	5961	5846	6061	6266	6232	6380	6114	CHP plants
Poraba goriv¹⁾									Fuel use¹⁾
Rjavi premog	1000 t	234	208	254	240	205	229	219	Brown coal
Lignit	1000 t	192	161	161	156	159	145	123	Lignite
Les in lesni odpadki	1000 t	41	33	30	30	28	28	33	Wood and wood wastes
Kurilno olje, ekstra lahko	1000 t	2	2	3	6	4	2	3	Fuel oil, extra light
Kurilno olje, žveplo pod 1%	1000 t	17	7	2	1	1	1	1	Fuel oil, sulphur below 1%
Druga tekoča goriva	1000 t	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	Other liquid fuels
UNP	1000 t	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	LPG
Zemeljski plin	mio Sm ³	88	87	93	94	121	102	103	Natural gas
Končna raba	TJ	8191	7972	8098	8149	8181	8258	7735	Final consumption
Gospodinjstva	TJ	4446	4589	4465	4330	3952	4343	4060	Households
Drugi porabniki	TJ	3745	3383	3633	3819	4229	3915	3675	Other consumers

1) V TE -TO samoproizvajalcev je zajeta samo poraba goriv za proizvodnjo toplote za prodajo.
In CHP plants of autoproducers only fuel use for heat production for sale is included.

3. ZEMELJSKI PLIN

NATURAL GAS

3.1 Letna bilanca oskrbe z zemeljskim plinom, Slovenija, 1996–2002

Annual balance of natural gas supply, Slovenia, 1996–2002

mio Sm³

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
Proizvodnja	13	12	8	6	7	6	6	Production
Uvoz	840	917	949	991	1007	1038	1001	Import
Poraba	853	930	957	996	1014	1044	1007	Consumption
Transformacija	122	125	134	143	164	161	156	Transformation
Elektrarne	33	38	41	49	76	79	72	Power plants
- javne	2	3	4	3	1	13	44	- public power plants
- samoproizvajalci	31	35	37	46	75	66	28	- autoproducers
Toplarne	88	87	93	94	88	82	84	Heat only plants
Končna poraba	731	805	823	853	850	883	851	Final consumption
Energetski sektor	8	5	4	2	7	6	6	Energy sector
Predelovalne dejavnosti in gradb.	616	637	639	621	616	584*	530	Manufacturing and construction
Promet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Transport
Gospodinjstva	57	57	65	79	72	76	84	Households
Drugi porabniki	56	106	115	151	155	77*	111	Other consumers
Neenergetska raba	...	...	...	...	...	140	120	Non-energy use

GCV = 37,8 MJ/Sm³

NCV = 34,08 MJ/Sm³

4. TEKOČA GORIVA

LIQUID FUELS

4.1 Letna bilanca oskrbe s tekočimi gorivi, Slovenija, 2002

Annual balance of liquid fuels supply, Slovenia, 2002

1000 ton

	Utekočinjeni naftni plin (UNP) Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	Motorni bencin Motor gasoline			Diezelsko gorivo Diesel oil	Ekstra lahko kurilno olje Light fuel oil	Kurilno olje Fuel oil		
		osvinčeni leaded	neosvinčeni unleaded						
			91	95					98
Proizvodnja	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Production	
Uvoz	86	4	0	727	47	630	747	82	Import
Izvoz	0	4	0	14	0	73	14	0	Export
Sprememba zalog	-2	0	0	7	0	11	-33	1	Stock change
Statistične razlike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Statistical difference
Poraba	84	0	0	720	47	568	700	83	Consumption
Transformacija	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	Transformation
Elektrarne	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	Power plants
- javne	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	- public power plants
- samoproizvajalci	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	- autoproducers
Toplarne	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	Heat only plants
Končna poraba	84	0	0	720	47	568	693	73	Final consumption
Energetski sektor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Energy sector
Predelovalne dejavnosti in gradb.	10	-	-	-	-	33	47	51	Manufacturing and construction
Promet	-	0	0	720	47	535	-	-	Transport
Gospodinjstva	50	-	-	-	-	-	372	-	Households
Drugi porabniki	24	-	-	-	-	-	274	22	Other consumers

5. TRDNA GORIVA

SOLID FUELS

5.1 Letna bilanca oskrbe z domačimi trdnimi gorivi, Slovenija, 2002

Annual balance of domestic solid fuels supply, Slovenia, 2002

1000 ton

	Lignit Lignite	Rjavi premog Brown coal	
Zaloga na začetku obdobja	323	28	Opening stocks
Proizvodnja	3448	685	Production
Izvoz	0	0	Export
Prodaja v državi	3677	713	Domestic sales to
Transformacija	3652	709	Transformation
Elektrarne	3652	709	Power plants
- javne	3652	709	- public power plants
- samoproizvajalci	0	0	- autoproducers
Toplarnne	0	0	Heat only plants
Trgovcem	16	2	Trade companies
Končnim porabnikom	9	2	Final consumers
Zaloga na koncu obdobja	93	0	Closing stocks
Kurilnost (kJ/kg)	10350	11463	Net calorific value (kJ/kg)
Vsebnost žvepla (%)	1,36	1,53	Sulphur (%)

6. ENERGETSKA BILANCA IN ENERGETSKI KAZALNIKI

ENERGY BALANCE AND ENERGY INDICATORS

6.1 Energetska bilanca, Slovenija, 2002

Energy balance, Slovenia, 2002

Oskrba in poraba	Tisoč ton ekvivalentne nafte / Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent											Supply and consumption
	trdna goriva solid fuels	surova nafta crude oil	naftni proizvodi petroleum products	zemeljski plin natural gas	nuklearna energija nuclear	hidro energija hydro	geoterm., sončna itd. geotherm. Solar etc.	obnovljivi viri renewables	električna energija electricity	toplota heat	skupaj total	
Domača proizvodnja	1160	1	-	5	1440	293	...	465	-	-	3363	Indigenous production
Uvoz	306	5	2424	815	-	-	-	-	325	-	3877	Imports
Izvoz	0	0	-122	-	-	-	-	-	-423	-	-544	Exports
Medn. pomorska skladišča	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Intl. marine bunkers
Spremembe zalog	82	0	-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	Stock changes
Oskrba z energijo	1548	6	2286	820	1440	293	...	465	-97	0	6761	Total primary energy supply
Reklasifikacije	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Transfers
Statistične razlike	-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-18	Statistical differences
Transformacija	-1462	-6	-15	-127	-1440	-293	-	-33	1263	212	-1901	Transformation
Elektrarne	-178	-	-4	-36	-1440	-293	-	-1	832	-	-1120	Electricity plants
javne	-178	-	-4	-36	-1440	-271	-	-	809	-	-1119	public
samoproizvajalci	-	-	-	-	-	-6	-	-1	7	-	-1	autoproducers
male HE	-	-	-	-	-	-16	-	-	16	-	0	small private HPP
Termoelektrarne toplarne	-1285	-	-9	-23	-	-	-	-24	432	148	-762	CHP Plants
javne	-1276	-	-2	-	-	-	-	-7	404	146	-734	public
samoproizvajalci	-9	-	-8	-23	-	-	-	-17	28	1	-27	autoproducers
Toplarnne	-	-	-3	-68	-	-	-	-8	-	65	-15	Heat plants
Plinarnne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Gas works
Rafinerije	-	-6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4	Petroleum refineries
Predelava premoga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Coal transformation
Utekočinjanje	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	Liquefaction
Lastna raba in izgube	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-141	-28	-169	Own use and losses
Končna poraba	105	-	2270	693	0	0	...	431	1025	185	4709	Total final consumption
Energetski sektor	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	11	-	16	Energy sector
Predelovalne dejavnosti in gradb.	95	-	103	431	-	-	-	70	498	-	1202	Manufacturing and construction
Promet	-	-	1392	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	1407	Transport sector
Gospodinjstva	8	-	433	68	-	-	-	358	233	97	1196	Households
Ostala poraba	0	-	336	90	-	-	-	3	269	87	786	Other consumption
Neenergetska raba	3	-	5	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	Non-energy use

6.2. Energetski kazalniki, Slovenija, 2000–2002

Energy indicators, Slovenia, 2000–2002

	Enota Unit	2000	2001	2002	
Domača proizvodnja	1000 toe	3122	3211	3363	Indigenous production
Oskrba z energijo	1000 toe	6360	6606	6761	Total primary energy supply
Energetska odvisnost	%	50,9	48,2	49,3	Energy dependency
Energetska intenzivnost	toe/mio EUR 2000	309	312	310	Energy intensity
Poraba el. en. / BDP	MWh/mio EUR 2000	518	523	546	Electricity consumption/GDP
Oskrba z energijo na prebivalca	toe/preb.	3,228	3,345	3,389	TPES per capita
Poraba el. en. na prebivalca	kWh/preb.	5413	5616	5973	Electricity consumption per capita
Delež obnovljivih virov energije v oskrbi z energijo	%	11,9	11,7	11,2	Share of renewable energy in TPES
Delež obnovljivih virov energije v celotni proizvodnji električne energije	%	28,6	26,7	23,9	Share of renewable energy in total electricity production

Statistična znamenja, krajšave in kratice

-	ni pojava
...	ni podatka
*	popravljen podatek
EUR2000	stalne cene 2000
GWh	gigawattna ura = 109 Wh
kVA	kilovolt amper = 103 VA
kW	kilowatt = 103 W
MW	megawatt = 106 W
Mtoe	milijon ton ekvivalentne nafte
mio	milijon
Sm ³	standardni kubični meter
TJ	terajoule = 1012 J
TPES	oskrba z energijo

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Viri in metode zbiranja podatkov

Prikazani podatki so rezultat naslednjih statističnih raziskovanj:

E1-EE/L je letno poročilo o proizvodnji električne in toplotne energije v elektrarnah. Z njim zbiramo podatke o proizvodnji (po vrstah goriva) in prodaji električne in toplotne energije, porabi goriv v elektrarnah ter vrstah, številu in močeh strojev, ki poganjajo generatorje.

E2-SP/L je letno poročilo samoproizvajalcev električne in toplotne energije. Z njim zbiramo podatke o proizvodnji (po vrstah goriva), porabi in prodaji električne in toplotne energije, porabi goriv pri samoproizvajalcih ter vrstah, številu in močeh strojev, ki poganjajo generatorje.

E3-TOP/L je letno poročilo o oskrbi s toplotno energijo. Z njim zbiramo podatke o proizvodnji toplotne energije po vrstah goriva, nabavi toplotne energije, porabi goriv za proizvodnjo toplotne energije, prodaji toplotne energije po sektorjih ter o omrežju daljinskega ogrevanja.

E4-EEP/L je letno poročilo o prenosu električne energije. Z njim zbiramo podatke o nabavi in oddaji električne energije na nivoju prenosnega omrežja, uvozu in izvozu električne energije ter izgubah v prenosnem omrežju.

Statistical signs and abbreviations

-	no occurrence of event
...	data not available
*	corrected data
EUR2000	constant 2000 prices
GWh	gigawatt-hour = 109 Wh
kVA	kilovolt ampere = 103 VA
kW	kilowatt = 103 W
MW	megawatt = 106 W
Mtoe	million tons of oil equivalent
mio	million
Sm ³	cubic metre at standard conditions
TJ	terajoule = 1012 J
TPES	total primary energy supply

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Sources and methods of data collection

Presented data are the results of the following statistical surveys:

E1-EE/L is an annual report of electricity and heat production in public power plants. With the report the data on production (by energy source) and sale of electricity and heat, on fuel consumption in public plants as well as on types, number and power of engines that drive generators are collected.

E2-SP/L is an annual report of autoproducers. With the report the data on production (by energy source), consumption and sale of electricity and heat, on fuel consumption by autoproducers as well as on types, number and power of engines that drive generators are collected.

E3-TOP/L is an annual report of heat supply. With the report the data on production of heat by energy source, on purchase of heat, on fuel consumption in heat only plants, on distribution of heat as well as on heat pipelines are collected.

E4-EEP/L is an annual report of electricity transmission. With the report the data on purchase, transmission, import, export of electricity and on losses in transmission grid are collected.

E5-EED/L je letno poročilo o distribuciji električne energije. Z njim zbiramo podatke o nabavi in oddaji električne energije na nivoju distribucijskega omrežja, izgubah v distribucijskem omrežju ter podatke o lastnih elektrarnah.

E6-NAF/L je letno poročilo o proizvodnji in oskrbi s surovo nafto, zemeljskim plinom, petrokemičnimi surovinami, aditivi in drugimi ogljikovodiki. Z njim zbiramo podatke o proizvodnji, uvozu, izvozu, lastni porabi surove nafte, zemeljskega plina, plinskega kondenzata, aditivov in drugih ogljikovodikov.

E7-NP/L je letno poročilo proizvajalcev naftnih proizvodov. Z njim zbiramo podatke o proizvodnji, uvozu, izvozu, reciklaži, lastni porabi, reklasifikaciji, prodaji in zalogah naftnih proizvodov.

E8-NPT/L je letno poročilo o trgovini z naftnimi proizvodi. Z njim zbiramo podatke o prodaji naftnih proizvodov trgovskim podjetjem, energetskemu sektorju, predelovalnim dejavnostim in rudarstvu, gradbeništvu, cestnem in železniškem prometu, gospodinjstvom in ostalim.

E9-PL/L je letno poročilo o oskrbi s plini. Z njim zbiramo podatke o uvozu, nakupu, prodaji, lastni porabi in izgubah zemeljskega plina in utekočinjenega naftnega plina.

E10-TGT/L je letno poročilo o trgovini s trdnimi gorivi. Z njim zbiramo podatke o uvozu, nakupu, prodaji, izvozu, zalogah, kurilnosti in vsebnosti žvepla trdnih goriv.

E11-TG/L je letno poročilo o pridobivanju premoga. Z njim zbiramo podatke o proizvodnji, prodaji in izvozu rjavega premoga in lignita.

Poleg tega so uporabljeni še podatki o porabi energije in goriv v predelovalnih dejavnostih iz **mesečnega poročila industrije** ter iz letnih poročil s področja gradbeništva in prometa.

Zajetje

V statistično raziskovanje o proizvodnji električne in toplotne energije v elektrarnah (E1-EE/L) so vključeni poslovni subjekti, katerih osnovna dejavnost je proizvodnja električne energije. Zajetje je popolno.

V statistično raziskovanje samoproizvajalcev električne in toplotne energije (E2-SP/L) so vključeni poslovni subjekti, ki poleg svoje osnovne dejavnosti proizvajajo tudi električno in/ali toplotno energijo za lastne potrebe in prodajo. Zajetje je popolno.

V statistično raziskovanje o oskrbi s toplotno energijo (E3-TOP/L) so vključeni poslovni subjekti, ki proizvajajo in/ali distribuirajo toplotno energijo. Zajetje je popolno.

V statistično raziskovanje o prenosu električne energije (E4-EEP/L) je vključeno podjetje za prenos električne energije. Zajetje je popolno.

V statistično raziskovanje o distribuciji električne energije (E5-EED/L) so vključeni poslovni subjekti za distribucijo električne energije. Zajetje je popolno.

V statistično raziskovanje o proizvodnji in oskrbi s surovo nafto, zemeljskim plinom, petrokemičnimi surovinami, aditivi in drugimi ogljikovodiki (E6-NAF/L) je vključena rafinerija. Zajetje je popolno.

E5-EED/L is an annual report of electricity distribution. With the report the data on purchase and distribution of electricity, on losses in distribution grid as well as on distribution power plants are collected.

E6-NAF/L is an annual report of production and supply with crude oil, natural gas, refinery feedstocks, additives and other hydrocarbons. With the report the data on extraction, import, export, own use of crude oil, natural gas, refinery feedstocks, additives and other hydrocarbons are collected.

E7-NP/L is an annual report of petroleum products production. With the report the data on production, import, export, recycling, own use, products transfer, sale as well as on stocks of petroleum products are collected.

E8-NPT/L is an annual report of petroleum products trade. With the report the data on sale of petroleum products to trade companies, energy sector, manufacturing and mining sector, construction sector, road and rail transport, households and other sectors are collected.

E9-PL/L is an annual report of gas supply. With the report the data on import, purchase, sale, own use and losses of natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas are collected.

E10-TGT/L is an annual report of solid fuels trade. With the report the data on import, purchase, sale, export, and stocks as well as on calorific values and sulphur content of solid fuels are collected.

E11-TG/L is an annual report of coal extraction. With the report the data on production, sale and export of brown coal and lignite are collected.

In addition, the data on energy and fuels consumption in manufacturing sector from **Monthly Industry Report** and from annual construction and transport reports are used.

Coverage

The statistical survey of electricity and heat production in public power plants (E1-EE/L) covers public supply undertakings, which generate electricity for sale to third parties as their primary activity. The survey has full coverage.

The statistical survey of autoproducers (E2-SP/L) covers autoproducer undertakings, which generate electricity and/or heat wholly or partly for their own use as an activity which supports their primary activity. The survey has full coverage.

The statistical survey of heat supply (E3-TOP/L) covers heat only plants and heat distribution companies. The survey has full coverage.

The statistical survey of electricity transmission (E4-EEP/L) covers the electricity transmission company. The survey has full coverage.

The statistical survey of electricity distribution (E5-EED/L) covers electricity distribution companies. The survey has full coverage.

The statistical survey of production and supply with crude oil, natural gas, refinery feedstocks, additives and other hydrocarbons (E6-NAF/L) covers the refinery. The survey has full coverage.

V statistično raziskovanje proizvajalcev naftnih proizvodov (E7-NP/L) so vključeni poslovni subjekti, katerih osnovna dejavnost je proizvodnja naftnih derivatov. Zajetje je popolno.

V statistično raziskovanje o trgovini z naftnimi proizvodi (E8-NPT/L) so vključeni izbrani poslovni subjekti, ki trgujejo z naftnimi proizvodi. Kriterij izbora je vrednost uvoza oz. izvoza naftnih proizvodov v preteklem letu. Vključeni so vsi poslovni subjekti, ki so presegli prag 20 mio SIT.

V statistično raziskovanje o oskrbi s plini (E9-PL/L) so vključeni poslovni subjekti za oskrbo z zemeljskim plinom in utekočinjenim naftnim plinom. Zajetje je popolno.

V statistično raziskovanje o trgovini s trdnimi gorivi (E10-TGT/L) so vključeni izbrani poslovni subjekti, ki trgujejo s trdnimi gorivi. Kriterij izbora je vrednost uvoza oz. izvoza naftnih proizvodov v preteklem letu. Vključeni so vsi poslovni subjekti, ki so presegli prag 2 mio SIT.

V statistično raziskovanje o pridobivanju premoga (E11-TG/L) so vključeni poslovni subjekti s področja pridobivanja rjavega premoga in lignita. Zajetje je popolno.

Definicije in pojasnila

Delež obnovljivih virov energije v celotni proizvodnji električne energije je razmerje med količino električne energije proizvedene iz obnovljivih virov in celotno proizvodnjo električne energije.

Delež obnovljivih virov energije v oskrbi z energijo je razmerje med razpoložljivimi obnovljivimi viri in celotno oskrbo z energijo.

Energetska intenzivnost je razmerje med oskrbo z energijo in bruto domačim proizvodom, izraženim v stalnih cenah. Energetska intenzivnost se manjša z izboljšanjem energetske učinkovitosti.

Energetska odvisnost je razmerje med neto uvozom in oskrbo z energijo na nivoju države. Meri odvisnost države od uvoza energije.

Energetski sektor vključuje porabo goriv in energije pri aktivnostih kot so pridobivanje in proizvodnja goriv. Ne vključuje lastne porabe elektrarn in toplarn. V energetske sektor so vključena podjetja, ki opravljajo dejavnosti s področja Oskrba z elektriko, plinom in vodo (E) in s področij Pridobivanje energetskih surovin (CA) in Proizvodnja koksa, naftnih derivatov, jedrskega goriva (DF) po Standardni klasifikaciji dejavnosti.

GCV (gross calorific value) zgojevalna toplota ali zgornja kalorična vrednost je vsa pri zgojevanju sproščena toplota.

Javne elektrarne so podjetja, katerih osnovna dejavnost je proizvodnja električne ali električne in toplotne energije. Lahko so v privatni ali v javni lasti.

Maksimalna dnevna moč je največja moč, s katero je elektrarna obratovala en dan v opazovanem letu.

Nazivna moč generatorja je tista moč, ki je deklarirana s strani proizvajalca in je napisana tudi na generatorju samem.

The statistical survey of petroleum products production (E7-NP/L) covers petroleum products production companies. The survey has full coverage.

The statistical survey of petroleum products trade (E8-NPT/L) covers selected petroleum products trade companies. The sample frame is the list of units performing export or import of petroleum products in the last year. The cut-off of import/export values of SIT 20 Mio is applied to this population.

The statistical survey of gas supply (E9-PL/L) covers gas and LPG supply companies. The survey has full coverage.

The statistical survey of solid fuels trade (E10-TGT/L) covers selected solid fuels trade companies. The sample frame is the list of units performing export or import of solid fuels in the last year. The cut-off of import/export values of SIT 2 Mio is applied to this population.

The statistical survey of coal extraction (E11-TG/L) covers brown coal and lignite mines. The survey has full coverage.

Definitions and explanations

Share of renewable energy in total electricity is the ratio of electricity produced from renewable sources and total electricity production.

Share of renewable energy in TPES is the ratio of available renewable sources and total primary energy supply.

Energy intensity is the ratio of total primary energy supply and gross domestic product at constant prices. Energy intensity decreases with energy efficiency improvements.

Energy dependency is the ratio of net imports and total primary energy supply. It measures the extent to which the country relies on imports to meet its energy needs.

Energy sector includes fuel and energy that is consumed by the energy industry to support the extraction and production of fuels and transformation activities. It excludes own use of plants. The energy sector covers section Electricity, gas and water supply (E) and subsections Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials (CA) and Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel (DF) of the national Standard Classification of Activities.

GCV (gross calorific value) measures the total amount of heat produced by fuel combustion.

Public plants are public supply undertakings, which generate electricity or electricity and heat as their primary activity. They may be privately or publicly owned.

Maximum daily power is the maximum power with which the power plant operated one day in the observed year.

Nominal power of generators is power declared by the producer and written on the generator.

NCV (net calorific value) kurilnost ali spodnja kalorična vrednost je tisti del zgorevalne toplote, ki jo dobimo, če dimne pline ohlajamo samo do temperature nad rosiščem vodne pare.

Obnovljivi viri vključujejo biomaso, bioplin ter industrijske in komunalne odpadke.

Oskrba z energijo je domača proizvodnja + uvoz - izvoz - mednarodna pomorska skladišča ± spremembe zalog. Pri preračunu hidro energije na nivo primarne energije je upoštevan izkoristek 100%. Ekvivalent primarne energije pri nuklearni energiji pa je izračunan iz proizvodnje na generatorju in ob upoštevanju izkoristka 33%.

Predelovalne dejavnosti in gradbeništvo vključujejo področje Predelovalne dejavnosti (D) brez podpodročja Proizvodnja koksa, naftnih derivatov, jedrskega goriva (DF) in področje Gradbeništvo (F) po Standardni klasifikaciji dejavnosti.

Razpoložljiva moč je moč, s katero lahko elektrarna obratuje daljši čas.

Samoproduvajalci so podjetja, ki poleg svoje osnovne dejavnosti proizvajajo še električno energijo in/ali toplotno energijo v celoti ali delno za lastne potrebe. Lahko so v privatni ali v javni lasti.

Sm³ standardni kubični meter pri 150C in 760 mm Hg.

Sprememba zalog je razlika med zalogami na začetku in zalogami na koncu obdobja.

Statistične razlike vključujejo vsoto nepojasnjenih statističnih razlik za posamezne kategorije goriv, ki lahko nastanejo zaradi uporabe različnih kurilnosti pri preračunu iz naravnih enot v enote za energijo.

TE-TO termoelektrarna-toplarna je objekt, ki je namenjen soproizvodnji električne in toplotne energije.

Tona ekvivalentne nafte (toe) je enota, ki izraža količino sproščene toplote pri zgorevanju ene tone nafte. Toe je računsko enota, ki se uporablja v glavnem za prikazovanje rabe energije v energetskih bilancah. 1000 toe = 41,868 TJ

Toplarne so podjetja, ki proizvajajo izključno toplotno energijo.

Transformacija vključuje porabo goriv za proizvodnjo električne in toplotne energije.

Trdna goriva vključujejo lignit, domači in uvoženi rjavi premog, koks, črni premog in antracit.

UNP utekočinjen naftni plin je butan, propan ali mešanica obeh.

Objavljanje

Letno: Statistične informacije. Energetika
Slovenija v številkah
Statistični letopis Republike Slovenije

NCV (net calorific value) measures the amount of heat that can be used. The other part is used for evaporation of fuel moisture.

Renewable sources comprise solid biomass, biogas, industrial and municipal waste.

Total primary energy supply is made up of indigenous production + imports - exports - international marine bunkers ± stock changes. Level of primary hydro energy is calculated from the hydro generation with the 100% efficiency. However, the primary energy equivalent of nuclear electricity is calculated from the gross generation by assuming a 33% conversion efficiency.

Manufacturing and construction covers section Manufacturing (D) without subsection Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel (DF) and section Construction (F) of the Standard Classification of Activities.

Available power is power with which a power plant can operate for a longer time.

Autoproducers are autoproducer undertakings, which generate electricity and/or heat wholly or partly for their own use as an activity, which supports their primary activity. They may be privately or publicly owned.

Sm³ cubic meter standard conditions i.e. 150C and 760 mm Hg.

Stock change reflects the difference between opening stock level at the beginning of the period and closing level at the end of the period.

Statistical difference is a category which includes the sum of unexplained statistical differences for individual fuels. It also includes the statistical differences that arise because of the variety of conversion factors.

CHP plants are combined heat and power plants, which are designed to produce both heat and electricity.

Tonne of oil equivalent (toe) expresses the amount of heat equivalent to the heat of combustion of one tonne of oil. Toe is accounting unit which is used for expressing energy use in energy balances. 1000 toe = 41,868 TJ

Heat only plants are plants which are designed to produce heat only.

Transformation includes fuel consumption for electricity and heat production.

Solid fuels include lignite, domestic and imported brown coal, coke and hard coal.

LPG liquefied petroleum gas is butane, propane or a mixture of both.

Publishing

Annually: Rapid Reports. Energy
Slovenia in Figures
Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia

Konverzijski faktorji za energijo
 Conversion factors for energy

V/To:	TJ	Mtoe	GWh
Iz/From:	pomnoži z/ multiply by:		
TJ	1	$2,388 \times 10^{-5}$	0,2778
Mtoe	$4,1868 \times 10^4$	1	11630
GWh	3,6	$8,6 \times 10^{-5}$	1

Sestavili / Prepared by: Tomaž Božič, Ivo Eržen, Mojca Noč Razinger, Mojca Suvorov

Izdaja, založba in tisk Statistični urad Republike Slovenije, Ljubljana, Vožarski pot 12 - **Uporaba in objava podatkov dovoljena le z navedbo vira** - Odgovarja generalna direktorica mag. Irena Križman - Urednica zbirke Statistične informacije Avguštna Kuhar de Domizio - Slovensko besedilo jezikovno uredila Ivanka Zobec - Angleško besedilo jezikovno uredil Boris Panič - Tehnični urednik Anton Rojc - Naklada 330 izvodov - ISSN zbirke Statistične informacije 1408-192X - ISSN podzbirke Energetika 1580-1756- Informacije daje Informacijsko središče, tel.: (01) 241 51 04 - El. pošta: info.stat@gov.si - <http://www.stat.si>.

Edited, published and printed by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana, Vožarski pot 12 - **These data can be used in provided the source is acknowledged** - Director-General Irena Križman - Rapid Reports editor Avguštna Kuhar de Domizio - Slovene language editor Ivanka Zobec - English language editor Boris Panič - Technical editor Anton Rojc - Total print run 330 copies - ISSN of collection Rapid reports 1408-192X - ISSN of subcollection Energy 1580-1756 - Information is given by the Information Centre of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, tel.: +386 1 241 51 04 - E-mail: info.stat@gov.si - <http://www.stat.si>.