



## In 2017, final energy consumption in Slovenia was 206,000 TJ

Energy statistics, Slovenia, 2017

***In 2017, final energy consumption in Slovenia slightly decreased (by 0.2%) in comparison with the previous year. The decrease was influenced by the reduced consumption of petroleum products in transport; petrol by 4% and diesel by 3%. 23% of energy was consumed in households.***

### **The largest consumer was the transport sector**

In 2017, final energy consumption in Slovenia was 206,000 TJ. Despite the decline in the consumption of petroleum products in transport, consumption in this sector still represented the highest share (38%). The second highest share in final energy consumption was that of manufacturing and construction with 27%, followed by households with 23% and by other use and agriculture with 12%.

### **Petroleum products represented the highest share in final energy consumption**

In Slovenia almost half of final energy in 2017 was consumed in the form of petroleum products, namely 45%. The second highest share in final energy consumption in 2017 belonged to electricity (23%), followed by renewables (14%), natural gas (12%), heat (4%) and solid fuels (1%).

### **In 2017 final energy consumption in households 1,100 TJ lower than in the previous year**

In 2017, final energy consumption in households in Slovenia was 46,900 TJ, which is 2% less than in the previous year. Energy consumption for space heating decreased by about 4% and for cooking by 0.2%. Final consumption of energy for space cooling increased by almost 2% and for water heating by 0.1%.

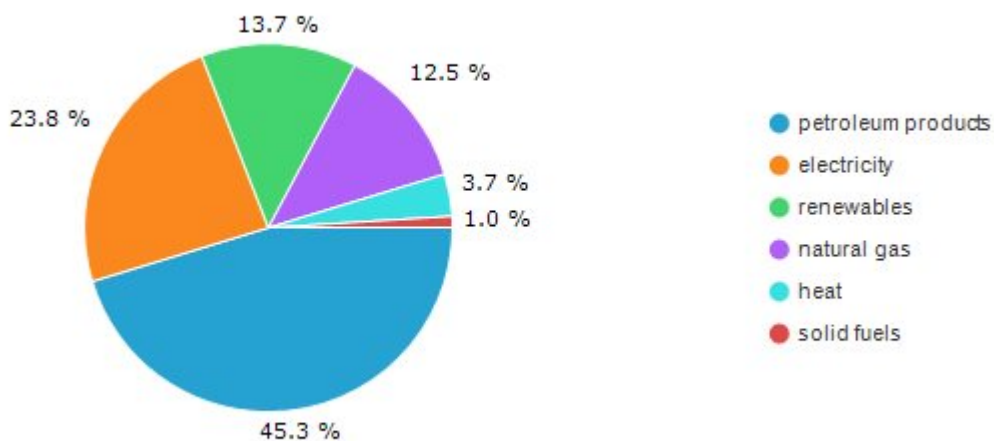
### **Most of the final energy in households was consumed for space heating**

In 2017 most of the final energy in households was consumed for space heating (29,832 TJ or 64%); for water heating 16%, for lighting and electrical appliances also 16%, for cooking 4% and for space cooling less than 1% of all energy was consumed.

### **Consumption of wood fuels dominated in households with 41%; consumption of extra light heating oil decreased the most**

Among energy sources consumed in households wood fuels dominated with 41%, followed by consumptions of electricity with 26%, natural gas with almost 11%, extra light heating oil with 9%, district heating with 7%, ambient heat and liquefied petroleum gas both 3% and solar energy with 1%. Compared to the previous year, among energy sources the consumption of extra light heating oil decreased the most (by 8%), while the consumption of energy from ambient heat increased the most (by 6%).

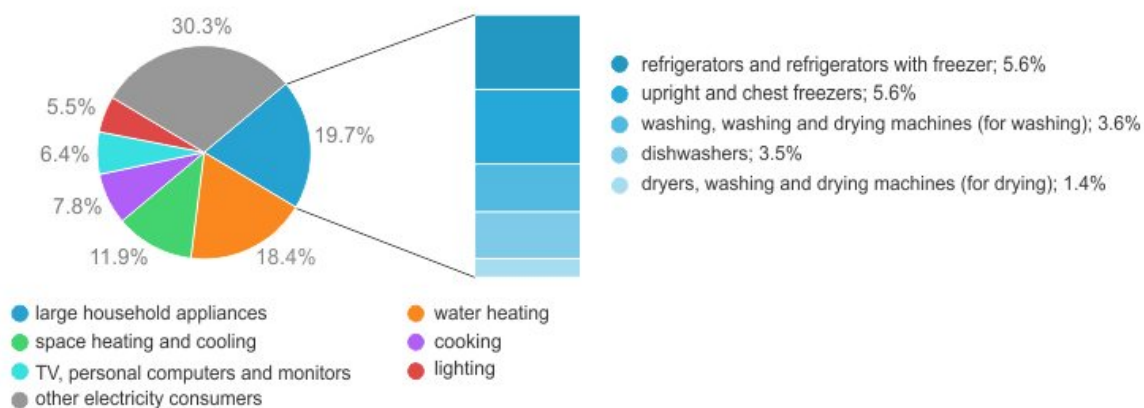
## Final energy consumption, Slovenia, 2017



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Sources: SURS, Jožef Stefan Institute – EEC

## Electricity consumption, households, Slovenia, 2017



Source: SURS, calculation Jožef Stefan Institute – Energy Efficiency Centre

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## Final energy consumption by end use, households, Slovenia, 2017


	Total <sup>1)</sup>	Space heating	Space cooling	Water heating	Cooking	Other
	TJ					
Energy source - total <sup>1)</sup>	46,908	29,832	218	7,488	1,950	7,421
extra light heating oil	4,283	3,757	-	526	-	-
natural gas	4,983	3,796	-	957	231	-
wood fuels	19,142	16,790	-	2,132	220	-
liquefied petroleum gas	1,327	610	-	147	570	-
electricity	11,977	1,210	218	2,199	929	7,421
coal	4	3	-	1	-	-
district heat	3,308	2,752	-	556	-	-
solar energy	458	11	-	447	-	-
ambient heat	1,426	903	-	523	-	-

- no occurrence of event

1) Some totals do not add up due to rounding.

Source: SURS, calculation Jožef Stefan Institute – EEC

### Detailed data

 Detailed data and time series are available on the [SI-STAT data portal](#), which enables simple browsing and exporting of data in various formats. Registered users have the possibility to store tables for later browsing and to sign up to be informed when data are updated.

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