



17 RUDARSTVO IN PREDELOVALNE DEJAVNOSTI
MINING AND MANUFACTURING

št./No 13

KONČNI PODATKI
FINAL DATA

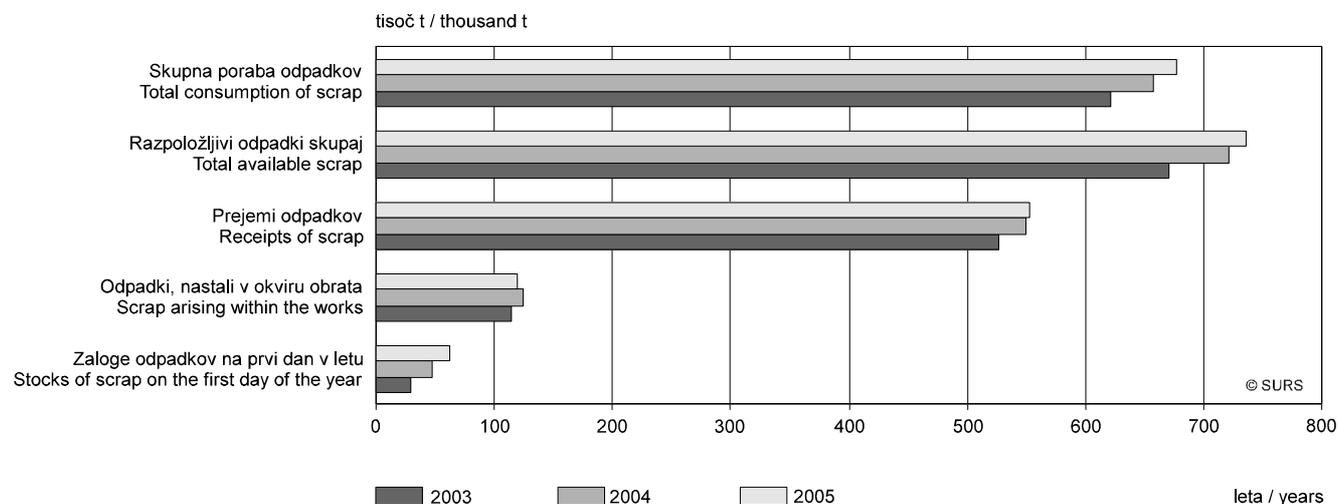
LETNI PODATKI O PREDELAVI ŽELEZA, JEKLA IN ŽELEZOVIH LITIN V SLOVENIJI, 2003–2005

ANNUAL DATA ON MANUFACTURING OF IRON, STEEL AND FERROALLOYS IN SLOVENIA, 2003–2005

- ▶ Leta 2005 so imeli proizvajalci železa, jekla in železovih litin na razpolago 736 000 ton jeklenih odpadkov in odpadkov iz železove litine. Od tega so jih več kot 553 000 ton kupili, 120 000 ton odpadkov pa je nastalo v okviru njihovih obratov (lastni odpadki). Poleg tega so imeli na razpolago še nekaj več kakor 63 000 ton zalog odpadkov.
Skupno so predelali dobrih 90 % vseh razpoložljivih odpadkov.
- ▶ Pri svoji dejavnosti so porabili 16 000 ton trdnega goriva, 51 ton tekočega goriva in več kakor 2,7 milijona GJ drugih plinov.
- ▶ Pri proizvodnji železa in jekla so porabili več kakor 700 000 MWh električne energije. Od tega so čez 50 % elektrike porabili v elektrojeklarnah in pri kontinuirnem litju.
- ▶ V letu 2005 so naložbe v industrijo železa in jekla znašale več kot 8,5 milijarde SIT; skoraj 60 % naložb je bilo realiziranih v valjarnah. Nekoliko več kot 1,2 milijarde SIT naložb pa je bilo namenjenih za zmanjšanje onesnaženja (to je bistveno več kot prejšnja leta).
- ▶ Leta 2005 bi proizvajalci železa in jekla v Sloveniji lahko proizvedli 683 000 ton surovega jekla (največja možna proizvodnja – kapacitete), kapacitete toplih valjarn so znašale 520 000 ton, od tega je bilo 80 % kapacitet namenjenih proizvodnji ploščatih, 20 % kapacitet pa proizvodnji dolgih izdelkov.
- ▶ In 2005 the producers of iron, steel and ferroalloys in Slovenia had on disposal 736,000 tons of steel and cast iron scrap, of which more than 553,000 tons were bought and 120,000 tons were produced within the works (own scrap). In addition, there were over 63,000 tons of scrap in stock.
In total, over 90% of all available scrap was recovered.
- ▶ In conducting their activity, the solid fuels consumption amounted to 16,000 tons. Liquid fuel consumption amounted to 51 tons and other gas consumption to over 2.7 million GJ.
- ▶ In the production of iron and steel over 700,000 MWh of electricity were used, of which over 50% in electric melting shops and in continuing casting.
- ▶ In 2005 investment expenditure in the iron and steel industry amounted to more than SIT 8.5 billion; the greatest share (almost 60%) was invested in rolling mills. Over SIT 1.2 billion were invested to combat pollution, which is much more than in the previous years.
- ▶ In 2005 the maximum possible production (capacity) of crude steel was 683,000 tons. The capacity of hot rolling mills was 520,000 tons, of which the capacity to produce flat products represented 80% and the capacity to produce long products represented 20%.

Slika 1: Stanje jeklenih odpadkov in odpadkov železove litine, Slovenija, 2003–2005

Chart 1: Steel and cast iron scrap balance sheet, Slovenia, 2003–2005



1. Jekleni odpadki in odpadki železove litine – stanje, Slovenija, 2003–2005

Steel and cast iron scrap balance sheet, Slovenia, 2003–2005

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Št. No.:		2003	2004	2005	
1	Zaloge odpadkov na prvi dan v letu	29 373	48 056	62 683	Stocks on the first day of the year
2	Odpadki, nastali v okviru obrata	115 181	123 688	119 864	Scrap, arising within the works
3	Prejemi odpadkov (a+b+c):	526 468	549 320	553 158	Receipts of scrap (a+b+c):
a	iz slovenskih virov	252 653	269 646	277 995	from domestic sources
b	iz držav članic EU	150 856	235 324	178 950	from other Community Member States
c	iz drugih držav	122 959	44 350	96 213	from third countries
4	Razpoložljivi odpadki skupaj (1+2+3)	671 022	721 064	735 705	Total available scrap (1+2+3)
5	Skupna poraba odpadkov:	622 416	657 867	676 857	Total consumption of scrap:
d	od tega v elektropeči	622 416	657 867	676 857	of which electric furnaces
e	od tega nerjavni odpadki	z	z	z	of which stainless scrap
6	Dobava odpadkov	z	z	z	Deliveries of scrap
7	Zaloge odpadkov na zadnji dan v letu (4-5-6)	z	z	z	Stocks on the last day of the year (4-5-6)

2. Poraba goriva in energije, Slovenija, 2003–2005

Fuel and energy consumption, Slovenia, 2003–2005

Št. No.:	Energenti	Merska enota Measurement unit	2003	2004	2005	Energy Commodities
1	Poraba trdnega goriva (a+b)	t	22 660	22 956	16 420	Solid fuels consumption
a	poraba koksa	t	10 482	10 111	7 344	coke consumption
b	poraba drugega trdnega goriva	t	12 178	12 845	9 076	other solid fuels consumption
2	Poraba tekočega goriva	t	7	10	51	Liquid fuels consumption
3	Poraba plina (c+d+e+f)	GJ	1 378 312	2 656 188	2 716 106	Gas consumption
c	poraba plavžnih plinov	GJ	0	0	0	blast furnace gas consumption
d	poraba koksarniškega plina	GJ	0	0	0	coke oven gas consumption
e	poraba konverterskega plina	GJ	0	0	0	converter gas consumption
f	poraba drugih plinov	GJ	1 378 312	2 656 188	2 716 106	other gas consumption
4	Zunanja dobava plavžnega plina	GJ	0	0	0	External deliveries of blast furnace gas
5	Zunanja dobava konverterskega plina	GJ	0	0	0	External deliveries of converter gas

3. Bilanca stanja električne energije v jeklarski industriji, Slovenija, 2003–2005

Annual statistics on the balance sheet for electricity in the steel industry, Slovenia, 2003–2005

MWh

Št. No.:		2003	2004	2005	
1	Viri električne energije (a+b)	759 236	750 323	701 483	Resources (a+b)
a	bruto proizvodnja električne energije	0	0	0	gross production
b	prejem električne energije od zunaj	759 236	750 323	701 483	receipts from outside
2	Poraba električne energije (3+4+5)	759 236	750 323	701 483	Used (3+4+5)
3	Poraba električne energije v tovarni (c+d+e+f+g+h+i)	759 236	750 323	701 483	Consumption by plant (c+d+e+f+g+h+i)
c	oprema za sintranje in pripravo vsipa	0	0	0	sinter plant and plant for preparation of burden
d	plavži in elektroplavži za proizvodnjo železa	0	0	0	blast furnaces and electric iron making furnaces
e	elektrojeklarne in kontinuirno litje	365 103	340 027	361 693	electric melting shops and continuous casting
f	druge talilnice (jeklarne)	z	z	z	other melting shops and steelworks
g	valjarne	z	z	z	rolling mill
h	električne proizvodne postaje (generatorji za proizvodnjo elektrike)	0	0	0	electricity generating stations
i	drugi obrati (oprema)	296 746	264 884	291 571	other plants (equipment)
4	Dobava električne energije drugim	0	0	0	Deliveries to outside
5	Izguba električne energije	0	0	z	Losses



4. Naložbe v industriji železa in jekla, Slovenija, 2003–2005

Investment expenditure in the iron and steel industry, Slovenia, 2003– 2005

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Št. No.:		2003	2004	2005	
1	Naložbe v koksarne	0,00	0,00	0,00	Investment in coking plants
2	Naložbe v opremo za pripravo vsipa	0,00	0,00	35,36	Investment in plant for load preparation
3	Naložbe v opremo za proizvodnjo grodlja in ferozlitin (vključno s plavži)	280,00	203,96	139,78	Investment in plant for ironmaking and ferro-alloys (including blast furnaces)
4	Naložbe v talilnice v jeklarnah	2 062,05	1 027,39	1 097,55	Investment in steelworks melting shops
a	od tega naložbe v elektrojeklarne	2 062,05	1 027,39	1 097,55	of which investment in electro steelworks
5	Naložbe v kontinuirno litje	18,78	9,10	102,00	Investment in continuous casting
6	Naložbe v valjarne (b+c+d+e)	2 805,95	3 590,78	5 111,14	Investment in rolling mills (b+c+d+e)
b	ploščati izdelki	585,48	2 250,70	4 216,88	flat products
c	dolgi izdelki	169,96	214,58	869,86	long products
d	hladne valjarne za široke trakove	2 050,51	1 125,50	24,40	cold wide strip mills
e	naložbe (linije) za nanos površinskih prevlek ¹⁾	0,00	0,00	0,00	coating instalations ¹⁾
7	Naložbe v drugo opremo	1 718,33	912,41	2 057,00	Investment in other plants
8	Skupaj naložbe (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)	6 885,11	5 743,64	8 542,83	General total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)
f	od tega naložbe za zmanjšanje onesnaženja	781,36	278,11	1 224,34	of which investments for reduction of pollution

1) Linije za pocinkanje, pokositrenje itd.
Line for zinc coating, tinning.

5. Največja možna proizvodnja jekla in železa (kapacitete), Slovenija, 2003–2005

Maximum possible production in the iron and steel industry (capacity), Slovenia, 2003– 2005

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Št. No.:		2003	2004	2005	
1	Največja možna proizvodnja koksa	0	0	0	Maximum possible production of coke
2	Največja možna proizvodnja priprave vsipa	0	0	0	Maximum possible production of load preparation burden
3	Največja možna proizvodnja grodlja in ferozlitin	25 000	45 000	45 000	Maximum possible production of pig iron and ferro-alloys
4	Največja možna proizvodnja surovega jekla	675 000	680 000	683 000	Maximum possible production of crude steel
a	od tega iz elektropeči	675 000	680 000	683 000	of which from electric furnace
b	od tega vilito po kontinuirnem postopku	550 000	550 000	550 000	of which continuous casting
5	Največja možna proizvodnja izdelkov, pridobljenih neposredno s toplim valjanjem (c+d)	519 000	520 000	520 000	Maximum possible production of products obtained directly by hot rolling (c+d)
c	ploščati izdelki	425 000	425 000	425 000	flat products
d	dolgi izdelki	94 000	95 000	95 000	long products
6	Največja možna proizvodnja izdelkov, pridobljenih iz tople valjanih izdelkov (izdelki s površinsko prevleko niso upoštevani)	z	z	z	Maximum possible production of products obtained from hot rolling products (excluding surface coated products)
e	od tega hladno valjani izdelki	130 000	130 000	130 000	of which products obtained by cold rolling
7	Največja možna proizvodnja izdelkov s površinsko prevleko	50 000	50 000	50 000	Maximum possible production of surface coated products

STATISTIČNA ZNAMENJA

z - zaupen podatek

STATISTICAL SIGNS

z -confidential data

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Namen raziskovanja

Namen letnega raziskovanja o predelavi železa in jekla je pridobiti informacije o preskrbljenosti železarske in jeklarske industrije z jeklenimi odpadki in odpadki železove zlitine, o porabi goriva in električne energije ter o naložbah v industriji železa in jekla, pa tudi o največji možni proizvodnji železa in jekla.

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Purpose of the survey

The purpose of the annual survey on iron and steel is to collect information on the supply of the iron and steel industry with steel and cast iron scrap, on fuel and electricity consumption, on investment expenditure in the iron and steel industry and on the maximum possible production in the iron and steel industry.



Enote opazovanja

Enote opazovanja so podjetja in enote v sestavi, ki proizvajajo železo, jeklo in železove litine (skupina 27.1 Standardne klasifikacije dejavnosti).

Viri podatkov

Podatke za letno raziskovanje o železu in jeklu pridobimo z elektronskim vprašalnikom IND-Fe/L, ki smo ga prvič uporabili leta 2003. Vsebina vprašalnika je opredeljena z Uredbo (ES) št. 48/2004 Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta z dne 5. decembra 2003 in z Uredbo Komisije (ES) št. 772/2005 z dne 20. maja 2005.

Zajetje

V raziskovanje so zajeta vsa podjetja in enote v sestavi, ki proizvajajo železo, jeklo in železove litine (skupina 27.1 Standardne klasifikacije dejavnosti), ne glede na število zaposlenih.

Način zbiranja podatkov

Raziskovanje IND-Fe/L izvajamo letno z elektronskim vprašalnikom. Izbrane enote morajo Statističnemu uradu RS sporočiti podatke za preteklo leto najpozneje do 21. februarja.

Definicije in druga pojasnila

Odpadki so:

- kateri koli železni ali jekleni odpadki, ki so nastali med proizvodnjo in predelavo železa in jekla ali so bili pridobljeni iz starih proizvodov iz železa in jekla, primernih za pretaljevanje (vključno s kupljenimi odpadki), a brez prežganih kalciniranih odlitkov ali odlitkov, ki so kislinsko močno korodirani;
- livni žlebi in drugi nalivki (vlivanje od/z vrha ali od spodaj), vključno z lijaki za ulivanje, livnimi sistemi, odpadki iz nalivnih cevi pri spodnjem livu itd., pa tudi nekakovostni in okvarjeni ingoti, ki niso vključeni v proizvodnjo;
- oprimki v livnem loncu (razen iz litja v pesek).

Med odpadke ne spadajo ostanki, v katerih je železo precej onesnaženo z nekovinskimi materiali in ki se pojavijo med taljenjem ali toplotno ali mehanično obdelavo, na primer nalivki iz plavža, jeklarniška žlindra, oprimki iz stene peči itd.

Zaloge odpadkov na prvi dan v letu

Prikazane so zaloge vse tovarne, vključno s tistimi v enotah v sestavi (upoštevajoč jeklolivarne), a brez zalog v železolivarnah.

Med odpadke, nastale v okviru obrata, štejemo:

- nalivke in druge odpadke od litja iz jeklam in integriranih jeklolivarn: nalivke, nalivke iz litja jekla. Vključeni so okvarjeni in nekakovostni ingoti, ki jih ne štejemo v proizvodnjo;
- procesne odpadke, ki nastanejo pri proizvodnji polizdelkov ter valjanih in kovanih proizvodov, tudi ostanke ingotov, nepopolne ingote in neustrezno jekleno litino, potem ko so zapustili topilnico ali livarno (torej po tem, ko so bili šteti v proizvodnji surovega ali litega jekla). Vključeni so odpadki, nastali v lokalno integrirani jeklolivarni, kovačnici, obratih za proizvodnjo cevi in žic, v hladnih valjarnah, tovarnah za kovinske konstrukcije in drugih obratih, v katerih predelujejo jeklo, razen železolivarn. Stranski odpadki iz peči, ki bodo znova valjani v lastni valjarni, se ne štejejo med nove odpadke;
- pridobljene odpadke, kakršni sta jeklo in železo, ki nastaneta pri popravilih in rušitvah stare opreme, strojev in naprav, npr. kalupov za ingote.

Observation units

Observation units are enterprises and their units producing iron, steel and ferro-alloys (group 27.1 of the Standard Classification of Activities).

Sources

Data for the annual survey on iron and steel are collected with the electronic questionnaire IND-Fe/L, which was introduced in 2003. The content of the questionnaire is determined with Regulation (EC) No. 48/2004 of 5 December 2003 and Regulation (EC) 772/2005 of 20 May 2005.

Coverage

The survey covers all enterprises and their units producing iron, steel and ferro-alloys (group 27.1 of the Standard Classification of Activities), irrespective of the number of employees.

Method of data collection

The IND-Fe/L survey is carried out yearly with the electronic questionnaire. The selected units have to send the answered questionnaires to the Statistical Office by 21 February, at the latest containing data for the past year.

Definitions and other explanations

Scrap is considered to be:

- Any iron or steel scrap arising during the production and processing of iron or steel or recovered from old articles of iron or steel which is suitable for remelting (including scrap which is purchased; but not including burnt calcinated castings or castings attacked by acid).
- Runners and other steel pouring scrap (normal or bottom-poured), including tunnels and gates, waste from delivery pipes in bottom pouring, etc., and also reject and defective ingots not included in production.
- Ladle skulls (except from sand casting).

On the other hand, waste containing iron which is significantly contaminated with non-metallic material and which arises during melting or heat treatment or mechanical treatment should **not be included under scrap**, for example blast-furnace runners, launders from casting, splash and other waste from pouring of iron etc..

Stocks on the first day of the year

These comprise stocks of the entire plant, including locally integrated activities (including steel foundries) with the exception of stocks held in iron foundries.

Scrap arising within the works includes:

- Runners and other casting scrap from the steelworks and from integrated steel foundries: sprues, dozzle from steel casting. They include faulty and reject ingots not counted in production.
- Process scrap which arises in the manufacture of semis and rolled products including hire working, also ingot waste and defective ingots and steel casting which are detected as being defective after having left the smelting plant or foundry (i.e. after they have been counted in production of crude or cast steel). Included is scrap arising in locally integrated steel foundries, forges, tube works and wire works, and cold rolling plants, works for metal construction and other departments processing steel, with the exception of iron foundries Mill scrap which is to be re-rolled in own rolling mills does not count as new scrap.
- Recovered scrap such as steel and cast iron arising from repair and dismantling of old plant, machinery and apparatus, e.g. ingot moulds.

Prejem odpadkov

Odpadki, prejeti s posredništvom trgovca, so v tabeli 1 navedeni pod zap. št. 3 a, b in c.

O odpadkih, ki nastanejo pri razgradnji ladij v EU, je treba poročati kot o domačih odpadkih in o odpadkih Unije.

Prejem odpadkov iz slovenskih virov

Zajet je prejem od drugih enot istega podjetja v isti državi, skupaj s plavži, jeklarnami, valjarnami, železolivarnami (vključno z integriranimi železolivarnami). Prejem odpadkov iz obratov drugih podjetij in iz obratov, ki ne proizvajajo ali uporabljajo jekla, npr. iz rudnikov, se tu ne sme upoštevati.

Sem spadajo tudi prejemi odpadkov z domačega trga, ki so bili prejeti neposredno iz nejeklarskih podjetij, kot so na primer jeklo- in železolivarne, obrati za proizvodnjo cevi, kovačnice, gradbena industrija, ladjedelnice itd.

Skupna poraba odpadkov

Prikazana je skupna količina odpadkov, porabljenih za proizvodnjo železa v plavžih, električnih pečeh za proizvodnjo železa in sintrarnah, pa tudi skupna poraba odpadkov za celotno proizvodnjo surovega jekla, vključno s proizvodnjo posebnega grodlja s ponovnim naogljčenjem jekla in proizvodnjo lokalno združenih jeklolivarn.

Poraba goriv in energije

Pri plavžih in elektropečeh za izdelovanje železa je upoštevana le poraba goriva, ki je neposredno uporabljeno v plavžu kot nadomestek za koks, medtem ko se poraba v pečeh na vroči zrak, centrifugalnih vetrilih in v drugi pomožni opremi za plavže ne upošteva.

Talilnice vključujejo talilnice v jeklarnah in kontinuirno litje.

Elektrarne vključujejo porabo goriva in energijo, porabljeno za proizvodnjo vse elektrike.

Koks

Vključuje koks in polkoks, petrolejski koks in koksov zdrob.

Drugo trdno gorivo

Sem sodijo premog in aglomerati, lignit in briketi.

Tekoče gorivo

Upoštevano je vsako tekoče gorivo v jeklarnah in železarnah ter pomožnih obratih in elektrarnah znotraj podjetja – razen v koksarniških pečeh.

Poraba plina

Prikazana je neto poraba; izgube in odgoreli plini niso vključeni. Poraba plina je prikazana za suhi plin pri 0° C in 760 mm/Hg.

Zunanja dobava plavžnega plina

Zajeta je celotna oddaja plavžnega plina za javna naročila, v integrirane jeklarske koksarne in druge jeklarne.

Zunanja dobava konverterskega plina

Zajeta je celotna oddaja konverterskega plina za javna naročila, v integrirane jeklarske koksarne in druge jeklarne.

Receipts of scrap

Scrap received via a merchant acting as an intermediary is allocated as appropriate to the sources given under items a, b and c in Table 1.

Ship-breaking scrap from demolition yards in the Community should be counted as domestic and Community scrap.

Receipts of scrap from domestic (i.e. Slovenian) sources

These include receipts of scrap from other plants or divisions of the same company in the same country, including blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills, iron foundries (including the integrated iron foundries). Receipts of scrap from other steel companies' works and from works other than those making or using steel, e.g. mines, should be included.

Included are also receipts of scrap from the domestic market received directly from non-steel companies such as steel or iron foundries, tube works, forges, construction industry, extraction industry, shipyards, railway companies, engineering industry and metal manufacture, etc.

Total consumption of scrap

Consumption total shows the total quantities of scrap consumed in the production of iron in blast-furnaces, electric iron-making furnaces and also sinter plants, as well as the total consumption of scrap used in the total production of crude steel including the manufacture of special pig iron by recarburising steel and production of locally integrated steel foundries.

Fuel and energy consumption

As far as blast furnaces and electric iron making furnaces are concerned, only the consumption of fuel that is directly charged or used in furnaces as substitute for coke, that is, excluding consumption in hot blast stoves, fans and other ancillary blast furnace equipment, is taken into account.

Melting shops include steelworks melting shops and continuous casting.

Electricity generating stations include consumption of fuel and energy used to produce all electricity in the works or in the joint generating stations of several steelworks.

Coke

Includes coke, semi-coke, petroleum coke and coke fines.

Other solid fuels

Include coal and agglomerates, lignite and briquettes.

Liquid fuels

Includes the consumption of all liquid fuels in the iron and steelworks, in their auxiliary plants and in electricity generating stations, except coke ovens.

Gas consumption

The consumption to be recorded should be net consumption, not including losses and gas burnt off. Gas consumption is to be recorded for dry gas at 0° and 760 mm/Hg.

External deliveries of blast furnace gas

They include total external deliveries of blast furnace gas to public supply, to integrated steel coking plants, to other steelworks and to other customers.

External deliveries of converter gas

They include total external deliveries of converter gas to public supply, to integrated steel coking plants, to other steelworks and to other customers.



Naložbe v industriji železa in jekla

Naložbe so izdatki v opredmetena osnovna sredstva v obdobju opazovanja. Vključujejo nova in obstoječa opredmetena kapitalna sredstva, ki jih je kupila ali proizvedla tretja stran za lastno uporabo (to je kapitalizirana proizvodnja opredmetenih kapitalnih sredstev), imajo življenjsko dobo, daljšo od enega leta, in vključujejo neproizvedena opredmetena sredstva, kot je na primer zemlja. Prag za življenjsko dobo sredstva, ki je lahko kapitalizirano, se lahko zviša v skladu z računovodskimi postopki, ki zahtevajo daljšo pričakovano življenjsko dobo od zgoraj navedene enoletne.

Naložbe so ovrednotene pred prilagoditvijo vrednosti in pred odbitkom dohodka od odtujitve. Kupljena sredstva so vrednotena po nakupni ceni, torej so vsi v vrednost tudi stroški prevoza in namestitve, pristojbine in davki. Lastna opredmetena sredstva so vrednotena po stroških proizvodnje. Sredstva, pridobljena s postopkom prestrukturiranja (združitve, prevzem, likvidacija, odcepitev), so izključena. Nakupi majhnega orodja, ki ni kapitalizirano, so vključeni v trenutne odhodke.

Naložbe se nanašajo na vse dodatke, spremembe, izboljšave in prenove, ki podaljšajo življenjsko dobo ali proizvodno zmogljivost kapitalnih sredstev. Izključeni so stroški vzdrževanja, pa tudi vrednost in trenutni odhodki za kapitalna sredstva, uporabljena po najemnih ali zakupnih pogodbah.

Naložbe spremljamo v obdobju, v katerem so bile oddane, vključene v proizvodnjo, fakturirane ali plačane.

Naložbe v koksarne

Vključujejo peči, skupaj s koksarnami in pomožno opremo, kot so polnila, potiskala in drobilniki itd., ter vagone za koks in hladilni stolp. Vključene so tudi pomožne naprave.

Naložbe v opremo za pripravo vsipa

Vključuje opremo za pripravo železove rude in vsipa.

Naložbe v opremo za proizvodnjo grodlja in železovih litin (vključno s plavži)

Vključujejo električne peči za proizvodnjo grodlja, nizke jaškovne peči in drugo opremo pred taljenjem.

Naložbe v talilnice v jeklarnah

Postopek AOD, vakuumske obdelave, obdelave v livarskem loncu itd. se prišteva med poznejše obdelave, ki sledijo glavnemu postopku, zato ustrezni naložbeni izdatki sodijo v to kategorijo, ki pokriva ustrezne končne postopke.

Če jeklarna vključuje (ali bo vključevala) talilnico jekla in mešalnik, so odhodki, povezani z mešalnikom, vključeni v ustrezno talilnico. Če jeklarna nima talilnice, je ta izdatek vključen v odhodke, povezane s plavži.

Naložbe v električne peči

Sem je vključen postopek EAF za proizvodnjo surovega jekla z električnimi (obličnim ali indukcijskim) pečmi.

Naložbe v kontinuirno litje

Povezujejo se s kontinuirno litimi palicami, blumi, gredicami, profili in polizdelki za cevi, razen končnih delov.

Investment expenditure in the iron and steel industry

Investment expenditure represents investment during the reference period in tangible goods. Included are new and existing tangible capital goods, whether bought from third parties or produced for own use (i.e. capitalised production of tangible capital goods), having a service life of more than one year and including non-produced tangible goods such as land. The threshold for the useful life of a good that can be capitalised may be increased according to company accounting practices where these practices require a greater expected service life than the one-year threshold indicated above.

All investments are valued prior to (i.e. gross of) value adjustments, and before the deduction of income from disposals. Purchased goods are valued at purchase price, i.e. transport and installation charges, fees, taxes and other costs of ownership transfer are included. Own produced tangible goods are valued at production cost. Goods acquired through restructuring process (such as mergers, take-overs, break-ups, spin-offs) are excluded. Purchases of small tools which are not capitalised are included under current expenditure.

Also included are all additions, alterations, improvements and renovations which prolong the service life or increase the productive capacity of capital goods. Current maintenance costs are excluded as are the value and current expenditure on capital goods used under rental and lease contracts.

Investments are recorded in the reference period in which they are delivered, or in which they enter into the production process, or in which they are invoiced, or in which they are paid for.

Investment in coke-ovens

Ovens including coke-oven batteries with ancillary equipment such as charges, pushers, crushers, etc., as well as coke cars and quenching towers.

Investment in plants for load preparation

Includes plant for the preparation of iron ore and burden.

Investment in plants for iron-making and ferro-alloys (including blast furnaces)

Include electric pig-iron furnaces, low shaft furnaces and other pre-melting plants.

Investment in steelworks melting shops

The AOD process, vacuum and ladle treatments, etc. are regarded as treatment subsequent to the final process; the relevant investment expenditure (like all production) must be included in the category covering the appropriate final process.

When the works includes (or will include) a steel melting shop and a mixer, the expenditure relating to the mixer should be included with the corresponding melting shop. If the works has no melting shop, this expenditure should be included with the expenditure relating to the blast furnaces.

Investment in electrical ovens

Includes EAF process for crude steel production, by electric (arc or induction) furnace.

Investment in continuous casting

Relates to continuously cast slabs, blooms, billets, beam blanks and tube semis, excluding head and tail crops.



Naložbe v valjarne

Ne glede na vrsto valjarne so prikazane naložbe v valjarno samo, pa tudi naložbe, ki so povezane s posameznimi fazami pred valjanjem (npr.: ohlajanje, rezanje).

Naložbe v drugo opremo

Gre za naložbe v vse centralne naprave in distribucijska omrežja za električno energijo, plin in vodo, paro, zrak in kisik, prevoz, strojne delavnice, laboratorije in vse druge naprave, ki so del celotne tovarne, vendar jih ni mogoče razvrstiti v posamezen obrat. Sem sodijo tudi blume, palice in gredice, če naštetih polizdelki niso kontinuirno liti.

Naložbe za zmanjšanje onesnaženja

Sem sodijo kapitalski odhodki za metode, tehnologije, postopke in opremo, namenjeno zbiranju in odstranjevanju onesnaženja in onesnaževal (zračnih emisij, tekočih in trdnih odpadkov) po njihovem nastanku, preprečevanju njihovega širjenja, merjenju ravni onesnaženja in ravnanju z onesnaževali, ter njihovo odstranjevanje, če ta izhajajo iz tovarne.

Sem sodijo tudi odhodki okoljskih področij: varstvo zraka in podnebja, ravnanje z odpadno vodo, ravnanje z odpadki in druge okoljevarstvene dejavnosti, kakršne so sanacija tal, podtalnice in površinskih vod, zmanjšanje hrupa in tresljajev, varstvo biotske raznovrstnosti in krajine, zaščita pred sevanjem, raziskovanje in razvoj, splošno okoljsko upravljanje, izobraževanje itd.

Največja možna proizvodnja jekla in železa

Največja možna proizvodnja se ujema s proizvodnjo, ki bi jo tovarne lahko ustvarile v letu opazovanja v normalnih delovnih razmerah ter z upoštevanjem popravil, vzdrževanja in ustaljenih praznikov, z opremo, ki je na razpolago v začetku leta, ter z upoštevanjem dodatne opreme, ki bo vgrajena, in opreme, ki bo prenehala delovati v letu opazovanja.

Pri izračunu največje možne proizvodnje se predvideva, da so na razpolago surovine, oprema in polizdelki, da je ponudba normalna, da prodaja poteka neovirano, da ni tehničnih zastojev ali stavk delavcev in tudi ne izrednih razmer, kot so na primer poplave in podobno.

Objavljanje

Statistične informacije

Investment in rolling mills

For each type of rolling mill, account should be taken of not only the expenditure relating to the mill itself, but also of those expenditures relating to plant upstream of the mills (e.g. reheating furnaces).

Investment in other plants

All the central plants and distribution networks for electric power, gas, water, steam, air and oxygen, transport, engineering workshops, laboratories and all other installations, which form part of the whole works but cannot be classified as part of a particular sector. Blooming, slabbing and billet mills when these semi-products are not continuously cast.

Investment to combat pollution

Capital expenditure for methods, technologies, procedures and equipment for collecting and removing pollution and pollutants (air emissions, liquid and solid waste) after the generation, prevention of their distribution and measuring the pollution level, management of pollutants and their removal in cases when they are produced at the factory.

Also expenditure for environment such as protection of air and climate, waste water management, waste management and other environmental protection activities such as remediation of soil, groundwater, surface water, abatement of noise and vibrations, protection of biodiversity and landscape, radiation protection, research and development, general environment management, education, etc.

The maximum possible production in the iron and steel industry

The maximum possible annual production is the maximum production that can be attained during the year in question in ordinary working conditions, having regard to repairs, maintenance, and normal holidays, with the equipment available at the beginning of the year, taking account also of the supplementary production of equipment that will come into operation and existing equipment that should definitely be closed down during the course of the year.

In calculating the maximum possible production it is assumed that raw materials, equipment and semi-finished products are available, that supply is normal, that there is no problem with the disposal of products, no technical accidents, lockouts, strikes or serious interruptions due to the weather, e.g. floods, etc.

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